SIXTY PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SEVEN SECTIONS.

VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 24. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1904. ✱SIXTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Japan defends its capture of Russian vessel at Chefoo.

Russia has lost or had injured 30 vessels in far east conflict, as against Japan's four.

Japanese are repulsed in their efforts to storm Port Arthur.

Russians evacuate An-Shan-Shan and retreat toward Mukden.

Czar orders out about one-tenth of the reserves of European Russia.

Diana and Novik are reported safe.

Taotai at Shanghai emphasizes his demands that Russian warships leave port at once.

Japan's clutch is on Korea and the island is rapidly being absorbed.

FOREIGN.

Vatican leaves protectorship of Catholics to all countries.

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania day was celebrated at the St. Louis exposition.

Nine regulars under arrest at Athens, O.

Pittsburghers will take charge of iron works in Mexico.

Democrats are simply running a campaign of bluff, which doesn't ruffle Senator Scott.

Torrential rain falls near Philadelphia, flooding farms, washing out railroads, holding up president's train and causing one death.

LOCAL.

The Gazette's directory of summer resorts is invaluable to those contemplating summer trips.

President Wightman charges attempt was made to bribe him.

Prominent young man is robbed of his diamond in a cab. Another young man is arrested trying to dispose of a stone.

Councilman Walters says he is Republican and Citizens party has gone to pieces.

Director Bigelow announces he will discharge 200 men September 1.

Mass meeting to be held at Youngstown, O., and hoop mills may run non-union.

Councilman J. Smiley Wightman offered money to support the filtration bond ordinance in select council.

All indications point to great success attending the merchants' excursion to Pittsburgh this week.

Westinghouse Machine Company is working on orders for every section of the world.

Program of sports and prizes for Labor day.

Mayor Wyman seeks to make peace with the Republican organization.

SPORTING.

Mathewson's pitching was too much for the Pirates and the Giants won a six-inning game, 5 to 0.

Beldame won the Saratoga cup, one of the big events of the Saratoga meeting.

Miner Munroe feels certain of victory over Champion Jeffries and gives reasons for so thinking.

H. Chandler Egan won the western golf tourney and retains his title of western golf champion.

All the fast trotters and pacers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Matinee club will take part in the inter-city matinee meet at Cleveland.

The American league pennant race is very close, New York and Chicago being tied for first place.

Hans Wagner still leads the National league batters, but his margin over Chance of Chicago is very small.

LEGAL.

Policy holders of the Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company ask court to vacate decree appointing a receiver.

Braddock liquor dealers ask to remain open later at night during the Sons of Veterans' fair.

FINANCIAL.

The boom in wheat caused hesitation in the stock market and prices closed lower. Reports of frost damage boost wheat up another cent.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

The Editor's Point of View; by Sophie Gates Kerr.

Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.

Carmen Carrera, a story by Ethel Watts Mumford.

Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh, No. 35, "The Deacon's Daughters and the Sinful Sewlicklcyites."

The Duchess of Marlborough's Babies.

I Go a-Gossipping, by Mistress Pepys.

A Complete Outfit for the Girl who Goes to College.

Selected Poems of Philip Henry Savage.

Lingerie Making, a Summer Occupation, by Catherine Howard.

Practical Household Topics and Menus for the Week.

The World of Fashion.

The Care of the Hair in Summer, by Elizabeth Beveredge.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel.

At Story Telling Time, with Announcement of Prize Winners in Fairy Story Competition.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

The Man of the Hour in Mexico.

John Burroughs at Slabsides.

The Indian as He is Today.

War Prophets.

The Day of Perfection.

The Land of the Poor.

Radical Changes in State Laws.

Newsies and Motorists at the Fair.

Midsummer Gossip from the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Dooley on the Model Saloon.

The Genial Idiot on the Music Cure.

Books and Bookmen.

Financial Review.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Coon Hollow Folks and Oo-La-La.

Betsy Bouncer and the Upside Downs.

Lulu and Leander and Little Katy.

Buster Brown on the Deep Blue Sea.

Thrown from Car and Killed.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Benjamin Rice, aged 40, of Mapleside, near South Cumberland, was thrown under a street car here tonight. The forward trucks passed over his body. He was dragged 100 feet before the car was stopped. He was alive when taken from under the car but died before medical aid arrived. Motorman William McGraw and Conductor Ford Twigg were placed under arrest.

CZAR ORDERS OUT RESERVES

Russians Evacuate An-Shan-Shan and Retreat Toward Mukden.

TWO CRUISERS SAFE

Novik and Diana, Reported Missing, Have Finally Been Heard From.

PORT ARTHUR REPULSES ENEMY

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

CHEFOO, Aug. 21, 9 a. m.—A reliable authority declares that yesterday's (Saturday's) attack on Port Arthur was unsuccessful, but continued last night and today and will go on for one more day. If the Japanese are still repulsed they will merely lay siege. This result is expected.

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—The Japanese troops occupied An-Shan-Shan yesterday, and the Russians have retreated toward Mukden.

An-Shan-Shan is situated midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang. The latter was defended by a fortified semi-circle of positions, enabling the Russian forces to be concentrated easily and moved along inside the lines. The other main Russian positions in the semi-circle referred to were An-Ping, about half way to Liao-Yang and some 20 miles southeastward of it; Sikhaien, about 20 miles due east of Liao-Yang, and Lian-Dian-Sian, 24 miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

It was pointed out in a recent dispatch from Liao-Yang that the main Russian position would be stronger when they retired from An-Shan-Shan.

Attack Is Without Precedent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The foreign telegrams announcing that the final assault upon Port Arthur was projected for today have further stimulated in all circles the interest which has been unflagging for weeks past concerning the fate of the fortress. The authorities continue to express confidence in the ability of the garrison to withstand the assault, but they aver that should the fortress be carled it would be at a cost unequaled in the history of sieges.

The determined nature of the Japanese attacks upon what is considered an impregnable position is without precedent in military annals. No European power ever ventured to show such diregard of the lives of its soldiers. True, the allies at Sebastopol lost 12,000 men in the final assault, but the Japanese have made repeated attacks upon Port Arthur with equal losses. Military experts admit that the Japanese have pursued the best plan, since repeated assaults are bound to exhaust the resistance of a garrison proportionately quicker than the same amount of energy spread over a longer period.

No Concern Over Liao-Yang.

The situation at Liao-Yang is creating comparatively little concern, though it is admittedly much bound up in the fate of Port Arthur. The rains in the north, it is thought, preclude the possibility of serious operations in the immediate future, while it is believed that whatever the Japanese plans may be it will not be possible to carry them out in the face of Gen. Kuropatkin's strong position, unless the fall of Port Arthur releases such a mass of reinforcements as to completely turn the numerical scale of troops in the north.

The arrival of the cruiser Novik at Korsakovsk, in the island of Sakhalin, and of the cruiser Diana at Saigon, French Indo-China, clears up the whereabouts of every vessel of the Port Arthur squadron. It is a remarkable fact that despite the numerical superiority of Vice Admiral Togo's fleet and the long duration of the battle off Port Arthur, not a single warship was sunk. The cruiser Rurik, the only victor to go down, belonged to the Vladivostok squadron.

So far as can be ascertained, the Japanese government has not yet made any reply to Russia's protest regarding the seizure at Chefoo of the torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshiteini.

The report that the Chinese government has notified the Russian cruiser Askoid and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi that they must leave Shanghai or disarm does not excite special comment, as the Russian authorities have already expressed acquiescence in the latter course.

The general situation, so far as China

Continued on Second Page, Fifth Column.

JAPAN'S CLUTCH IS ON KOREA

Presents Practically Ultimatum to Emperor Demanding Reforms.

WANTS NEW CABINET

Also Demands Appointment of Pro-Japanese Advisors in Offices of State.

SOLDIERS ARE EVERYWHERE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

SEOUL, Aug. 13.—Via SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese minister, had an audience with the emperor of Korea yesterday, and strongly urged the immediate adoption of the following measures:

The reduction of the standing army to 1,500 men, properly drilled by Japanese officers, this force to act only as imperial guards for the Seoul palace, no provincial troops being maintained.

The use of Japanese currency exclusively in Korea, the abolition of local mints, and the redemption of the present issue of nickel with copper coins, at a ratio of two to one.

The appointment of Japanese advisers in government departments and bureaus, and also of provincial governors and officers.

An entire change of the cabinet, the present ministers to be replaced by progressive, intelligent men known to be pro-Japanese.

This advice is tantamount to an order, which is fully realized by the emperor, who is in a quandary what to do. The vacillation of the Korean courts is pitiable, as it is unable to decide on any fixed policy, yet is desirous to conciliate whichever belligerent may ultimately be victorious.

Korea one day congratulates Japan on its successes, the next it secretly invites the early return of the Russian diplomatists on whom she professes to rely. Meanwhile, Japanese militarism is increasingly evident, apparently with the expectation of intimidating the court and people and thereby insuring acquiescense in the Japanese demands for land grants and commercial monopolies, measures by which Japan hopes to secure political domination of the Korean peninsula as a result independent of war.

Her Soldiers Are Everywhere.

Japanese sentries are posted at all the gates of Korea's capital, squads of Japanese soldiers patrol the street, and Japanese infantry and artillery parade the main thoroughfares every day, thus showing to Korea that Japan depends not alone on diplomacy for the attainment of her aim.

Korea's northern port of entry, Ping-Yang, is the scene of similar actions. The latest reports show that the Japanese garrison there is doubled. Last week the streets were filled with Japanese soldiers, who are quartered in private houses and are gradually crowding out the natives into the surrounding country.

Superficially natives appear indifferent, but there are signs of the times which indicate a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction prevalent. Although it is not probable that the Koreans can shake off their century-old apathy sufficiently to enable them successfully to stem the tide, events thus far all point to the fact that the dissatisfaction is rapidly growing. Pro-Russian sentiments are strong among all classes of the people, which the Japanese authorities are vainly endeavoring to control.

Is Absorbing the Island.

Given time, without molestation or interference from the powers, Japan's complete absorption of the Korean empire seems inevitable. Moze island, which commands the harbor of Chemulpo, and was formerly a Korean fortress, was seized last week by the Japanese authorities, who pleaded strategic necessity.

From four districts in Northern Korea it is reported that the Japanese military authorities are forcibly drafting 6,000 natives for the construction of fortifications along the Yalu, also at An-Tung and Feng-Wang-Cheng, while in this city the Japanese have opened an employment bureau offering extravagant wages to native laborers whom it is proposed to send north for military work. This bureau

Continued on Second Page, Fourth Column.

Not Pulling For the Party Very Strongly.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE MADE BY WIGHTMAN

Declares He Was Tendered Money for His Support of the Filtration Bond Ordinance in Select Council.

The sensational charge is made by J. Smiley Wightman, president of select council, that an attempt was made yesterday by a person connected with the alleged new "combine" in select council, to bribe him to "go along" with the "combine" on the $5,000,000 bond ordinance at tomorrow's meeting of the upper branch.

"I was flatly offered financial inducements today by a man who is closely connected with the new combine in select council to 'go along' with the combine on the bond ordinance at Monday's meeting," said Mr. Wightman last night. "The proposition was only on the bond ordinances. The traction ordinances were not mentioned. The man who made the offer was not a councilman. I was so thunderstruck and indignant at the offer that I could hardly express my feelings.

"The proposition was made straight out. I told him that I had been loyal to the administration all the time and that I was not going to desert it now. No sum of money was mentioned, but the person who made the offer said that he had the cash to back up the offer."

President Wightman said that no person beside himself and the man who made the offer was present at the interview, and that if he gave the person's name it would be only his own word against the other man's word, and the latter would promptly deny the charge.

Wightman said the result of the fight over the bond ordinance in select council was in doubt and that he could not safely guess what would occur at tomorrow's meeting. He said the new combine was a reality and that it apparently had strong financial backing.

Councilman R. H. Douglass, who is leading the opposition to the administration in select council, said yesterday:

"We have the administration beaten up today."

Director Bigelow was busy yesterday talking to members of select council, some of whom had gone against the administration at the meeting on Wednesday. Bigelow said that he looked for a majority at tomorrow's meeting, but he did not say this very confidently.

TORRENTIAL RAIN NEAR QUAKER CITY

Farms Are Washed Out, Railroads Flooded and One Life Lost.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN HELD UP

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 20.

The terrific downpour of rain from midnight to 3 o'clock this morning, falling with torrential force over the suburban districts northeast, north and west of the city, caused streams to overflow their banks, carried away bridges, washed out roads and beat down standing crops, causing many thousands of dollars' worth of damage and indirectly one life.

In attempting to cross the swollen Pennypack creek, on the line of the Pine road, Foxchase, James McKee, 30 years old, of American street and Columbia avenue, was swept to his death.

The storm partook of the nature of a cloudburst along the northern boundary of the city and beyond. Within a few hours the waters of all the creeks draining this territory rose to heights rarely equaled. The Wissahickon, rising five feet, flooded its banks, and great masses of rock were washed down from its steep sides. The Pennypack and the Neshaminy creeks, too, overflowed their boundaries. In the neighborhood of Lawndale, Olney and Foxchase, and across to Oak Lane and Jenkintown, the rain fell with a force not equaled for many years. Truck farms had great gullies eaten into them and vegetables were uprooted and carried away.

Both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads encountered delay in moving their trains. On the New York branch of the Pennsylvania no direct service could be maintained until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Assapink creek, in Trenton, ran over its banks and filled the deep cuts through which the road runs into that city. The New York trains had to be switched at Frankford junction over the Delaware bridge to the Amboy division tracks, returning to their own tracks above Trenton. Some delay was also encountered on the main line service, but early this evening the service was restored.

The Reading railway encountered many delays on the New York, Bethlehem and Reading branches, but early in the afternoon regular time was made again. On the Newton branch traffic was halted, the bridge over the Neshaminy creek having been carried away.

The flood in the Assapink, at Trenton, made President Roosevelt a prisoner in that city, and kept him for nearly half an hour, until the officials of the Pennsylvania arranged for the backing of his special train to Frankford junction and

Continued on Second Page, Sixth Column.

PITTSBURGHER IS TO TAKE CHARGE

Americans Have Secured Lease of Great Iron Works in Mexico.

THE PLANT IS IN OPERATION

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The Tula iron works, which are located in the great tableland in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, have recently been leased to Americans, who are to considerably enlarge the plant, equip it with Pittsburgh-made machinery and place the management of the enterprise in the hands of a well-known Pittsburgh expert.

J. E. Jones, manager of the Phoenix mills of Pittsburgh, will be in charge. The Tula tableland is located about 8,000 feet above sea level. There are two immense deposits of iron ore and about 440 square miles of timber land. Iron was mined there and fashioned into products by the Indians long before Herman Cortez and his Spaniards landed in the southern republic.

At the present time there are in operation at the plant a foundry, rolling mills and machine shops. The actual capacity of the works this year will amount to about 2,500 tons of iron bars and castings. In view of the vast natural facilities at hand, the American interests, who hold a lease of the property for 10 years with an option to purchase for $700,000 gold at any time during that period, expect to build up one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in Mexico, and the whole concern, mines and plant, will be bought from the present owner, Manuel Corcuera, a wealthy Spaniard resident in the city of Guadalajara, before the expiration of the lease, according to present intentions.

The lessees will immediately take steps to increase the capacity of the plant to 20,000 tons a year. As one of the deposits is hematite ore, suitable for manufacturing steel, a special and complete steel plant with all the latest American improvements will be constructed.

Active construction work will also be commenced at once on a narrow-gauge railway from Tula across the tableland to connect with the Zapotlan branch of the Mexican Central near Zapotlan. The railway will not run down off the plateau, but the products will be carried down to a level with the Central, a distance of upwards of 3,000 feet, by means of an aerial cableway.

Ralph N. Beach, formerly one of the principal experts of the General Electric Company, holds the chief interest in the Tula lease.

PHIPPS DIVORCE SUIT TO BE FOUGHT TO FINISH

Attorney Declares There Will Be No Let Up Until the Case Is Ended.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

DENVER, COL., Aug. 20.—Gerald Hughes, counsel for Lawrence C. Phipps, said today:

"There will be no let up in our case. We shall fight it hard and to the finish. We are anxious to have it disposed of as soon as possible. That is all I will say."

A motion to strike out the greater portion of the sensational charges in the Phipps divorce complaint from the records will be filed in the district court Monday. If the court rules that the sensational portions of the complaint be stricken from the record, it is stated that the way can be found to secure the much wanted divorce decree to the satisfaction of Mr. Phipps and his wife.

German Attache Leaves Port Arthur.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 20.—The Japanese protected cruiser, Yakumi, has just anchored here and landed Maj. Hoffman, the German military attache who was at Port Arthur. The major left the fortress in a junk, at the German emperor's orders. The Japanese cruiser picked him up 30 miles out and, it is reported, confiscated his papers. Maj. Hoffman's personal baggage was left on the junk.

NEW RAILROAD IS OPENED THROUGH CLARION COUNTY

Driving of Last Spike Noisily Celebrated. Company Gets $50,000 Prize for Completing on Time.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLARION, PA., Aug. 20.—After being isolated for nearly eight years Clarion was again put in touch with the outside world today by the completion of the Pittsburgh, Summerville and Clarion railroad. During this afternoon hundreds of people witnessed the laying of the last quarter of a mile of track.

When, at 5:30 o'clock, the end was reached an immense crowd had gathered at the depot. James T. Maffett, vice president of the Second National bank, and F. M. Arnold, cashier of the First National bank, drove the last two spikes, after which, amid the cheers of the crowd and the whistling of engines, the construction train left for Summerville.

The road is about 15 miles long and connects with the low grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Summerville. It runs through a fine farming community underlaid with coal. The new road will be opened for traffic on August 29. C. F. Heydrick of Brookville, president of the new road, will secure $50,000 from the citizens of Clarion county for having the road completed before the first of September.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GLORIES TOLD

Keystone State's Day Is Celebrated at the World's Fair.

FIRST ON PROGRAM

Speeches Are Delivered by the Chief Executive and Lieut.-Gov. Brown.

IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE

By CHESTER D. POTTER.
(Staff Correspondent.)
[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 20.—Pennsylvania day at the World's Fair today was an occasion of exceptional interest. The Keystone State is the first of the large commonwealths of the country to figure on the program of state days, and she has reason to be proud of the occasion. Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker was, of course, the most prominent figure. He suggested the date for Pennsylvania to celebrate the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the battle of Fallen Timbers, and he did so because one of Pennsylvania's most honored sons, Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne, was then commander-in-chief of the American army and won the victory over the Indians and their British allies which made the Louisiana purchase possible.

After their experience on their automobile trip the night before, when they encountered one of the most terrific thunder storms that has been witnessed here for years, the members of Gov. Pennypacker's party were filled with apprehension this morning when they saw the clouded sky and read the prognostications for rain. They were agreeably surprised when they were not required to use their umbrellas to protect them from the rain, but they are credited with having encountered the hottest day of the year.

Regulars Afraid of Rain.

The First troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, was promptly on hand at 9 o'clock at the hotel to escort the governor and his party to the fair grounds. The commissioners and other prominent Pennsylvanians, led by the troopers, were driven in carriages to the exposition grounds. They were there to have been met by details of United States cavalry and infantry, a company of United States marines, and about 700 of the Filipino troop and constabulary. Brig.-Gen. Edmund Rice, who holds the official position of marshal of ceremonies of the exposition, is held responsible for the failure of all of these bodies, with the exception of the marines, to put in an appearance. Gen. Rice, it is explained, thought it was going to rain and the general's failure to fully appreciate conditions detracted somewhat from the spectacular features of Pennsylvania day. The marines alone of the federal forces took part in the parade.

"What was the matter with the troopers and infantry?" Capt. Groome, of the First City troop, asked of one of the officers of the United States forces.

"We were told that it was going to rain and we would not have to turn out," was the reply.

"Well," spoke up Capt. Groome, "if a volunteer organization failed to report in rainy weather there would be no end of criticism for them."

Several members of the Pennsylvania commission are considering a proposition to send a case of umbrellas and a box of rubber shoes to Gen. Rice as a souvenir of Pennsylvania day.

Lieut.-Gov. Brown Presided.

The exercises at the Pennsylvania building took place according to program. Executive Officer Lambert called the meeting to order and after prayer he introduced Lieut.-Gov. William M. Brown as presiding officer, who made an eloquent address. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—This is Pennsylvania day, and in this graceful and beautiful building her sons and daughters and her interested friends and neighbors have met in a formal way to celebrate the event with misgivings and a horrid fear that in the month of August a weather borrower from the torrid zone would be encountered. To emphasize, advertise and accentuate an eventful feat which was accomplished by one of the brave Pennsylvania sons, you have come here upon this day. Perhaps all of you and your friends have frequently expressed the wish that Mad Anthony Wayne had postponed for two months or so the sad havoc which he wrought upon the savage foes of our race at Fallen Timber, but our good governor, true to his historical instincts, and believing that the emphasizing of an important event like the great service rendered to civilization by one of her sons was of far more importance than the personal comfort of the members of the commission and visiting Pennsylvanians, fixed upon this as Pennsylvania day.

Pennsylvania has brought her exhibits here and has in friendly rivalry and in the spirit of fair competition entered the list and submitted in this, the world's greatest exhibit, the production of her brain and brawn to the enlightened inspection and judgment of the visiting world. Her sons and daughters believe that in the wonderful exhibit of the results of her intelligent efforts she has no reason to be ashamed. The closest observers of the history of her industrial development must be surprised at the evidences of her industrial growth. These evidences, as exhibited, are too numerous to mention in detail, but one who goes through the various exhibits in the departments of art, mines, education, social economy, transportation, agriculture, fish and game, manufacturers, liberal arts, ovaried industries, machinery, electricity, horticulture and the exhibits in the government building, the mind will be fairly staggered at the wonderfully wide scope of Pennsylvania's endeavors in the physical, educational and moral world.

Mountains of Virtue.

Nobody pretends that Pennsylvania's civilization is perfect. We are willing, of course, to admit that she has her faults, but those faults are but as mole hills in the valleys as compared with her towering mountains of virtue, liberty, independence and education which bathe their tops in the purifying rays of the bright sun of civilization, at an altitude as great or greater than those attained by similar heights of any of the commonwealths of the world. The splendid array of evidence of her physical growth and grandeur as exhibited here give our friends just reason to be justly proud of

Continued on Fourth Page, Third Column.

BLUFFS DON'T RUFFLE SCOTT

West Virginia Senator Has the Campaign Well in Hand.

LOGIC OF IT ALL

Democrats Have Absolutely Nothing Upon Which to Base Their Boasts.

THEY HOPE AGAINST HOPE

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
Room 19, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, who has charge of the speakers' bureau at the Republican headquarters in New York, is here for a few days to attend to some department and personal business. He will not stay long, but will soon be back at headquarters where he is busy arranging the itineraries of the star performers who are to take the road soon and proclaim Republican truths to the multitudes.

Senator Scott is like a boy with new boots, red-topped and copper-toed. Confidence is a mild way to express it; Democratic bluffs do not ruffle him. He knows politics as the veteran who has gone through the entire ritual from the first degree to past grand master, and this experience has taught him many things, not the least of which is how to size up the situation in advance. Senator Scott has sized it up and he believes Roosevelt will win, hands down. Furthermore, he is firmly convinced that when the roll of the United States senate is made up for the Fifty-ninth congress, his own name will appear on the list as a senator from West Virginia. In short, everything considered, the outlook is rosy to his eyes.

"Of course, I realize that the campaign has not yet progressed far enough to permit any accurate analysis of the situation that will be presented to us next November," said he, "but I cannot see any foundation for the hope on the part of the Democrats that they will win this election. Take West Virginia, for instance, with its record of a majority for McKinley of over 21,000. With conditions in that state prosperous and with Republican principles favoring the further development of the state and a continuation of prosperity, how can anyone have a reasonable expectation that the people will at this time turn to another party that has nothing to offer them.

"Then, too, take the country at large. The Democrats cannot hope to get back the support they lost in 1896 and 1900, which is generally referred to as the gold element. It may be that a few of the older men who voted for McKinley and who had been life-long Democrats, will next November return to the Democratic fold and vote for Parker and Davis, but that class forms a very small part of the body of men who were lost to the party. There were thousands of young men in 1896 and again in 1900 whose associations would under ordinary conditions have made them Democrats, but who, under the conditions that were forced on the party by Mr. Bryan, gave their votes to McKinley. That class of young voters to a large extent will remain with the Republican party. They have been associated with Republicans in the early years of their political activity and they will find no reason sufficient to cause them to leave those associations. The fact is the gold Democrats will largely remain in the Republican party, just as the Greenbackers became Republicans after the Greenback party broke up.

"So far as New York state is concerned I can see no reason for Democratic hope there. When the campaign has gone along a little farther it will be possible to point out definitely conditions that will indicate how the voters of the state are leaning, but at this time matters are not sufficiently crystallized to give a reliable forecast."

L. W. STRAYER.

PHARMACISTS PASS STATE EXAMINATION

Of 155 Who Were Candidates, 87 Were Granted Certificates to Practice.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 20.—There was made public today the names of the successful candidates who took the state pharmaceutical examination in Williamsport, July 19. Of 155 who were examined for certificates as pharmacists or registered qualified assistants, 87 were successful.

In the western part of the state the following passed as registered pharmacists: William McConaghy, Guy R. Eddy, Grant W. King, all of Allegheny; George L. Miller, Pittsburgh; Howard R. Lytle, Wilmerding; Francis M. Rockwell, Braddock; John A. Webber, Butler; Arthur W. Day, Washington; Ralph M. Kiefer, East Brady.

Those from Western Pennsylvania securing certificates for registered qualified assistants, were: Robert M. Kette, Altoona; Cyrus Reeves Siegfried, Warren; Edward Trust, Pittsburgh. An examination will be held in Pittsburgh, October 15.

NO HOPE FOR HOAR.

Struggle Has Resolved Itself Simply Into Question of Wearing Out Senator's Great Endurance.

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 20.—6:30 p. m.—Senator Hoar's condition at the time of giving out the last bulletin for the night was reported as the same, and it is believed he will rest easily during the night. He takes almost no nourishment, but his mind is clear.

The text of the bulletin issued at 9 o'clock tonight by Gen. Rockwood Hoar follows:

"There is no change in the senator's condition. He will probably sleep easily through the night. He has taken very little nourishment and generally refuses it. His mind is perfectly clear, but every precaution is taken to prevent disturbing him."

NINE REGULARS UNDER ARREST

Testimony Is That National Guardsmen Also Participated in the Attack.

MANUEVERS ARE CONTINUED

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ATHENS, O., Aug. 20.—This city and Camp Herrick are quiet today, although there is much comment over last night's clash between the United States troops and the Ohio National Guard. Gov. Herrick, Maj.-Gen. Dick, Adjt.-Gen. Critchfield, Gen. William McMaken and others are investigating the actions of all those who were out of camp last night. The coroner is arranging for the inquest on the death of Corporal Charles Clark.

Private Gayons of the Fourteenth United States artillery is still held because he was caught outside of camp with a loaded revolver of 38-caliber, the same size as the one with which Clark was killed.

Gov. Herrick said the fight was not the result of any feeling of regulars as a whole against the guardsmen, but was the work of rowdies from the regular troops. That the regulars, being armed, should attack men who they positively knew had no effective ammunition made the crime doubly dasterdly. Gen. Dick said a report was received at headquarters, detailing the arrest of nine men of the Fourteenth regiment of regulars.

Sergeant Blessing Improved.

Sergt. William Blessing is improved, but the attending army physicians still question his recovery. The rest of the men are improving.

Col. Ritezell, ordnance officer and detailed to division headquarters as commissary officer, lives in Warren and knows all the men personally. The men are from aristocratic Warren families and some of them served in the war with Spain. Leave of absence and transportation for a guard of honor, composed of a corporal and six men from Company D of the Fifth regiment, was issued by Gen. Dick to escort home the remains of Corporal Clark.

Senator Moore of Athens, who was in the midst of the melee, says it was the most cowardly thing he ever heard of—for a body of armed men to march down the street and premeditatedly attack a group of unarmed men who were on duty.

Gen. Dick has instructed Col. Bryan, judge advocate of the guard, to investigate every legal detail. The consensus of opinion among army men here is that the civil authorities have first claim on the guilty men.

Guards Patrol Town.

Guards today patrol every public building, street and alley. The post-mortem examination over the remains of Corporal Charles Clark, was completed today. The bullet pierced both lungs, severed the artery above the heart and lodged under right shoulder blade. Corporal Clark's body was shipped to his home at Warren, today. In the case of Sergt. William Blessing, the bullet entered between the pelvic bones and lodged in the hip.

All soldiers are ordered now to remain in camp and passes are forbidden. The arrest of additional regulars has brought out no new developments. The regulars are held on suspicion and charges against individual members will be made after an official investigation by both military and civil authorities.

Lieut. Waugh, Company B, Ninth battalion, Columbus, died of anuerism at the Second brigade hospital today.

The maneuvers between the Brown and Blue armies proceeded since daybreak. A brigade of the Brown, supposedly two days' march ahead of the Brown army, moved toward Athens, when it encountered a brigade of the Blue army with batteries on the right line. Gov. Herrick, Gen. Dick and others, went out on the line of battle during the rain, which prevailed most of the day.

Regulars Not Alone to Blame.

No further investigation will be made in the death of Corporal Charles Clark until Monday. At the hearing today, before Coroner J. J. Lane, Lieut. J. M. Craig, Corporal Albert Hedd and Private W. H. Ohl, positively stated that three-fourths of the attacking party last night was composed of regulars. Adjt.-Gen. Critchfield states that the attacking party was composed of both regulars and national guards and that no particular organization could be charged with the tragedy. He says that it is not likely that any more arrests will be made.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROBE THE CONFLICT AT ATHENS

Secretary of War Taft Has Ordred a Thorough Investigation by Officers.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—"It is deplorable," said Secretary Taft this morning in commenting on the collision of regular and state troops at Athens, O., in which Corporal Clark of Warren, O., was killed and others were wounded. That was all he could say until he had at hand the official reports, but he took prompt action. Having read the press report of the shooting affray, he directed Gen. Gillespie to wire Gen. Grant, head of the department of the lakes, asking for all the information he could get as promptly as he could furnish it. This evening nothing had come, for the army moves slowly in such matters. But whoever can be fastened with any share of the responsibility, not only for the death of Corporal Charles Clark and the wounding of his fellow members of the provost guard, but also for any irregularities or disorder on the part of United States troops that led up to it, will be dealt with severely.

Secretary Taft views the incident with extreme gravity, and the same feeling is expressed in army circles. Quite aside from the taking of human life such clashes between regulars and guardsmen as this at Athens threaten with destruction the whole scheme of combined operations of every kind with the two branches of the service. As the war department it is emphasized that it is not the intention to permit rowdies who have entered the regular army to disturb this system by making it impossible to encamp or associate citizen soldiers with them.

In the next place, disorder by regular troops is well understood to increase the prejudice against them and against a standing army extant in this country. Such disorder is considered the most deplorable accident that can befall the regular army, and when it culminates in murder those who commend the military establishment feel doubly disgraced. It is regarded as a reflection on every officer, a foundation for a sweeping charge that the officers are not able to control their troops.

Again, aside from the fatal result attending it, the fact that regular troops encamped with the guardsmen at Athens to furnish them with an example, were outside the camp and off duty, with side arms, is considered one of the most serious developments of the case. No soldier off duty has any business with side arms or other arms, under the regulations. If he has succeeded in smuggling government weapons with him outside of camp this is worse. His officers are responsible for the keeping of those weapons in the arm racks. One of the charges most frequently made against volunteer troops by regular officers during the Spanish war was that they appeared outside their camps and off duty wearing sheath knives or revolvers. Stringent orders were finally issued and enforced by regular army officers commanding the mobilization camps against this practice.

In accordance with the law, the war department will, of course, turn over any of its enlisted men against whom charges of felony may be brought as a result of this incident to the civil power for trial and punishment. But the war department accepts to feel less responsibility for the proper dealing with enlisted men for whom the civil courts are waiting than for such action toward those responsible for permitting drunken soldiers abroad with deadly weapons in their hands as will protect the honor of the army and the public life and safety where regular troops are stationed. The department will move slowly, but its investigation will be thorough, just and impartial, and its action effective.

L. W. STRAYER.

THE WEATHER

Fair.

Fair and cooler today for Pittsburgh and vicinity, with showers predicted for tomorrow, are the advices received from the Washington observer. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 and the minimum 66 degrees. The sun rose cloudy at 5:34 and set clear at 7:11. The daily report as furnished by the local weather bureau follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	29.76	76	69	S.W.	Cloudy.
8 p. m....	29.92	72	74	N.W.	Clear.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for August 20:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum ...	78	78	Mean	72	70
Minimum ...	66	61	Precipitation .	.27	...

Nor. temp. 31 yrs.. 73. Nor. precip. 31 yrs. .10
Dfcy. for day..... 1 Excess for day..... .17
Dfcy. since Aug. 1 33 Exc. since Aug. 1.. .51
Dfcy. since Jan. 1 538 Exc. since Jan. 1.. .65

Official Weather Report.

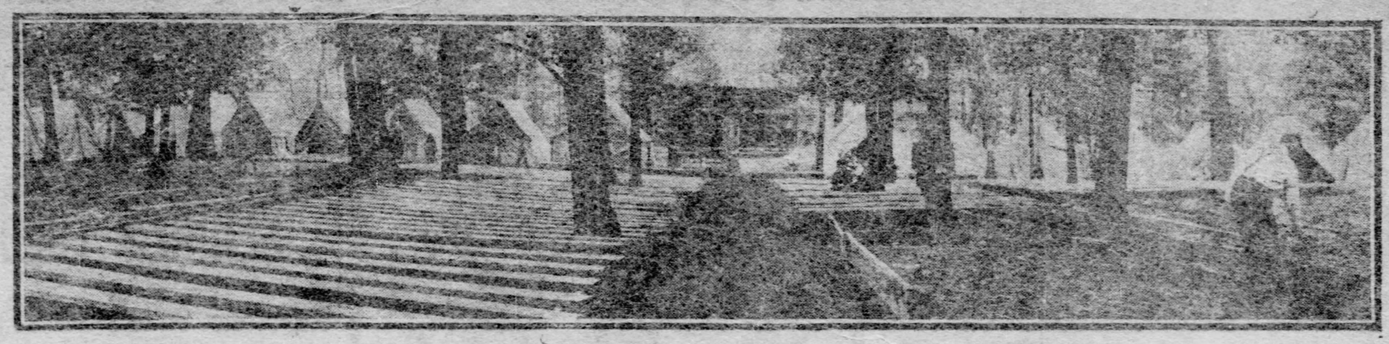
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forecast:
Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sunday; showers and cooler Monday; winds shifting to fresh south and southeast.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

El Paso	90	PtCldy	Chicago	72	Clear
Omaha	82	Clear	Cincinnati ..	80	PtCldy
St. Louis...	84	Cloudy	Louisville ...	78	PtCldy
St. Paul....	76	Cloudy	Nashville ...	76	PtCldy
Huron	70	Cloudy	Des Moines..	76	Clear
Duluth	64	Cloudy	Columbus ...	74	Clear
Buffalo	68	Cloudy	Washington .	80	Cloudy
Norfolk ...	80	Clear	Philadelphia	78	PtCldy
Memphis ...	84	PtCldy	New York..	76	Cloudy
Denver	82	Cloudy	Cleveland ...	70	Cloudy
Salt Lake..	76	Clear	New Orleans.	82	Clear

OLD-FASHIONED GROVE CAMPMEETING RIGHT IN CITY'S CONFINES

(Photos by Emil J. Kloss, Staff Photographer.)



The Preaching Stand, With the Primitive Board Benches Stretching Out Before It, In the Glenwood Grove.

FREE METHODISTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY GO INTO CAMP AT GLENWOOD

The Free Methodists of Allegheny county yesterday began the holding of their annual campmeeting in a grove at Glenwood avenue and Mansion street, Twenty-third ward. But little was done yesterday, because of the weather, beyond putting the camp in order and holding some tent prayer meetings. Today will really be the first day, and if the weather is good a large attendance is anticipated. The campmeeting is to continue until next Sunday night. About 20 ministers will take part in the services and Clara Leffingwell, a missionary in China during the Boxer uprising, will be present. People of all denominations are among the tenters. There are no gate fees or other assessments made. A large number of tents have been erected in the form of a hollow square about the preaching space. In the illustration given one line of tents is shown in the rear of the preaching stand. District Elder A. D. Zahniser, of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. A. Dukerd, of Braddock, have had charge of the arrangements.

District Elder A. D. Zahniser, Who Has Charge of the Free Methodists' Campmeeting, and His Family in Front of Their Tent.

CZAR'S LOST AND DAMAGED WARSHIPS NOW NUMBER 30

They Represent Total Value of $70,000,000—Japan Has Lost but Four Vessels, All Save One by Mines.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The fate of Russia's warships in the far east struggle, stands out in violent contrast to light losses sustained by the Japanese navy. The following table shows the damage sustained by each belligerant since the first great naval battle which opened the war:

Date. Name and type of warship. Result.
Feb. 8—Czarevitch, battleship; torpedoed.
Feb. 8—Poltava, battleship; torpedoed; repaired.
Feb. 8—Boyarin, protected cruiser; torpedoed; repaired; later sunk.
Feb. 8—Pallada, cruiser; torpedoed; repaired.
Feb. 8—Novik, cruiser; torpedoed; repaired; again injured.
Feb. 7—Variag, cruiser; practically destroyed at Chemulpo.
Feb. 7—Koreitz, gunboat; blown up at Chemulpo.
Feb. 11—Yenisei, torpedo transport; blown up laying mines.
Mar. 9—Retvizan, battleship; damaged in night attack; repaired.
Mar. 11—Stenegruchteh, torpedo boat destroyer; sunk.
Mar. 11—Bezoschtaden, torpedo boat destroyer; sunk.
Mar. 13—Retvizan, battleship; hit by shell; 10 officers and men killed.
Mar. 13—Diana, protected cruiser; hit by shell; 6n of crew killed.
Mar. 16—Skori, torpedo boat destroyer; blown up by floating mine; only four of crew of 56 saved.
April 13—Petropavlovsk, battleship; sunk with all on board, including Admiral Makharoff and 750 men.
April 13—Pobeida, battleship; seriously damaged.
April 13—Bayan, cruiser; seriously damaged.
April 13—Strashni, torpedo boat destroyer; sunk.
June 27—Pereeviet, cruiser; torpedoed at Port Arthur.
June 29—Bogatyr, cruiser; ran on rocks, Vladivostok.
Aug. 10—Czarevitch, rebuilt battleship; badly damaged at Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Askold, cruiser; riddled at Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Novik, cruiser; seriously damaged off Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Pallada, cruiser; damaged off Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Ryeshitelni, torpedo boat destroyer; damaged, captured at Chefoo.
Aug. 10—Grozovoi, torpedo boat destroyer; dismantled at Shanghai.
Aug. 14—Rurik, cruiser; sunk in battle by Admiral Uriu; 63 killed, 500 wounded.
Aug. 12—Gromoboi, cruiser; damaged in battle.
Aug. 14—Rossia, cruiser; damaged in battle (155 men killed, 307 wounded on Gromoboi and Rossia).
Aug. 18—Otvazni, gunboat; sunk by mine near Port Arthur. Ships had total value of $70,000,000.

Japanese naval losses—Hatsuse, battleship; Miyako and Yoshino, cruisers; torpedo boat No. 48; all sunk by mines, except the Yoshino, which was rammed by the Kasuga. The Japaneso are said to have sustained little damage recently. One report gives a battleship sunk, however.

ROSEWELL WAITE'S HOME IS CLOSELY GUARDED

Officers Waiting for Fugitive to Leave Hiding Place—Policeman Victim Buried.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 20.—The whereabouts of Rosewell Waite, who killed Policeman Frank Skidmore and wounded Policeman John Atkinson is a mystery. The officers believe he has no chance of escape, and expect him to be driven out by starvation soon. He was a user of both cocaine and morphine, and inability to secure these drugs might cause him to enter the city.

Officers are guarding the Waite home day and night. The officers have been kept busy running useless clues to earth.

Rosewell Waite.

The heavy rain caused a partial cessation of the search.

The posses are worn out and rested today, hoping that Waite would be forced from his retreat by hunger or the craving for drugs. The offer of a reward has stimulated private detectives, and many ask at police headquarters if a person not deputized has the right to shoot him on sight. At police headquarters today a young man who knows Waite said he intended going unarmed into the Emery woods to try to speak with the murderer.

The funeral of Policeman Frank Skidmore was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Skidmore. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Campbell, of the First Methodist church. A profusion of flowers was sent, including a handsome floral emblem from the Youngstown police department. The interment was at Greenwood cemetery. The pall bearers were Lewis Genkinger, Charles H. Andrews, David Johns, William Breckenridge, Stewart Lutz and John Clark.

WANT REPRESENTATION IN HALLS OF CONGRESS

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 20.—At a conference of the Pueblo Indians, held at Santa Fe today, steps were taken towards securing representation in congress. It also was decided to ask the interior department to look after the Pueblos' interests.

Suspected of Several Murders.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—William Caldwell, alias "Red" Caldwell, who was committed to the Uniontown jail on a charge of assault and battery, is believed to be the negro wanted at Keystone, W. Va., for the murder of a negro named Terr in 1883. The officers here received a telegram today from the West Virginia authorities asking that Caldwell be held until requisition papers can be secured. It is also claimed that Caldwell is the murderer of Jack Thompson, a railroad contractor of near Horse branch, Kentucky.

DAVIS ANGRY AT REPORT OF LOSS OF HIS MEMORY

Considers Advisability of Making Public Denial—Claims His Mental Powers Are Unimpaired.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ELKINS, W. VA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Hon. Henry G. Davis and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Judge Moore of New York and Miss McKenna of Washington, D. C., visited the Davis Memorial hospital this morning. They spent the evening the guest of ex-National Republican Committeeman R. G. Kerens. The senator has been much disturbed over the report that he had displayed a pathetic loss of memory at White Sulphur Springs on Wednesday, failing to recall the substance of Judge Parker's telegram.

While it was impossible to interview him today, owing to his social engagements, Judge Moore stated before he left for Staunton, Va., this afternoon that the report is false in every detail, and that the senator is considering the advisability of making a public denial.

$350.00 PIANO, $165.00.

This Beats Them All—Hoffmann's

537 Smithfield St.

A good upright piano—one with a tone that is pure and true, made by famous manufacturer of carefully selected material—will be sold at great cut in price.

Pianos of same grade sell every day at $350.00, but this particular instrument goes at $165.00. Why? Because it has been used several months, but you can't tell it, for it looks like new.

Wouldn't something of this sort appeal to you if in the market for a first-class piano bargain? If so, call and examine.

J. M. HOFFMANN & CO.,
537 Smithfield st.

JAPAN'S CLUTCH ON KOREA

Continued from First Page.

states it requires 20,000 workmen immediately.

Meanwhile, Russian torpedo boats from Vladivostok make frequent visits to towns on the east coast of Korea unmolested by Japanese warships.

The Japanese garrison at Wonson numbers only 1,000, though another 1,000 men are on their way from Seoul, which is a 10 days' journey for troops.

Guns Frown on Wonson.

Trenches and cavalry entanglements have been made as far as two miles from Wonson, and five hills commanding the approach of the town are fortified, but the lack of artillery makes an effective defense impossible. Only a few quick-firing guns are there.

Northeastern Korea accords a popular welcome to the Russian advance. The inhabitants are repairing roads under Russian engineers, are providing the Russians with food and shelter, and are assisting them in every possible manner. The Russians are treating the natives well, paying for everything they use. With the Russians are several native-born Koreans who are now naturalized Russians, and who promote a cordial feeling between the Koreans and Russians.

The recent demand of the Japanese for a concession of Korean waste lands is largely responsible for the change in the popular sentiment of this country against Japan.

Reports from Wonson indicate that 10,000 Russians have crossed the Tumen river thus far and are advancing south, leaving garrisons at all important towns and provisioning and fortifying strategic points. This southerly advance along the eastern coast maintains telegraphic communication with Vladivostok. It is rumored that a large quantity of railway material has been already transported from Long-Chin.

BASES CLAIM TO ESTATE UPON SECRET MARRIAGE

Woman Trying to Prove Herself the Daughter of Man Who Left a $350,000 Estate.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

BEAVER, PA., Aug. 20.—Testimony in the case to decide whether Mrs. Emma T. Scott of McKees Rocks was a legitimate daughter of James Wilkinson of Beaver, was heard by Judge J. Sharp Wilson today. Wilkinson left an estate valued at $350,000 to his son, Romaine Williamson of Beaver. If Mrs. Williamson wins her suit she will contest the will.

The case rests principally on the testimony of Mrs. Nicholson of Cincinnati, who claims to have been present at the marriage of Mrs. Scott's mother, Sarah Taylor. Testimony has been collected for two years to prove the legitimacy of Mrs. Scott's birth. All of today was occupied reading this testimony. Mrs. Nicholson, according to cross-examination, could not remember when she was married, or any wedding that she attended. Attorney Agnew Rice of Beaver and J. B. Martin of Beaver Falls, conducted the case for the respondent, and Attorney W. A. McConnell of Beaver and C. F. Webb of Pittsburgh, for the petitioner.

The testimony was to the effect that Wilkinson had contracted a secret marriage with Mrs. Taylor. After the death of Wilkinson, Mrs. Scott claimed part of the estate.

MOTHER SAW ACCIDENT.

Street Car Ran Down Child at Braddock and Limbs Are Crushed—Three Others Are Hurt.

While Mrs. Morris Tason was sitting on her porch at 1125 Braddock avenue last evening about 5 o'clock watching her 4-year-old daughter, Lena, playing on the street, a car came and before she could get to the child it was run over. John Koelsch, aged 15, was on the opposite side of the street and ran to the child's assistance only to be knocked down with her.

The child sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Both limbs were crushed, one of which will have to be amputated. Her head was also severely injured, probably fractured. Koelsch's injuries were slight.

A monongahela railway car got beyond control yesterday morning in rounding a curve at Munhall and was derailed. Mrs. Margaret Kilgallon of the South Side, Pittsburgh, was thrown against the side of the car and her face bruised. George Yoda of East Pittsburgh, jumped and was injured about the shoulder.

As George Margo, a Hungarian of Homestead, was coming to Pittsburgh on a car of the Second avenue line yesterday his hay blew off in Hazelwood, and he jumped from the car to get it. He was thrown to the pavement with great force and his skull was fractured. He was removed to the Mercy hospital.

Driver's Skull Is Fractured.

George Bulder, a Homestead driver, was thrown from a wagon yesterday and had his skull fractured. The horse got beyond control and threw him down a hillside.

CZAR ORDERS RESERVES

Continued from First Page.

is concerned, causes some uneasiness, as it is felt that there is where there may originate at any time complications the consequences of which it is difficult to foresee.

Reserves Are Called Out.

The official Messenger announced the mobilization of the reserves in four districts of Poltava government, two in the Kursk government, two in the Tver government, one in the Samara government, four in the Saratoff government, two in the Astrakhan government, one in the Ufa government, five in the Simbirsk government, one in the Perm government, two in the St. Petersburg government, three in the Novgorod government, three in the Pskov government, one in the Volhynia government, seven in the Archangel government and seven in the Olonetz government.

This ukase calls to the colors the reserves of about one-tenth of European Russia. Considerably over half the first class reserves of European Russia have now been called out and practically all the reserves in Siberia.

The battleship Retzivan was the most unlucky ship in Port Arthur harbor before the sortie of August 10. Out of 153 shells entering the town five struck the Retzivan, wounding her captain and three other officers. She was also the only ship hit when the Japanese fired over Liaoti mountain, the extreme southern part of the Kwang-Tung peninsula, during the earlier stage of the operations.

Novik and Diana Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says news has reached the admiralty there that the missing Russian cruiser Novik has arrived at Korsakovsk, a port of the island of Sakhalin, and that the Russian cruiser Diana, concerning whose fate there had been considerable anxiety, has been seen off Hongkong.

MUKDEN, Aug. 20.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that Russian cruiser Nevik has entered the harbor of Korsakovsk, island of Sakhalin, and it is announced that the Russian cruiser Diana, recently sighted off Hongkong, has arrived at Saigon, capital of French Indo-China.

Warships May Disarm.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi has been ordered to stop repairing and either to leave this harbor at once or to disarm. The Russian cruiser Askold must leave here Monday at noon. These orders were issued by the taotai of Shanghai. It is believed in official circles that both warships will disarm.

The taotai notified the Russian consul general here that if his orders for the two vessels to leave port or disarm were not at once obeyed the Chinese government would effect the disarmament of the ships and their crews would be held in custody until the termination of the war. Permission to repair the boilers of the Askold was refused. The taotai contends that the Askold came into port with two engines and two sets of boilers in operation, and that she must leave port in the same condition.

The change in the date set for the departure of the Russian ships—it was previously announced that the Askold would be permitted to remain at Shanghai until next Tuesday—is due to an intimation from Japan that China was siding with Russia, and that China's responsibility in the matter was serious. China disclaimed responsibility if Russia failed to observe her neutrality.

The Japanese consul general here declares that the Grozovoi and Askold are seaworthy, and that they have been gaining time to repair to their full fighting capacity.

Held Up by Highwaymen.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—While driving from Sinking Valley, Mr. and Mrs. William Mason of Altoona, were held up along Kettle mountain road, three miles south of this city last night. The highwaymen attempted to drag Mrs. Mason from the buggy, but a terrified leap made by the horse jolted the assailant from the vehicle and the occupants succeeded in reaching here safely.

PIANO BARGAINS

UPRIGHTS, $125, $165, $190.

Among a lot of used pianos we have the following special bargains in good reliable makes. Must be sold at once to make room for early fall stock arriving at depot. Terms $10 down; $8 a month buys some; you can get a

$500 Chickering piano for.....$190
$500 Steinway piano for..... 125
$375 Vose piano for..... 185
$375 Carleton piano for..... 190
$400 Schiller piano for..... 215
$450 Knabe piano for..... 235
$600 Decker piano (like new)..... 325

Square pianos, in good order, for $10, $25, $50, $75. On your own terms.

Estey, Palace, Waterloo and other organs for $10, $20, $35, etc., on terms of $1 a week. Remember the place is

HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD.,
611-613 Smithfield st., near Sixth ave.
(Established 30 years.)

PROMINENT MEN ARE DEPORTED

Mob at Cripple Creek, Col., Runs Citizens Out of Town by Armed Force.

STARTED THEM OVER HILLS

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., Aug. 20.—Intense excitement prevails in Cripple Creek and bloodshed is expected before the night is over. A mob is in control of the town and wholesale deportations were begun this evening. Already a dozen prominent men, not in entire sympathy with the citizens' movement, have been run out of the district. Armed men on horseback are now making a round up of the district to gather more men to drive from the country.

Among those deported at 6:30 o'clock this evening are: Former Attorney General Eugene N. Engly; Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners; J. W. Higgins, former president for the Cripple Creek carpenters, candidate for alderman at the last city election; H. M. N. Helmerdinger and J. W. Hall, principal owners of the Interstate Mercantile Company of Butte, Mon.; J. C. Cole, former deputy district attorney for Teller county; M. J. O'Neill, deputy county clerk.

The above men were corralled at various points and were started over the hills toward Florissant under a heavy armed guard.

RAIN NEAR QUAKER CITY

Continued from First Page.

thence across the Delaware bridge to the Camden and Amboy division, over which a run was made to Jamesburg and Monmouth junction, where the main line was regained and the journey to Oyster Bay resumed. The president was informed of the scheme for carrying him past the flood. He accepted the delay good naturedly, and lolled back in his seat as the train pushed along over the route once traveled. The railroad company preserved the utmost secrecy concerning the delay of the presidential train, and no one was allowed to even approach it. Approaches to the bridge were carefully guarded until the special was started away.

OYSTER BAY ALARMED FOR PRESIDENT'S SAFETY

Neighbors Were Delighted When Mr. Roosevelt's Train Arrived at His Home Town.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—There was a feeling of fright in the town of Oyster Bay tonight over the delay of the president's train, and when it was learned that there had been a wreck or a washout in New Jersey this feeling grew to one of serious alarm. It was feared that the president had met with disaster, the full extent of which was being withheld by the railroad and telegraph authorities. The crowd which gathered, 200 strong, at the railway station at 5 o'clock, the hour the train was due, grew to much larger proportions as the hours went by and soon there were nearly 1,000 persons in the neighborhood, all eager to hear if the president was safe, and when he would arrive in Oyster Bay.

It was cheering news when the engine driver of the president's special turned loose the whistle a mile away and set the woods ringing with the accustomed long blast which always tells the people of Oyster Bay the president is coming.

There was plenty of red fire flaming around the station, and the crowds waved diminutive flags and shouted a rousing welcome to the president as he appeared on the platform of the train and smiled and bowed to the right and the left. Ropes had been stretched along the platform to the president's carriage to guard the chief executive out of the choice assortment of mud puddles which the greatest thunderstorm on record had left about the low places that environ the railroad station. As the president, escorted by Secretary Loeb and a platoon of secret service men, passed down the line between the ropes he lifted his silk hat in response to the cheers and said he was delighted to be home again.

"This is the finest and nicest little town in the world," said Mr. Roosevelt to a bevy of pretty women who waved flags all around his head. No time was wasted at the station, although the young women and children raised a shout of "Speech, speech, speech," and the cry went up now and then, "Hoo-ray for our next president!"

Once in the carriage the president was driven promptly away to Sagamore Hill, several secret service men following closely in open buggies. It was 9:10 o'clock at night before the president arrived and the suspense following the news early in the day that his train had been swamped in New Jersey was at a high pitch. Oyster Bay had quite a scare.

Boy Fell from Building.

William King, aged 8, of Sterling street, Allegheny, fell 50 feet yesterday while playing about a new building. Several scalp wounds were dressed at St. John's General hospital.

REAL PIANO BARGAINS

Not Cheap New Ones, Makes That No One Ever Heard of, But Good, Reliable, Standard Makes That Every One Knows. Only They Have Been Used Some.

Starr upright, thoroughly repaired..	$ 92
Chickering upright, rosewood case..	95
Hardman upright, good condition....	98
Kranich & Bach, upright, very nice.	110
Steinway upright, almost like new..	225
Kimball upright, used for concerts..	260
One fine square, carved legs.....	40

$5.00 per month on some of these.

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632 Smithfield St.

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DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN—Thomas A. Edwards, A. M., Dean; comprises full collegiate courses and an institute with literary and Classical Courses.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC—E. Avisgnet, director; courses open to both sexes. Diplomas awarded upon completion of course.

For catalogue etc., address:
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Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
A school for girls, 18 miles from New York. Delightful location; college preparatory, music and modern languages. Miss Annie P. Gibson, Principal.

FIGHT AMONG BOYS COMES TO FATAL END

American Lad Shoots Young Italian and Former's Brother Is Seriously Wounded.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 20.—As a result of a clash between American and Italian boys here today one Italian boy is dying in the Washington hospital while another's life is despaired of. The trouble occurred on Ford avenue and the father of the boy who did the shooting was arrested.

THE INJURED:

TONY DEFILIPPOS, Italian, aged 9; shot in the right hip and dying in Washington hospital.

FRANK MOORE, American, aged 7, son of D. L. Moore; hit in head by a rock; taken to his home.

There has been personal hatred between boys of American and Italian families along Ford avenue. The trouble culminated today when a party of American boys, among whom were Frank Harr and Charles Moore, met some Italians, with whom were Tony and Guiseppe Defilippos, sons of Ignaz Defilippos. The Italians, aged from 6 to 10 years, resented the appellation of "dago," and with a stone felled young Frank Moore.

This infuriated Charles Moore, Frank's 8-year-old brother, who rushed in the house and secured his father's rifle. He shot Tony Defilippos in the hip and side. With blood streaming from his wounds the injured boy was taken to the local hospital. Moore is also in a critical condition. The father of the Moore boys was arrested on a charge of being an accessory before the fact, and was released on heavy bail.

LAND WORTH MILLIONS WAS BOUGHT FOR $4,000

Deeds for Tracts of Nearly 700,000 Acres Are Recorded in West Virginia.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 20.—C. R. Henderson of Washington had recorded here today deeds to two tracts of land in this state to which he claims title. One is a tract of 176,000 acres in Webster, Randolph, Braxton, Calhoun, Roane, Wirt and Wood counties, the consideration for which is $8,000. The other consists of 514,000 acres in Upshur, Webster, Calhoun, Wirt, Wood, Roane, Clay, Jackson, Nicholas, Mason and Pocahontas counties, for which the consideration is $1,000. These lands are said to have been taken up by Standish Ford, a Philadelphia merchant, in 1785, and Henderson claims to have bought a title of them which has never been surrendered. The lands are now worth many millions of dollars.

SPEAKER MOATS GETS PLACE ON TICKET

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The Republican county committee today decided that Speaker Frank P. Moats, of the house of delegates, is entitled to a place on the ticket as a candidate to succeed himself. At the primary election held several months ago he ceived the next to highest vote. As three candidates have always been selected, one from each of three sections of the county, and as B. S. Pope, who received the highest vote, is from Parkersburg, in the section of the county, it had been held that Moats should not be placed on the ticket.

ESTABLISHED 1861
FREDERICK PIANOS PIANO DEALERS
G.&W. SCHROEDER, Mgrs.
633 SMITHFIELD ST. PITTSBURGH
LARGEST STOCK BETWEEN N.Y. AND CHICAGO
EXCLUSIVE SALE FOR MORE HIGH GRADE PIANOS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN U. S.

Highest awards ever given to any piano manufactured in the world awarded to Chickering pianos.

Oldest in America. Best in the world.
RECOGNIZED THE STANDARD.
Conceded to be the only perfect piano made. All American pianos are built upon the principles established by Jonas Chickering.
The sweet mellow tone will last a lifetime.

Reasonable Prices and Easy Terms, if Wanted, Make Piano Buying Easy at This Store.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Strich & Zeidler, Kroger, McPhail, Estey, Haines Bros., Schubert, Kingsbury, Price & Teeple pianos, Estey organs and the perfect piano player (Chase & Baker).

SOLD ONLY BY
PIANOS LARGEST DEALER IN PITTSBURGH ORGANS
FREDERICK
PIANO-PLAYERS G.&W. SCHROEDER, Mgrs. CABINET ORGANS
633 SMITHFIELD ST.

"Follow the Flag."

Wabash
$12.00

Excursions
St. Louis and Return
Aug. 23 and Sept. 6.

Tickets good in Free Reclining Chair Cars or Coaches.

$15.00 Excursions to St. Louis and Return every day.

Chair Cars or Sleepers.

Only line landing passengers and baggage at the big World's Fair Station immediately in front of main entrance to Exposition.

Full information cheerfully furnished at Wabash Ticket Office, 129 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WYMAN SEEKING TO MAKE PEACE

Lieutenants Present Conditions to Republicans Upon Which Harmony Can Be Restored.

PROPOSED COMPACT'S TERMS

Evidences of the disintegration of the Citizens party in Allegheny have been manifested during the past week in the efforts made by the leaders of that organization to deal with the Republicans. So far the peace offerings of the Wyman administration have been rejected and the prospect of a harmony arrangement in Allegheny seems anything but bright. Although more deeply interested than any other in a plan that would permit the Citizens leaders to get into the Republican organization by an abrogation of certain parts of the party rules, Mayor Wyman has not come to the front personally to confer with the Republican managers, but has felt the way through his political lieutenants.

In the past few days Director Scandrett and Delinquent Tax Collector Davidson have talked with Republican managers on the possibility of an alliance of the leaders of the two organizations. They have enumerated the political assets of the Wyman machine and have endeavored to persuade Republican leaders of the wisdom of burying the hatchet before the spring elections. The terms of the proposed contract embrace concessions and demands that are numerous and more or less valueless or absurd in the opinion of those who have led the Republican party in recent fights against the Wyman machine.

Scandrett Makes an Offer.

It is understood that Director Scandrett, who has been Wyman's candidate, tentatively, for mayor to succeed the latter, has consented to withdraw and line up the administration forces for Charles F. Kirschler, the Republican candidate. This, it is said, is not to the liking of Kirschler, who declares he has no fear of any opposition from Wyman. Further, he asserts he does not care to deal in any manner with the Wyman machine.

The privilege of naming a number of Republican candidates for councils next spring is said to be another part of the proposed compact. The terms of the 40 members of common council and eight of the 15 members of the select branch, expire next April. To avoid a fight and the expense of putting up an independent ticket next February is the prime object in the movement for peace started by Wyman. The chances for a sweeping victory for the Republicans next spring are said to be excellent, in view of the desertions from the Citizens standard, and the Republican sentiment that will be stirred up by a national election in November.

Wyman Fears Defeat.

The fear of defeat is said to be stronger in Wyman than any love for those who are prominent in the Republican organization. In addition to the conditions already mentioned, it is said that Wyman will agree to assist in the election of Controller Brown, who will be the Republican candidate. For some time past aid for James Gray, Wyman's prospective candidate, has been solicited.

Another proffer is the withdrawal of William A. Ford from the race as a candidate for select council in the Second ward in opposition to Francis J. Torrance, who will be up for re-election. This latter proposition is not taken seriously by the Republicans, for they declare Ford has no chance to beat Torrance.

Behind the endeavors of Wyman to effect an adjustment of the disturbed political conditions in Allegheny, are said to be several motives heretofore never mentioned publicly. One is said to be his desire to have the office of delinquent tax collector remain a fee office.

Republicans Advocate a Salary.

The Republican faction in councils has tried to abolish the office and, failing in this, has at the present time an ordinance in committee that aims to placing the delinquent tax collector on a salary of $4,000 a year, the equivalent of the amount paid to the directors of departments. Political foresight, in consideration of the councilmanic election next spring, has been instrumental in changing the views of a number of councilmen who fought against the abolition of the office a year ago. These have signified their willingness to support an ordinance that would give the collector an adequate salary and add largely to the revenues of the city. This sentiment has become so prevalent that the passage of the ordinance is almost an assured fact.

From the time of its establishment, the delinquent tax office in Allegheny has been depended upon largly for the sinews of war during political campaigns. This state of affairs, it is said, Wyman wishes to preserve, and his lieutenants in conference have urged his point with candor. To call off the fight in councils against the delinquent tax office, then, is a condition of the peace treaty that is most important.

Wants to Reconcile McElroy.

The interest shown by the mayor in this matter was demonstrated last summer when the fight for the abolition of the office was on. Since the exclusive publication in The Gazette last week of the desertion of President Samuel McElroy of common council, from the administration forces, Wyman has had a conference with Robert Finney, general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was over the fight for a franchise sought by the Baltimore & Ohio that McElroy fell out with Wyman. The latter and Director Scandrett worked against the measure to grant the company a right of way on Grant avenue. McElroy has business affiliations with Mr. Finney, and led the fight for the passage of the ordinance. The defeat of the bill resulted in McElroy quitting the administration wing in councils, with which he had worked and voted consistently up to that time.

What took place between Wyman and Mr. Finney is not known, but Councilman Charles Bernhard yesterday declared that Wyman was soliciting Finney's aid in having McElroy resume his position as floor leader of the Wyman faction in councils.

According to a Republican, prominent in the party, and who was in the recent conference, the Wyman people were given to understand that no deal would be made, and that if Wyman intended putting up an independent ticket nothing would be done to stop him.

FORMER DEPUTY SHERIFF INJURED BY LOCOMOTIVE

William White, former deputy sheriff and at one time engineer of the fire department, was struck by a locomotive at Liberty avenue and Sixth street yesterday afternoon and badly injured. He was removed to the Homeopathic hospital and will recover.

Music Salesman Is Arrested.

August Rattenbach, a salesman, employed by S. Hamilton, the Wood street music dealer, was arrested yesterday on two charges of embezzelment, made by Charles L. Hamilton, a representative of the company, before Alderman McMasters. He was committed to jail.

Robbed of Clothes While Asleep.

Peter Whitman, constable for Alderman Lang of Allegheny, took a sleep in Maple Grove, Troy Hill, on Friday night. Yesterday morning he found that his watch and the greater part of his wearing apparel had been stolen.

HUNDREDS OF MEN TO BE DISCHARGED

Many Changes Will Be Made in Director Bigelow's Department on September 1.

PROMISES TO COUNCILMEN

Director Bigelow has promised councilmen that 200 employes of the department of public works will be discharged on September 1 and 100 new men employed to fill half of the places thus made vacant. These 100 men are to be named by councilman who "go along" on the bond and traction ordinances pending in councils. Of the 100 to be employed 27 are Sixteenth ward men discharged by Bigelow on July 1.

Some of the Sixteenth ward men have been taken back within the past month, but the majority are still idle. That the entire 27 shall be put back to work on September 1 has been promised to C. A. Simon, common councilman from the ward. Simon was elected jointly on the Republican and Citizens ticket, but from the date of the organization of councils he has been supporting Bigelow.

The administration is making an effort to get Councilman O'Brien in line. A select councilman was sent to O'Brien's house Friday night. O'Brien is at the St. Louis exposition. He left for 10 days, but he was wired yesterday to come home to attend select council tomorrow afternoon.

The 200 men whom Bigelow says he will discharge September 1 are distributed among all the bureaus of the public works department. They are in the bureaus of highways and sewers, construction, surveys, parks, bridges, water and water assessments. Few of this number are laborers. Besides, there will be a big reduction in the labor roll of the bureau of highways and sewers because of the financial condition of the bureau.

Controller Larkin has called the attention of the departments that the city will run short of funds about November 1. The biggest deficiency will be in the bureau of highways and sewers. Only $120,000 remains in the appropriation for this bureau, and this is sufficient for only two months. There are 600 men on the payroll of highways and sewers, although the appropriation was based on a roll of but 400 men. It is the intention of Bigelow to cut this roll down to 300 men, or just in half, which the director thinks will be sufficient until the end of the fiscal year, January 31.

DATES AND PLACES FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Positions to Be Filled in Indian School and in the Agricultural and Treasury Departments.

The civil service commisson has just announced the dates and places for examinations for clerkships and other positions for applicants from this state. The earliest date for examination is August 31, and by prompt application for particulars to J. J. Vogel, secretary, in the postoffice building, Philadelphia, full particulars about any examination can be had. Following are the positions to be filled, with the date and place for examinations:

Stone and brick mason at the Chilocco Indian school, Oklahoma; must be 20 years of age; salary $720 a year; examination August 31 by application.

August 31 at Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren, to fill a vacancy in the position of agricultural clerk (either sex) at $720 in the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture.

August 31, at Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren, to fill a vacancy in the position of skilled laborer (man), qualified as wireman, in the office of the secretary of the treasury, at $720.

August 31 to fill a vacancy in the position of poultryman at the Chilocco Indian school, Oklahoma, at $500. At Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren.

September 7 and 8 to fill a vacancy in the position of librarian at the General Service and Staff college, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at $1,000. At Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren.

September 7 to fill a vacancy in the position of laboratory assistant in pharmacology in the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, at $750, at Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren.

September 14, at Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren, to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant in animal husbandry in the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, at $1,200.

September 14, at Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren, to fill several vacancies in the position of meat inspector in the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture.

At Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Warren, September 14, to fill vacancies in the position of laboratory helper, at $600, in the department of agriculture.

HOME TO BE DEDICATED.

Farm for Aged Knights of Pythias to Be Opened at Harmony, Pa.

The dedication of the farm at Harmony, Pa., purchased by the officials of the Pythian Home association, will take place August 31. It is for aged knights and their wives. The farm of 120 acres is one of the garden spots of Western Pennsylvania.

At the dedication the officers of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias domain of Pennsylvania, will be present. W. E. Folts, grand chancellor, will make the address of the day. Arrangements have been made to entertain a large number of knights and their friends. There will be sports, dancing, music and other amusements.

Negro Riot Ends in Suit.

Charles Brown, a negro, was arrested yesterday by Constable Robert Alexander of Alderman McKelvey's office and sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail for a hearing tomorrow on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by Arthur Walker of 7 Home place, Allegheny. The case arises from a colored picnic, when during a riot in the car at Leetsdale the prosecutor was stabbed several times.

Rovers' Camping Club Returns.

The Rovers' Camping club of Pittsburgh returned home last night after spending two weeks on the shores of Put-in bay. The members are Michael J. Dolan, Harry M. Crowe, Charles H. Mills, William M. Horner, David Austin, Harry Floris, Carroll Hemmick, Edward McFarland and Norman Q. Smith. The members report that the fishing was good and the club quartet a popular success.

Contagious Disease in Pittsburgh.

There were four cases of typhoid fever, one of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria reported in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Next Atlantic City Excursion Thursday, August 25, Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

$10 round trip, in coaches only, tickets good 16 days; $2 additional for tickets good in Pullman cars. Trains leave Pittsburgh 8 a. m., 6:30 and 9 p. m. Tomorrow.

The Last of the Season.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the Special Seashore Excursions for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in sleeping or parlor cars when accompanied by regular Pullman tickets. Ticket good sixteen days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:05 a. m. Evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

Headache?

No matter how severe, DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS will cure you. 4 doses 10 cents.

NEURALGYLINE cures nervous prostration. 25 cts. Nature's relief—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

W. H. KEECH CO.

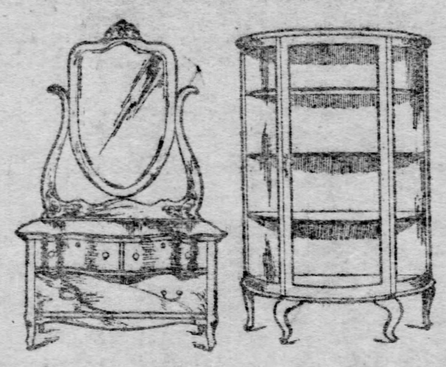
THE ONLY FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE THAT MARKS ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES

A Lesson in Thrift—By doing a little careful shopping right now you'll find that in this store you can save a generous part of the money you expect to spend this Fall, and yet have furniture quite as handsome as though you wait and pay full prices a month or so later.

Every penny you save here is an absolute safe economy, for the goods are from our regular stocks, and the savings are direct reductions from our own regular prices. This is the week for applying the sense of thrift, and it is not a thrift that calls for sacrifice; for only a limited amount of your available cash is necessary now. You can make a comparatively small initial payment when you give the order, and the balance can be extended through several months, as agreed upon. But if you pay cash with order or within 30 days, we allow 10 per cent discount; 7½ per cent in 60 days; 5 per cent if you pay the entire amount within 90 days.

$47.50 5-Piece Parlor Suit. Frames are very heavy and are finished a dark mahogany. Handsome velour coverings. Thoroughly well made throughout. A $60 suit.

$42.75 for Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



A very neat Princess Dresser, in golden oak. French bevel mirror. Two long drawers in base..... **$17**

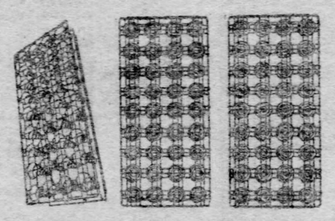
$15.30 Cash.

This China Closet is in quartered golden oak. Bent glass ends. Shelves are grooved for plates and are adjustable... **$22.50**

$20.25 Cash.

$25 Reduced from $37.50. This Bedroom Suit is in golden oak—not ash or elm finished to look like golden oak. Heavy carvings. Pattern French bevel mirror. Shaped top on dresser. Good cabinet work.

$22.50 for Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



A New Spring for Iron Bedsteads

It is made in three sections—making it easy to handle, insuring longer years of service—because the sections are interchangable, and then it's all steel wire.

We recommend it to you as the best spring we know of under $10..... **$6.50**

$5.85 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

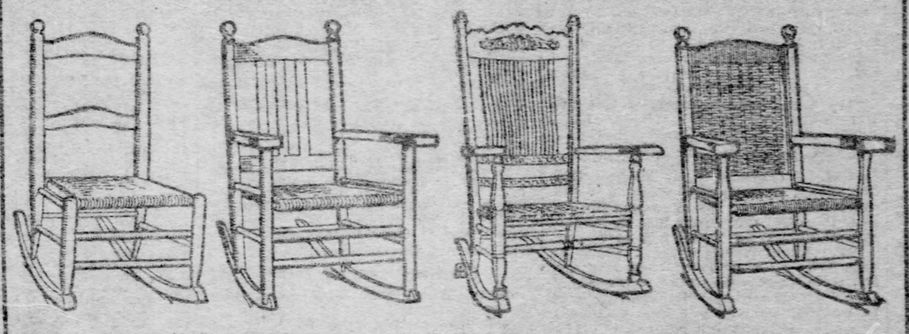
Soft-Top Mattress, $2.00

Full size. Durable, fancy stripe ticking.

Comfort Felt Mattress, $10

Pure, clean, layer cotton felt. Will not lump or mat. Try one 30 nights. Your money back if you don't like it.

PORCH FURNITURE REDUCED 40%
REED FURNITURE REDUCED 40%
FINE GO-CARTS REDUCED 35%
REFRIGERATORS REDUCED 34%



75c from $1.25. Twenty-three of these maple Porch Rockers, with woven reed seats; strong and rigid; a good nurse or sewing rocker. 67½c Cash.

$1.50 from $2.50. Sixteen of these rockers. Frames are in maple, varnished on the wood or painted red. Woven reed seat. $1.35 Cash.

$2.00 from $3.25. Only seven of these extra large high back Porch Rockers. Maple frame. $1.50 Cash.

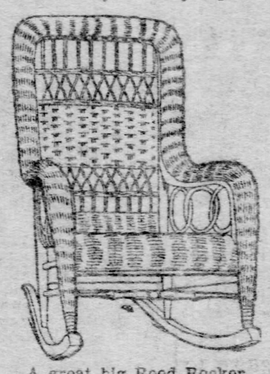
$2.25 from $4.00. A high grade Porch Rocker with woven reed seat and back. Frames are natural maple, red or sea green. $2.02 Cash.

LAWN BENCHES. FOUR FEET LONG. REDUCED FROM $5.50 to $3.75. $3.37 Cash

LAWN BENCHES. SIX FEET LONG. REDUCED FROM $6.00 to $4.75. 4.27 Cash

Reed Furniture Never Priced So Low.

Handsome Settees, Arm Chairs, Rockers and Entire Suits suitable for Den, Library or Living Room. Great big comfort rockers, with high backs and roomy seats. Father or mother will probably appreciate them most. Every piece fine enough to use in any home yet priced on a level with the plainer porch pieces.



A great big Reed Rocker, suitable for sitting room. Cheap enough to use on the porch. Full roll edge. Varnished. The price was $4.50, now..... **$3.25**

$2.93 If You Pay Cash.

$3.75 for $7.00 Comfort Rockers. Only six of them. Full roll edge. Scoop seat. Width 27 inches across arms. Back 30 inches high from seat. $3.37 if you pay cash.

$4.50 for $8.00 Comfort Rockers. Full roll edge, ending below seat. The round back is 30 inches high, from seat. Varnished. $4.05 if you pay cash.

$6.75 and $7.50 for $12 and $13.50 Rockers. Choice of four very fine rockers. Fancy woven reed. Handsome pieces for indoor or porch use. $6.08 ifyou pay cash.

$10.50 from $16.50, handsome Reed Settee.

$10.00 from $15.00, fine Reed Couch.

$ 3.00 from $ 4.00, round top Reed Table.

$30 from $50. Three-piece Reed Suit. Settee, Rocker and arm chair. Stained green. Square backs. Full roll edges.

$34 from $55. Three-piece Suit. Low, round backs. Full roll edges. One of the richest suits of the year. Settee, rocker and arm chair.

10 Per Cent Discount From All Prices for Cash, or Within 30 Days.

Go-Carts—Auto-Carts—Carriages

Every fine Cart in the store reduced at least a third. Some are less than half prices.

$12.50 Reduced from $27.50 and $29.50. Two very fine Auto-Carts. Fine woven reed bodies, with round backs. One has cloth cushions, the other is in Fabrikoid—which looks like leather. Small steel wheels. Large rubber tires.

$11.25 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$15.00 Reduced from $23.50 and $25.00. Choice of two Go-Carts. Cushions in corduroy or velour. Newest sleeper attachments. Bound rubber tires.

$13.50 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$20.00 Reduced from $30.00 and $32.00. Three sleeper Go-Carts. Handsome reed bodies. Best springs and running gears. Round rubber tires. Beautiful lace parasols. Damask, velour or corduroy cushions.

$18.00 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$22.50 and $25.00, from $34.00 and $37.50. The finest Go-Carts in the store. Lace parasols. Silk damask cushions. Elliptical springs. Sleeper attachments. Small wheels. Rubber tires. Foot brake. Metal pushers.

$20.25 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$19.75 from $32. Sleeper Co-Cart. Lace parasol. Removable mattress Cushions. Small wheels. Round rubber tires.

$17.77 Cash.

A Lot of $10 and $11 Dinner Sets at..... $6.85

100 pieces. Floral decorations in several colors.

Twenty-four Large Refrigerators Reduced a Third.

That's all there are mentioned in this group today. The quantities are limited but the bargains are quite decisive. They are the best refrigerators we know of. Easy to keep clean; economical in use of ice, and now very economical in cost to you.

$13.50 from $21.00

47 inches high, 34 inches wide, 21½ inches deep. Golden oak case—not imitation. Galvanized steel linings. Cleanable flues. Nickel lock and hinges. Only 5 of them.

$12.15 if you pay Cash or in 30 Days.

$15 from $22.00

White enameled provision chamber. Removable ice tank. Adjustable racks. 47 inches high, 34 inches wide, 21½ inches deep. Similar to illustration.

$13.50 Cash or in 30 Days.

$16 from $24.00

49 inches high, 34½ inches wide, 22½ inches deep. Ice capacity 110 pounds. Double doors. Galvanized steel lining.

$14.40 if you pay Cash or in 30 Days.

$17.50 from $26.00

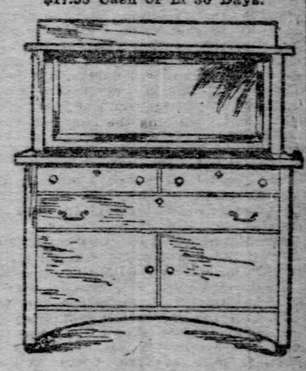
The same Refrigerator with the entire provision chamber white enameled.

$15.75 Cash or in 30 Days.

$19.50 from $28.50

49 inches high, 3 feet 5 inches wide, 22½ inches deep. Ice capacity 130 pounds. Lift-out ice tank.

$17.55 Cash or in 30 Days.



This Antwerp oak Buffet Sideboard is in the rugged mission style, without a line of carving. 4 ft wide, 2 ft. deep 40-in. French bevel mirror. A $42.50 value..... **$29**

$26.10 If You Pay Cash.

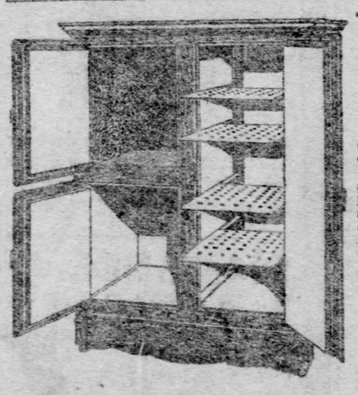
$15.25 Good Luck Gas Range

Large baking oven with broiling oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame and oven plate. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50.

$13.73 If You Pay Cash.

Store Closes 5 O'Clock. Saturdays 10 P. M.
KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES.

W. H. KEECH CO. 923 to 931 PENN AVE.



Refrigerators..

REDUCED.

We are now offering our line of the celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators, zinc and enameled lined—made of ash and quartered oak and packed with mineral wool—at prices that should interest you. They are ice savers. If you need a refrigerator now is the chance to get a high grade one at a low price. It would be a good investment to buy for next year. See them.

Bartlett Furnace and Range Corp'n

No. 619 SMITHFIELD ST.

ONLY GOOD AT

The White Front Shoe Stores

$18.00 worth of Globe or Street Car Trading Stamps Free with a $2.00 Sale of Shoes. Not good after August 27.

M. A. SOLOMON,

531 E. OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA. 1408 CARSON ST., SOUTH SIDE.

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS NOT AS BRISK AS YOU WOULD WISH ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.

Failure

to cure indigestion is largely due to the old theory that when the stomach becomes inactive it needs something to mechanically digest its contents, and cathartics, purgatives, etc., are used, which give only temporary relief, because they digest by irritating the lining of the stomach.

Modern science recognizes the fact that it is the nerves that furnishes motive power to digest the contents of the stomach.

The nerves agitate and mix the food, and stimulate the secretions. When they become weakened they lack energy, and indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach result.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

will relieve obstinate cases of indigestion, dyspepsia and stomach trouble by strengthening these nerves.

"I had severe stomach trouble. Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills cured me. I can now eat anything without trouble."

L. C. O'BRIEN, Winston-Salem, N. Y.

The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

WHANN

ALKALINE LITHIA WATER

$1.00 for 12 Half Gallon Bottles.

Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

The BEST HOT WEATHER MEDICINE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists 534

PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and mold proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL Co.

MAY OPERATE HOOP MILLS NON-UNION

Amalgamated Association to Take Action Against Carnegie Steel Hoop Company.

CAN'T AGREE ON WAGE SCALE

A mass meeting will be held at Youngstown, O., today to take action against the United States Steel Corporation. The wage agreement between the American Steel Hoop Company, a part of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the association is the contention, and indications are the company will open its mills non-union. This will precipitate a strike which will probably extend to all unionized plants controlled by the corporation. The situation is serious.

At the convention of the association held in Cleveland the wage committee compiled a scale. This was presented to the officials of the American Steel Hoop Company at Cambridge Springs. The workmen's scale was rejected and the company presented a counter-scale which the wage committee refused to consider. The conference lasted several days, but the deadlock remained unbroken. When the conference adjourned it was agreed to reconvene at the call of either side. So far neither side has requested a conference.

The reason is that if the Amalgamated association issued a call for a conference it would be interpreted by the company as meaning that the wage committee was willing to meet their terms, or at least meet them more than half way. Should the company issue the call the workmen would think they had the company whipped into submission. The result is that neither side will issue a call and the wage agreement remains unsettled.

Some of the members of the association are employed by the company under yearly contract. President Theodore J. Shaffer issued a letter to these men instructing them to work when the company requested them to do so, claiming they must abide by their contracts regardless of the complicated situation. These men are to return to work tomorrow, and with them, it is said, non-union men will be put to work.

To call a strike would compel the contract members to violate their agreement with the company, allow non-union men to work with them and would place the mills on a non-union basis without any wage agreement. With this situation to face the members of the association employed in the mills of the corporation will decide today what plan to pursue.

There is still trouble with the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The wage committee and representatives of this company failed to agree and finally decided to place the wage agreement in the hands of an arbitration board. Both sides have named their conciliator, but the two cannot select an umpire. In the interim the men are working at last year's scale, which is much higher than the company is willing to pay. Unless the arbitrators adjust the scale within a few days the Republic company will either close down their mills or run them non-union.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 20.—For the first time since 1892 a mass meeting here tomorrow of the Amalgamated association has been called. The section covered by the call includes all of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, from New Castle to Warren, and including Sharon. The meeting was called by Vice President Richard of the Sixth district after the conference committee and the officials of the association had met in Pittsburgh. The situation is considered serious.

There is every indication that the American Steel Hoop Company's mills are slipping away from the Amalgamated association. The salaried men on the four continuous mills of the upper plant went back to work last Monday and now the men on the eight-inch mill of the Girard plant have been ordered back—this regardless of the fact that the scale has not been signed. The employes were told that if they did not return the mills would be thrown "open." The men absolutely refused to return to work, and this subject will receive consideration at the meeting tomorrow.

It will be attended by every member of the conference committee and by all of the national officers with the exception of President Theodore J. Shaffer, who is ill. The hurried arrangement for the meeting of the conference committee on the Republic scale shows that the officials are awakening to the fact that something must be done at once to save what mills they already have to the association.

BURGLAR'S YOUNG BRIDE DESERTS HER HUSBAND

Berates Herself for Rejecting Rich Suitors for Such a Rueful Match.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—"Stand by the husband of a month, who is a thief and who married me under the pretense that he was a gentleman? No, indeed. I am going to get a divorce just as soon as possible—just as soon as I can get downtown to see a lawyer."

That is what pretty Mrs. Emma Schobert Sewall said today with flashing eyes.

"I intend to sue for divorce from that coward who represented himself to me as a gentleman, and who has proven to be a thief right away," she continued. "I don't know how I ever happened to say 'yes' when George asked me to marry him. I always had lots of fellows, and they all worried the life out of me nearly to get me to marry them. But I always laughed at them. 'I don't want to marry,' I always told the whole lot of them.

"I knew George two weeks before I married him. Somehow, he was different from the rest. I think he deserves all he is getting," the young wife said when told that under the Ohio law a man may be given a life sentence for burglary. "And to think that I should have turned down the rich fellows and the nice fellows for him. Well, you can't just tell what a girl's going to do, can you? But I've had this experience now, and I shan't be a fool any more.

"No, I don't say I shall not marry again when I'm free. I don't know what I'm going to do. My only desire now is to be free from this man who has deceived me."

George Sewall is the Pittsburgh crook who was caught with a confederate in the act of robbing a Cincinnati residence. When his wife came to the jail to identify him Friday he cursed her and bade her go home.

BURGLAR FOOLED OFFICERS.

Turtle Creek Policeman Discovered a Thief in the Act.

A thief succeeded in entering the Scott & Morris tailoring establishment in Penn avenue, Turtle Creek, early yesterday morning. Officer Samuel Skinner saw the man enter and turn out the lights. He only had one cartridge in his revolver and decided not to make the arrest without assistance.

He went for another officer, and when they returned the man was still in the building packing clothing in two suit cases. The officers could not break in the front door and one of them started for the rear. Just then the man emerged from the building, and, seeing the officer, dropped the suit cases and ran. The officers gave chase, but the burglar got away.

THOMAS LAWSON TALKS OF WORK

He Was Really Dead Broke Once and Says It's an Old Story.

TOILS EIGHTEEN HOURS A DAY

By ELEANOR AMES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 20.—"Why are you fighting," I asked Thomas Lawson today, "when you are a moneyed man?"

"What are you trying to do?" he said abruptly. "Ask me no questions that no one else ever thought of?"

"No," I replied, innocently. "I just wondered, that's all."

Mr. Lawson didn't reply, so we silently and unanimously tabled the question.

"Were you ever broke?" I asked.

"That depends upon what you mean," he said. "Being broke may mean different things."

"Well, I mean so broke you didn't have anything left and didn't know what you were going to do next," I explained.

"No," he said, quietly. "I always knew what I was going to do next. But was I ever broke? Oh—you know this has been written before—but I suppose I came pretty close to it when I lost $80,000 between morning and night. That's an old story. Whenever I start on it my 5-year-old child always interrupts with 'papa's going to tell how he lost $80,000.'

"It's a true story, though. I had $150 left and gave a dinner that night that I might spend it all and be broke."

Would Tell How They Did It.

"But," I persisted, "just suppose that you should wake up some morning to find everything swept away—your money, your beautiful farm, your houses, lands—everything. What would you do?"

"If I found myself broke I would at once write up 'How They Broke Me,' and sell it to those who were 'on the edge;' then I'd follow it up with another, 'How to Dodge Breakers,' and by this time I would be selling large editions of 'How to Get There on the Wreckage.'

"So many would be interested in my diagrams of how one can float through the narrows on a piece of wreckage, narrows that never would admit of the passage of the original ship, narrows which lead to the open sea of ultimate success, that I'd be disappointed if I didn't find myself floating about in it by this time."

Right here let me say that Mr. Lawson would rather write than to do anything else. He loves his literary work. It is the relaxation which delights his soul. It is the passion of his existence.

"Why did you write 'Frenzied Finance?'" I asked, and then rung in the tabled question in a little different form. "Why does a moneyed man write against other moneyed men?"

He dropped the ticker tapes and they clicked out their increasing length unheeded. He leaned his folded arms on the table. He bent forward and looked earnestly, seriously, into my face.

"Why do I write 'Frenzied Finance?' Why does a moneyed man write against other moneyed men?" he repeated my questions. "Why does a mother risk her life for a babe? Why does the babe in after years put its mother away in the cold, lonesome ground, yet enthusiastically follow in its mother's footsteps?

Says He Is Old.

"When you answer me I'll answer why a man takes his fortune and his life in his hands instead of tumbling into the hammock of ease which swings invitingly near."

"How do you do all the work you do," I said, lightly, "and still keep so fresh and young in appearance? Why don't you show the wear and tear of your life more?"

He smiled and his manner grew easy and nonchalant once more. "Oh, I don't mind my work, seriously," he said.

"Really I have an attack of lazy fever now which worries me more than anything else."

"But you work so constantly," I suggested.

"Yes," he said, reading the tape diligently, "I work from 9 o'clock in the morning until ten minutes past 6. I never have taken a vacation. I intend to work 365 days in the year until the last day, and then I'll try to put in an extra day just to get ready for the journey.

"As a matter of fact," he said, leaning forward again, "I'm 200 years old going on 250. You may think that I'm trying to be cunning—" Mr. Lawson clips the final gs like the true Bostonian he is—"but I'm not. I've worked 18 hours a day every day for 34 years. Don't you think I've a right to call myself old?"

MARRIED AT CLINTON.

Frederick H. Mushrush of Pittsburgh Was Wedded to an Illinois Girl Last Wednesday.

The wedding of Miss Carrie E. Hartman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hartman of Clinton, Ill., to Frederick H. Mushrush of Pittsburgh, took place at Clinton last Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. T. A. Canady in the presence of about 40 relatives and friends. Miss Gertrude Jenkins of Clinton and Edward McKee of Pittsburgh were the attendants.

Mrs. Mushrush has been a newspaper woman in Clinton. Mr. Mushrush is connected with the Underwriters' association of this city. The couple will spend two weeks at the St. Louis world's fair and at Ft. Wayne, Ind. They will be at home in this city after September 1.

RAN FROM ONE OFFICER INTO ARMS OF ANOTHER

Fred Hammer of Gibbons street is a prisoner in the Center avenue police station on the charge of being a suspicious person. He had made his escape from one officer, and in an over-confident moment ran into the arms of another. Hammer was trying to dispose of copper wire in a Kirkpatrick street junk shop, when the owner of the place telephoned for the police while a man in his office went in search of Patrolman John H. Scott. Hammer saw Policeman Scott and made good his escape. Then he returned to get his wife and was caught by Lieut. Harry Merlt.

ELECTRICIANS MYSTIFIED AS TO CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Electricians of the Allegheny County Light Company are still mystified as to the cause of the sudden high voltage in the wires on Friday night in the Penn avenue district. It was stated that a crossed wire had probably caused the trouble, although the linemen had spent all day in trying to specify the direct cause. The damage is being repaired and nearly every individual wire in the district has been found severed.

EAST END BURGLARS TOOK BRASS AND SILVERWARE

Burglars robbed the shop of the Union Plumbing & Burner Company of 5922 Penn avenue on Friday night of $15 and 300 pounds of brass. The money was taken from a safe which had been opened by breaking off the combination. The residence of Robert J. Edwards in Bertnout street was looted of a quantity of silverware about the same time.

Peacemaker Fatally Stabbed.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Basil A. Betz, assistant baggagemaster at the Ohio River railroad station was returning home last midnight when he passed John Whitehead, beating his wife. Betz interfered and Whitehead stabbed him in the back. Alexander Whitehead assisted in the attack on Betz and was arrested today. John Whitehead escaped to Ohio. Betz may die.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GLORIES ARE TOLD BY GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER

Continued from First Page.

her and make for her the confident claim that she is one of the most imperial commonwealths upon the habitable globe.

Her commercial and manufacturing interests are represented here through her boards of trade and commercial museums showing what she has done in the line of commerce and manufacture while her farmers are here with the exhibits which prove that Pennsylvania stands almost without a peer as an agricultural commonwealth. She has within her boundaries one subdivision called a county which is said to produce, in value, a larger yearly reward for agricultural toil than any similar political subdivision in the world, and while old Sol is today drawing from the plains of Lancaster, and the fertile soil of her other countries such large annual rewards of toil, the evidence exhibited in the department of mines shows how that same old Sol was to her marvelously generous in the counties ages of the past when like an old miser he stored under her hills the almost boundless wealth which her people are today bringing out and furnishing to humanity. In her educational exhibits are shown to a large extent the evidences of the wonderful development made by her upon the lines of education.

First Among Commonwealths.

Pennsylvania as a commonwealth stands today first and foremost among the commonwealths of the Union in the liberality to her public schools. Proud and imperial old commonwealth, upon this day, at the greatest exposition of the results of human endeavors that the world has ever seen, your noble sons and fair daughters assemble with a true and conscious pride that in the great uplifting struggles for a higher, better and nobler civilization you have royally done your part and while with a pardonable pride the past is reviewed, they turn their happy faces with confidence to the future with its bright and cheerful prospects, and with a high confidence in a still higher and greater advancement toward a nobler and still better civilization. To our sister commonwealths, your citizens extend the fraternal hand of friendship and the promise which is guaranteed by more than 200 years of history that for everything that makes for any advancement or for an uplifting of the human race, you will in the future, as in the past, do your full share.

It has been assigned to me as a pleasant duty to introduce the orator of the day. I now, therefore, take great pleasure in presenting Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania.

In response Gov. Pennypacker delivered the following address:

The Uncertainty of Terms.

"In the United States of America, while the terms east and west are more or less uncertain in their designation, it is perhaps significantly accurate to say that when reference is made to the west that region is intended which is not included within the limits of the 13 original states and lies to the westward of the Alleghany mountains. The settlement of this region and the knitting of the ties which were to unite it to the states bordering upon the Atlantic ocean were of the utmost importance to the nation. In time it has come to be the center of population, as well as of political influence, and if it had remained permanently under the control of Spain, France or England, or of any other foreign country, in the large sense there never would have been a nation, and during the war of the rebellion there were sacrificed 500,000 lives and there were expended $4,000,000,000 to prevent a cleavage of the country by a line running eastward and westward. It was correctly felt that such a division meant the ultimate loss of all that the future had in store for us and that supreme efforts must be exerted to avert the threatened calamity. A line of cleavage by a line running northward and southward along the Alleghany mountains would have been equally fatal. We are able in this way to form some estimate of the immense advantages to the country which resulted from securing that region as a part of the national domain. If it shall come, about as now seems probable, that the American people are to be one of the dominant nations imposing their race characteristics, seizing the avenues of trade, and extending their institutions, and if, as also seems probable, their national force shall be extended under the influence of the states within the valley of the Mississippi than the settlement of the west was an event of tremendous significance in the history of the world. It was the result of no preconceived design. It came about as the consequence of no deliberate purpose. No nation, as did Greece and Rome in the ancient days, send out colonies to occupy the land upon a prearranged system and under the protecting and fostering care of the government at home. It was the outcome rather of that impulse which has led the descendants of the old Teutonic race, whether they be Saxon or Suabian, to wander, which before the dawn of history impelled the barbaric tribes to pour over the Ural mountains into Europe, and which in the sixth century urged one of these tribes under the lead of Hengist, Horsa and Cedric to cross the North sea and seize what we now know as England. The hardy borderers living on the outskirts of the older colonies in the east pushed across the Alleghenies, rifle in hand, to found new homes upon richer lands, and to take the initial steps in the establishment of states destined ere long to become both prosperous and potent. The difficulties that were encountered were overcome. The dangers that arose in the path were surmounted. The wild beasts that filled the caverns below and clung to the limbs of the trees overhead were driven from their lairs. The savages who lurked in the forests and who endeavored to confront the impour of emigrants, with treachery and revenge in their hearts and scalping knives in their hands, were after many a fierce struggle beaten and destroyed. Those who perished on the way were soon followed by others equally determined and more fortunate until communities were established and the new life in the wilderness was too deeply rooted to be uptorn.

History of Pennsylvania.

"It is my purpose, in this state said to be more like our own than any other, in this city which has been called the Philadelphia of the west, upon the occasion of the exposition intended to commemorate the most extensive acquisition of lands ever made by the government, upon this most important and interesting anniversary, to narrate in a brief way and in broad lines the part borne by Pennsylvania in these events so fraught with great results. Among the pioneers, at once the earliest and the most distinguished, made the hero of song and story in many tongues and many lands, introduced by Byron into his poem of 'Don Juan,' his statue set in marble in the capitol at Washington by Kentucky, as the representative of her highest achievement, was Daniel Boone. In later days the west gave to the nation him who has been happily likened by Lowell as the first American, him who rose to greater heights, in broader ways, than any other of the presidents. When in time to come the muse of history shall be called upon to select from her pages those rulers who tower aloft above the rest, who have conferred the most benefit upon their fellow men, who have shown in vast achievement purity of character and breadth of intelligence, alongside of Cyrus, Alfred, Charlemagne and William of Orange, she will place Abraham Lincoln. It is a significant fact that Daniel Boone and John Lincoln, the great-grandfather of the president, were both born in the same locality, in the county of Berks, in the state of Pennsylvania, and both pursued the same path on their way toward the west. Among those most celebrated in the annals of the border and most conspicuous for doughty deeds done in the Indian wars, Wetzel, Van Bibber, Van Metre, Brady, Logan, John Todd, Levi Todd, the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln's wife, as well as Simon Girty, the thoroughly hated renegade who took part with the savages, all had their origin in Pennsylvania. John Filson, whose name is borne by the Filson club, of Louisville, who wrote the first history of Cincinnati, and was subsequently killed by the Indians, was born within 25 miles of Philadelphia, in the county of Chester. The movement westward may be said to have begun when, in 1732, Hans Joest Heit left the valley of the Perkiomen and at the head of a little band of colonists took up large tracts of land and made the earliest settlement in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. The Dunker settlement along the Shenandoah, afterward broken up by the savages, and the settlement of peaceable Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten in Ohio, who were massacred by equally savage whites, marked futile efforts to extend over the land those Christian principles in the conduct of the races which had proven successful along the Delaware for three-quarters of a century, and are now again exemplified by the government in the erection and conduct of such schools as that at Carlisle.

The Westward March.

"The emigrants in their march to the westward in the main followed one of two routes. They either went on foot or horseback over the Alleghenies by the 'Wilderness road,' famous in western annals, blazed by Boone on his way from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1775, or they floated in boats down the Ohio from Pittsburgh. If the land was to be secured for civilization, it must not only be occupied—it must be won. It was inhabited and roamed over by fierce tribes of savages, resolute to oppose what they regarded as an invasion of their hunting grounds and who waged a treacherous and ruthless warfare which spared neither child, women nor home. The British who still occupied forts and trading stations along the lakes incited them to resistance and furnished them with scalping knives, firearms and ammunition. The rifle in the hands of the hunter and borderer from Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, wielded with both courage and skill, was sufficient for his individual protection, and relying alone upon their own prowess, the backwoodsmen pushed their way into Kentucky and Tennessee, but with the coming of men given to more peaceful pursuits and the growth of settlements which were ever subject to attacks by the wily foe and might at any time be laid waste, other measures became necessary. In 1787, an ordinance was passed by congress providing for the sale of lands and settlement in the northwest, and the creation of a territorial government. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a major general from Pennsylvania during the war of the revolution, was appointed governor by Washington. The Ohio company made a large purchase of lands and colonists, for the most part from New England, with Rufus Putnam as an avant courier, began to pour into Ohio. Between 1785 and 1790, 1,500 men, women and children were slain by the Indians. In the latter year there were only 280 men living on the lands of the Ohio company, who were capable for warfare and the people needed protection. In that year St. Clair sent Josiah Harmar, an officer of distinction in the revolution, born in Philadelphia or parents from the valley of the Perkiomen with 1,400 men into the wilderness to punish the Indians. He burned a number of their villages and reached the interior of Indiana, where he was defeated with a loss of over 200 men. In 1791 St. Clair led an army of 2,300 troops into the Indian country, but was compelled to retreat with a loss of more than 500 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Gen. Richard Butler, a brilliant officer, who had fought bravely in the Pennsylvania lines through the revolution.

A Tribute to Wayne.

"And then Washington, smitten with anger and chagrin, sent to the front Anthony Wayne. In his 'Winning of the West,' Roosevelt writes, of all the men, Wayne was the best fitted for the work. In the revolutionary war no other general, American, British or French, won such a reputation for hard fighting and for daring, energy and dogged courage. * * * But his head was cool as his heart was stout.'

"He had won distinction at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He had been in command at the capture of Stony Point, by assault, if not the most decisive, certainly the most brilliant achievement of the revolutionary war. He had given further proofs of his capabilities in contests with Cornwallis in Virginia and with the Indians in Georgia. No other revolutionary general has had so many counties named for him except Washington. The previous failures had caused a timid feeling to pervade the councils of the administration and every effort was made to secure an understanding without recourse to war. The secretary of war wrote to Wayne that another defeat would be ruinous to the reputation of the government. Wayne raised an army of 2,300 men, organized and controlled it and introduced the discipline which was the necessary preparation for the coming struggle. In the late summer of 1792, he established a camp on the Ohio 20 miles below Pittsburgh. In May of 1793 he advanced to the site of Cincinnati. In October he went forward to the Miami river, 80 miles north of Cincinnati, where, surrounded by hostile Indians, he spent the winter. He built a fort upon the battlefield where St. Clair had met defeat, which he called Fort Recovery, and buried the bones of the soldiers who had lost their lives in that disastrous engagement. Cut off from communication with the national government, whose capital was then Philadelphia, he had been given authority to dislodge the English garrison at the rapids of the Maumee if it should be found necessary. To his discretion, therefore, it was left to determine whether or not another war with England should be undertaken. On June 30, 1794, he repelled an attack upon Fort Recovery. Then marching 70 miles further northward, he built a fort on the Maumee called Fort Defiance and 110 years ago today fought almost under the walls of the English fortification the important battle whose anniversary we celebrate. About 2,000 Indians and Canadians were engaged and they were completely routed with great loss. A complaint made by the captain in command of the English fort met with a sharp rebuff. It was the most decisive victory won in all of our Indian wars. Both the power and the spirit of the hostile tribes were broken. For 15 years thereafter there was peace along the border and the extension of settlements and the creation of states in the west were the result. Says Dr. Stille: 'In opening the magnificent national domain of the west to emigrants, secured in their life, liberty and property by laws of their own making, it may well be regarded when we reflect upon the history of that vast region during the last 100 years as having given birth to a new era in the history of American civilization.'

"Says Roosevelt: 'It was the most complete and important victory ever gained over the northwestern Indians during the 40 years warfare to which it put an end, and it was the only considerable pitched battle in which they lost more than their foes.'

The Louisiana Purchase.

"Pennsylvania had still another service to render in the settlement of the west. The purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, which included all of the lands to the west of the Mississippi, save those owned by Spain, was approached with misgiving and attended with uncertainty. The opposition was earnest and decided. The real reason for objection upon the part of the eastern states was the sense that with the growth of the west and the admission of new states likely to result, there would be a corresponding diminution in their own influence in national affairs, and as has often happened in the course of our history, the inspiring motive was hidden under an avowed interest in the maintenance of the constitution. It was contended that the proposed purchase was in violation of that instrument, since there was not provision in it for the extension of territory, and that no new state could be admitted into the Union save by the unanimous consent of all the original states. It was argued that we had land enough, that these trackless wastes could never be utilized, that complications with other nations unforeseen and innumerable would arise, and that expansion meant destruction. Quincy Adams threatened that if this step should be taken it would be followed by a dissolution of the Union. In similar vein, Senator Plumer, of New Hampshire, said: 'Admit this western world into the Union, and you destroy at once the weight and importance of the eastern states and compel them to establish a separate independent empire,' and Griswold, of Connecticut, added: 'It is not consistent with the spirit of a republican government that its territory should be exceedingly large. * * * The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States, the consequent dispersion of our population and the destruction of that balance which it is so important to maintain between the eastern and western states threatens at no very distant day the subversion of our Union.' When the final vote was had upon the bill to enable the president to take possession of the territory, both of the senators and all of the eighteen representatives from Pennsylvania cast their votes in favor of its passage. The significance of this action in what is everywhere now recognized as one of the most important crises in the advancement of the nation is enhanced when we remember that all of the senators from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire voted in the negative. Among them were Timothy Pickering and John Quincy Adams.

Pennsylvania's Stand.

"The position assumed by Pennsylvania upon that vital question is the more gratifying because of the reasoning in support of it, the soundness of which the subsequent course of events has entirely justified. It was extremely difficult for contemporaries to catch the full import and future consequences of the movement in which they were engaged. Jefferson was looking to the opening of the Mississippi river and securing control of its mouth and his instructions to his representatives in France were to make an offer only for New Orleans and the Floridas. It did not occur to Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or Livingston, who were acting for us, to make a proposition for the purchase of the immense territory west of the river. It was Napoleon who did not care to retain these lands if he parted with New Orleans, who first broached the suggestion. As the country has grown and trade has followed the railroads east instead of the rivers south, it has been proven that this territory constituted the most importance of the acquisition. With keen vision and remarkably clear vision, Thomas McLean, in an address to the legislature of Pennsylvania December 9, 1803, said: 'The value of the acquisition, even with the sole view of accommodating and securing the commerce of the western states and territory of the Union, every candid mind will appreciate much higher than the stipulated price which we consider but trifling. In relation to the present as the probable means by which we avoid a participation in the war that has been fatally rekindled in Europe, or in relation to the future as affording a natural limit to our territorial possessions, but which the danger of foreign collision and conflict is far removed, while the sphere of domestic industry and enterprise is enlarged, the event may well be regarded as an auspicious manifestation of the interference of Providence in the affairs of men.'

A True Prophet.

"But the entire consequences in all of their immense proportions, as we, looking backward, are able to see them today, were forecasted in the resolution of the assembly drafted by William Maclay: 'The acquisition of Louisiana promises incalculable advantages not only with regard to our foreign relations but also to our international industry, as the territories of the United States will now possess a soil and climate adapted to every production and an outlet is thereby secured for the western parts of the union to the ocean and the trade of the world.'

"Pennsylvania has done much for the American union of states. Her founder gave a practical example of the possibility of the application of those broad principles of religious and civil liberty upon which it is based. In its infancy, she nursed its feeble efforts in her chief city. Long ago, by common consent, having regard to the benefits derived from her assistance, her contributions to its wars and her influence in its development and among the counsels of the statesmen, she was hailed as the Keystone of the Arch. This proud position accorded to her in the past, she has maintained until the present and will strive to deserve in the future. The American people do not forget that she alone of the 13 original states had a regiment in the Philippines. They do not forget that momentous conflict upon her soil in 1863, where one of her sons dealt the death blow to the effort to find asunder the nation. But never did she exhibit with more clearness her poise and good judgment, never did she confer more lasting advantage upon the country than when, disregarding the appeals of selfish interest, with her whole heart, she threw the great weight of her influence in favor of the extension of the national domain westward to the Pacific ocean."

Some time ago Gov. Pennypacker unearthed a poem written just before the battle of Gettysburg, by Augustus A. J. Duganne, and this was recently republished in a paper at the Soldiers' Orphans' school, at Scottdale, Pa. The governor decided that this poem should be read here on Pennsylvania day. It was a feature of today's exercises. Miss Rose Flynn, leading woman in one of Frohman's stock companies, and a native of St. Louis, committed the poem to memory and made a clever hit in reciting it, after the governor had finished his address.

President David R. Francis made the closing address. He complimented Pennsylvania on her magnificent building and splendid exhibits in the various departments of the exposition. He said that Pennsylvania in holding the Centennial exposition had inaugurated a series of events in the country's history which would contribute greatly to the prestige and wealth of the nation.

Gov. Pennypacker, with most of his staff and with President Francis on his left, held a reception in the Pennsylvania building at the close of the ceremonies. A brilliant company participated at the formal reception given this evening in the Pennsylvania building in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Pennypacker by the members of the Pennsylvania commission.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Augustus A. J. Duganne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania. She's blazing as of yore,
Like a red furnace molten, with freedom's blast once more,
From all her mines the war light shines, and out of her iron hills,
The glorious fire leaps higher and higher, till all the land it fills;
From valleys green and mountains blue her yeomanry arouse,
And leave the forges burning and the oxen at the plows:
Up from highland and headland, they muster in forest and plain
By the blaze of their fiery beacons in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania her sons are clasping hands,
Down from the Alleghenies and up from Jersey's sands;
Juniata fair to the Delaware, is winding her bugle bars,
And the Susquehanna, like warlike banner, is bright with stripes and stars;
And the hunter scours his rifle and the boatman grinds his knife,
And leaves his sweetheart, and the husband leaves his wife;
And the women go out in the harvest, and gather the golden grain,
While the bearded men are marching in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania, through every vale and glen,
Beating like resolute pulses, she feels the tread of men
From Erie's lake her legions break—from Tuscarora's gorge;
And with ringing shout they are tramping out from brave old Valley Forge;
And up from plains of Paoli, the Minute Men march once more;
And they carry the swords of their fathers and the flags their fathers bore,
And they swear as they rush to battle, that never shall cowardly stain;
Dishonor a blade or a banner, in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania. She fears not traitor hordes;
Bulwarked, in all her borders, by loyal souls and swords,
From Delaware's strand to Maryland, and bright Ohio's marge,
Each freeman's hand is her cattle brand, each freeman's heart her targe;
And she stands like an ocean's breakwater, in fierce rebellion's path,
And shivers its angry surges and baffles its frantic wrath.
And the tide of slavery's treason shall clash on her in vain,
Rolling back from the ramparts of freedom, from the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania, we hear her sounding call,
Ringing out liberty's summons from Independence Hall;
That tocsin rang with iron clang in revolution's hour,
And is ringing again through the hearts of men with a terrible glory and power;
And all the people hear it, that mandate old and grand;
"Proclaim to the uttermost nations that liberty rules the land."
And all the people chanted that brave old loyal strain,
On the borders of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania. And let her soldiers march,
Under the arch of triumph—the Union's star lit arch;
With banner proud and trumpets loud, they come from border fray;
From the battlefields where hearts were shields to bar the invaders' way.
Hurrah for Pennsylvania, her soldiers well may march,
Beneath her ancient banner, the Keystone of our arch,
And all the mighty Northland will swell the triumphant train,
From the land of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne.

TERRE HAUTANS ORGANIZE.

Local Ex-Residents of Indiana City Take Part in General Plan of Reunion.

The Terre Haute Society of Pittsburgh was formed last evening at a meeting of a number of Pittsburghers who formerly resided in the Indiana city. The organization is formed in connection with the general movement now in progress for uniting the former residents of Terre Haute now scattered to all corners of the earth. There will be held at Terre Haute during the last of this week and the first of next a reunion of the "Old Boys." Preparations are making for a celebration of the occasion. It will take the form of a street fair, and arches are being built and the city decorated.

At a meeting last evening R. T. Benefield of Pittsburgh, was chosen chairman of the local society, and A. T. Stevens, 501 Ferguson block, elected secretary. A committee consisting of Arthur Gordon, W. H. Mills and H. H. Craver was appointed to formulate plans for the organization. The next meeting will be held next Saturday evening and every effort is being made to obtain the presence of every former Terre Hautan in the vicinity.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

Not an Oxford for Man or Woman

to be carried over in the fall stock.

Our $1.00 Bargain Tables

are replenished every day with greater values than ever.

All this week you'll find Oxfords selling for

A Half and a Third

Actual value in all departments and almost 3 months Oxford weather yet to come—Buy now.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

404-406-408 MARKET STREET

Studio Nixon

John B. Trapp, Prop.
Artistic Photography.
Posing and Lighting a Specialty.
Nixon Theater Building, Sixth Avenue.
Bell 'Phone 2417

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF CHINA and JAPAN MATTINGS

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK—

$ 8.00	China Matting, Now	$ 5.50
$ 9.00	China Matting, Now	$ 6.00
$10.00	China Matting, Now	$ 6.50
$13.00	China Matting, Now	$ 8.00
$10.00	Japanese Matting, Now	$ 7.50
$12.00	Japanese Matting, Now	$ 8.00
$15.00	Japanese Matting, Now	$10.00

With every probability of Matting prices being much higher on account of the war, these prices are extraordinary.

BUY NOW!

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

627-629 Penn Avenue.

ISAACS

35th ANNIVERSARY SALE

FREE A SOLID GOLD PEN, WITH A PEARL HANDLE, IN A PLUSH LINED BOX. FREE

In order to celebrate the 35th Anniversary of our business career, we are going to present

FREE OF CHARGE

a beautiful Solid Gold Pen with a pearl handle to every purchaser of $5 or more. It makes no difference whether you buy for cash or get the goods on credit.

During this Anniversary Sale you will have an unprecedented opportunity of supplying yourself and family with Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at prices lower than ever. The cash prices are the same as the credit prices.

Don't let this bargain get away from you. During the sale you will be able to secure one of our regular $23 watches for $20—the same watch which other jewelers sell for $35. Remember it's a 14-carat Solid Gold Filled Case, guaranteed for 20 years, either open face or hunting case, and fitted with an Elgin or Waltham movement, guaranteed to keep correct time for 10 years. Hundreds of styles to select from; and you can wear the watch while paying for it at the rate of a dollar a week.

DIAMONDS will be offered at exceedingly low prices during this sale, and can be secured on terms to suit your purse. All other articles of jewelry will be marked at proportionately low prices and may also be secured on credit.

Send for Catalog—Credit extended to people in any part of the world.

ISAACS

We employ no collectors to annoy you, and do not require any security.

LARGEST CREDIT JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

404 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THRONG OF BUYERS EXPECTED HERE

Pittsburgh Will Be the Mecca for Hundreds of Merchants All This Week.

MUCH INTEREST AWAKENED

Trade winds are blowing towards Pittsburgh, unless all signs are wrong. With the last gun fired in the campaign for business the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association are now awaiting the coming this week of the hundreds of merchants attracted by the special bargains and the special entertainment that has been devised to make the trip most profitable and pleasant.

Letters came from many directions yesterday to the association and to individual members accepting the invitations and announcing that the writers would be in the city on certain days. Wednesday next is shown by these letters to be the favorite day. That is the day of the special performance at the Grand Opera house and the reception and luncheon at the Hotel Henry. Merchants by the hundreds from a half dozen states will be represented in the association's list of associate members attending the theater that evening.

From a number of the members of the association Manager James W. Wardrop has received requests for the reservation of from 25 to 50 seats each. The total asked for now amounts to several hundred. A special meeting of the entertainment and reception committees has been called for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider among other things the advisability of optioning seats in addition to the 600 already secured.

A number of the visiting merchants reached Pittsburgh yesterday, the tickets entitling them to the reduced fares having gone on sale from New York to St. Louis yesterday morning. They expect to spend today in the city and be ready to take part in the doings of the week.

The agents of the Central Passenger and Trunk Line associations who will validate the tickets will arrive tomorrow morning. The offices of the association on the fourteenth floor of the Keystone bank building were converted into headquarters for the railroad agents yesterday.

Manager Wardrop said yesterday that while it is impossible to estimate accurately the number of visitors attracted by the special rates, it is his belief that about 1,200 will be the minimum. The extent of the territory covered has given the association a chance to reach many thousands of the merchants and other business men just at the time when the buying for fall trade is becoming liveliest. The number may far exceed that mentioned by Mr. Wardrop.

For tradesmen in nearly every line some special attractions in addition to the general ones offered by the association have been provided by the leading interests in each line. The lumbermen, the dry goods men, the mattress men, the music men and many others are included in this list. The hotels which belong to the association are offering special rates and service.

GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS DESERT TO INSURGENTS

Latter Capture Departments in Paraguay—Truce Between Belligerents Extended.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 20.—Passengers arriving at Formosa from Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, say that the truce between the Paraguayan government force and the insurgents has been extended for a further period of 8 hours. The recent interview between the government and insurgent chiefs was without result. The latter demand three portfolios in the ministry, half the members of both chambers and the office of chief of police. The government concedes the ministries of foreign affairs and justice. The government is said to possess 5,000 to 6,000 men, of whom about 1,200 are regulars and the rest undisciplined men, who are daily deserting to the insurgents. The insurgents' vessels have taken the departments of San Pablo, Villa Rosario, Conception and others. Families are emigrating to Asuncion, some are going into the interior and others are bound for Argentine.

It is said that at the request of the diplomatic corps the insurgents have promised not to further bombard Asuncion so long as the government does not attack the insurgent squadron.

The number of cattle at Asuncion is limited and prices of provisions are rising.

PYTHIAN PRIZES.

They Are Awarded to Winners in Contest at Recent Encampment.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 20.—The biennial encampment of the Knights of Pythias closed today with the announcement of the awards in the prize drill. The prizes are as follows:

Class A, free to all companies—First, $1,500, won by Mystic No. 12, Girard, Kas.; second, $800, Georgia No. 1, Savannah; third, $700, Kokomo No. 3, Kokomo, Ind.

Class B, for companies that never won at a supreme encampment—First, Battle Creek No. 12, Battle Creek, Mich.; second, Pasadena No. 42, Pasadena, Cal.; third, Custer No. 36, Greenville, Pa.

Class C, all companies organized since 1902—First, Ivy No. 85, Rushville, Ind.

Cavalry prize, won by Burns Hussars, St. Joseph, Mo.; artillery prize, won by Battery A, No. 32 of Wheeling, W. Va.

New Albany (Ind.) company won the $300 prize for the largest company in the encampment, with Nashville second. The Seattle company won the prize for showing the greatest mileage, with Passadena, Cal., second.

THE TSCHUME CASE.

Date of Hearing of Allegheny Bottler Is Postponed Two Weeks.

The hearing in the petition of the Anti-Saloon league for a revocation of the wholesale liquor license of Fred Tschume of Allegheny has been postponed until two weeks from yesterday. Judge Collier gave as the reason for the second postponement his desire to have Judge McFarlane sit on the case with him. Judge McFarlane will be home within the next 10 days.

Tschume was in No. 1 court yesterday with his attorney and his books, in readiness to proceed. The attorney and agents of the Anti-Saloon league were present also, and a great crowd was turned away disappointed.

Former Policeman Amos Dachroth, who has brought charges of graft against the police officials of Allegheny, was in the court room and, it is said, was to have been called upon for testimony. Tschume is charged by the agents of the Anti-Saloon league with selling liquor to keepers of disorderly houses. By Dachroth he is called the "official bottler" of the North Side.

New French Commisioner Here.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—M. Gerald, the new commissioner general for France to the St. Louis exposition, arrived here today on La Lorraine. M. Gerald has for some years been a member of the French parliament from the district of Charant. He is the author of several works on fiscal science and on economic subjects.

The Last of the Season.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the Special Seashore Excursions for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in sleeping or parlor cars when accompanied by regular Pullman tickets. Tickets good sixteen days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:55 a. m. Evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

MEN OF MANY CAMPAIGNS TO MEET IN PITTSBURGH

American Veterans of the Foreign Service Are to Hold Their Annual Convention, and Famous Guests Have Been Invited.

CORPORAL GEORGE E. MARTIN,
Of the Nineteenth Infantry.

Six thousand men who wore Uncle Sam's khaki in '98 are expected in Pittsburgh on the occasion of the annual convention of the American Veterans of the Foreign Service, which will be held here on September 14, 15, 16 and 17. Among the visitors will be several of America's most popular heroes. It will be the first big gathering of men who carried the Stars and Stripes beyond the seas and promises a marked revival in the national military spirit.

Pittsburgh practically will become the birthplace of the national organization of the Veterans of the Foreign Service, and in this it will see formed an association unlike any in existence. Every arm of the naval and military service will be represented. There will be men who fought in Cuba and Porto Rico, husky volunteers who conquered the Philippines, sturdy regulars who charged the walls of Pekin, who climbed the snowy mountains of Alaska and carried Old Glory to the new domain in Hawaii; marines who maintained America's honor in Samoa and in Panama, and resolute jackies who have pointed American cannon into the sulking ports of Turkey and Morocco. Even the British army, with its thousands of veterans of wars on every continent, has no such organization. The American Foreign Service men include soldiers and sailors who have done duty on every continent. Men who fought under Alexander and Napoleon could not make half this boast.

President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Chaffee and Miss Helen Gould are a few of the most prominent members of the youngest of America's veteran corps. All have been invited and some of them are expected to attend. The reunion will open September 14 with a reception to the visiting delegates. The street parade will be held on the following day and the remainder of the week will be devoted to various entertainments and the talking over old times. A big, sham battle will be held in one of the local parks on the closing day.

Among the guests expected is Senorita Galicana Aquina, the daughter of the governor of Batangas province, Luzon. The young woman is a native Filipino and a noted linguist, beloved by the American soldiers who met her in the Philippines. She is now in this country and will be one of the sponsors if she deigns to grace the convention with her presence.

George Metzger, national junior vice commander, is chairman of the convention committee and has opened headquarters in room 404, Ferguson block. Next week the work of raising funds for the entertainment of the visitors will begin.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE HEILMAN FOR CONGRESS

OIL CITY, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-eighth congressional district, comprising Forest, Warren, Elk, Mercer, and Venango counties, met in this city for the purpose of selecting a candidate. Fourteen delegates were present, and the names of J. S. Carmichael of Franklin, J. F. Watson of Mattenville and Dr. Salem Heilman of Sharon were presented as candidates. Heilman, who was mentioned as a candidate two years ago, was nominated on the second ballot. J. C. Sibley, the Republican nominee, will open his campaign August 29. The Prohibitionists recently nominated John E. Gill of Venango county.

Terribly Cut by Workmen.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—While Norton Myers, of the Zeit Brothers' Contracting Company, was overseeing work on the public roads at Claysville he narrowly escaped being cut to death by friends. Myers' arm got caught in the machinery of a stone crusher. The engineer stopped the machine, Italian workmen, thinking he was being killed, jumped upon the huge machine, and with stilletos commenced cutting Myers' arm to release it. By the time he could make them understand the situation his arm was terribly cut. His condition is serious.

Fined for Having No License.

Homer Williams and Herbert Darning, fruit venders, were fined $10 each yesterday at the police court hearing in McKeesport for peddling without license.

DIED.

BLACK—On Saturday, August 20, 1904, at 3 a. m., at the family residence, New Texas, Plum township, MARGARET BLACK, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, Monday, August 22, at Plum Creek church, New Texas. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN—On Friday, August 19, 1904, at 5:38 p. m. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert A. McCartney, 110 Laurel avenue, Ben Avon, MARTHA J. MOORE, widow of Thomas Brown of 1216 Middle street, Allegheny.

Funeral services at First Methodist Protestant church, Union avenue, Allegheny, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday, August 18, 1904, at 9:30 p. m., ISABELLA CAMPBELL, wife of James C. Campbell, in her 72nd year.

Funeral from her late residence, Pleasant Valley, near Sharpsburg, Pa., on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CRAWFORD—On Friday, August 19, 1904, at 11:40 a. m., at the Presbyterian hospital, LYDIA M., wife of S. E. Crawford, aged 40.

Funeral services at late residence, No. 505 Florence avenue, Avalon, Pa., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private later.

M'MANNIS—On Friday, August 19, 1904, at 6:45 p. m., THELMA MAY, youngest daughter of Jerry and Mollie McMannis, aged 3 years.

Funeral services at the family home, Frankstown road, Penn township, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PITT—On Friday, August 19, 1904, at 9:15 a. m., QUEEN E., daughter of Edward E. and Margaret Jarvis Pitt, aged 19 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 3120 Sidney street, South Side, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

[Canal Dover (O.) and New Philadelphia (O.) papers please copy.]

SIMPSON—On Friday, August 19, 1904, at 7:40 p. m., after a brief illness, JOSEPH DUNLAP SIMPSON, husband of Elizabeth Simpson (nee Dunlap), aged 30 years.

Funeral services at the family residence, 1324 Carson street, Allegheny, Pa., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and members of Thomas McElvaine lodge No. 81, Maccabees, also I. O. L., No. 12, are respectfully invited. Interment private at a later hour.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1158 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HARRY A. WRAY
Funeral Director and Embalmer
522 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 300 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 641 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

NO STRIKE OF MINERS IN HARD COAL REGION

WHEELING, W. VA., Aug. 20.—T. L. Lewis, national vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, received a telegram from the conciliation board at New York stating that there will be no strike in the anthracite coal region. All questions have been referred to Judge Gray and his interpretation will be final.

Erie Wants Pullman Exhibit.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The Erie railroad is negotiating with the Pullman Company for the Pullman train on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. If secured the train will be used by the Erie for a new limited service between Chicago and New York.

FLOUR SELLS IN MANY CARLOADS

Over 1,700 Long Freight Trains of the Commodity Required for This District.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS NEEDED

Put the flour consumed by people of the Pittsburgh district in one year on railroad cars, and it would make a solid train load over 56 miles long. A conservative estimate of the consumption of flour in this vicinity is 1,000,000 barrels yearly. Counting 150 barrels to the car, and figuring 45 feet as the average car length, the result is over 300,000 feet, or a number of miles that may sound incredible. Estimating 40 cars to a train, the flour would make up into nearly 1,700 trains.

The conclusion may be reached hastily that people here are wonderful as bread eaters, but it is stated that only 60 per cent of this product is used in making the "staff-of-life;" the balance goes into crackers and pastries. About 350,000 barrels are used by bakers, the rest is used in homes. About 60 per cent of the baker's flour goes into bread and the remainder is used in making the dainties and luxuries.

Aside from the hundreds of wheat cereals the grain is also used extensively in the manufacture of macaroni, including noodles of various styles. These are devoured with the same eagerness that is noticeable in the case of bread, cookies, cakes and pies. It is noteworthy that macaroni has leaped into popularity in the Pittsburgh territory during the past 10 years. English-speaking people here are now leading the foreign population as consumers of this kind of diet. Americans are also in the lead as cereal eaters, and food of that kind is growing gradually in popularity, particularly for children. Approximately 150,000 barrels of the food were consumed in this territory last year.

Other Grain Products.

But wheat is only one of a great trio. The other two members are corn and oats. Give man grain and you make him independent; the products of these three, particularly, gives humanity a chance to live and grow, and nowhere in all the world do people avail themselves of this kind of diet more than they do right here. They like meat and eat it heavily, but grain is the basis of what may be found on the average table three times a day.

In the winter time, corn has its day. But cornmeal, hominy and corn pancake flour are used through the whole year. It is estimated that at least 55,000 barrels of cornmeal alone are eaten by people here every year. Bushels of hominy go into the families of the rich and poor. Corn, the food of the Indian, the food that made ancestors live to ripe old ages, has by no means been discarded; still early in the morning the housewife gets her batter made the night before, and cooks the pancakes, serving them with good sweet syrup. At supper time the small boy gets his fill of "Johnny-cake," as of old, and mush is still good to look upon.

One More Favorite.

Did you ever think that many people could not go to work in the morning without a dish of well-cooked rolled oats? Reports by local jobbers indicate that such is the case in hundreds of families. On a conservative basis it is claimed that over 80,000 barrels of this kind of food are consumed along with the other eatables made from grain.

There is a popular impression that oats make good horse feed and were intended, also, for chickens, especially when mixed in proper proportions with bran and such things. But mankind rivals the animals in this capacity. Rolled oats have the lead in this line, but some quaint-like folks, many who cling to the diet of the old days, play oatmeal a favorite. About 2,000 barrels of the oatmeal are consumed here yearly, but the demand for it is on the wane and experts venture the opinion that the time is not far off when oatmeal will be used very little, if at all, in this locality. Why this is true is hard to explain, and shows, no doubt, how coquettish appetite can be.

Eat, eat, eat, but it is the baking after all. Wheat, corn and oats do their parts; the forces of nature co-operate to furnish all that could be hoped for and then comes along a chef, typical of the hurry-up days of the century and sometimes spoils it all, but he is the exception.

$5.00 Niagara Falls & Return.
Saturday, August 27th, Via B., R. & P.
Tickets good 5 days. Two through trains leave P. & W. Depot, Allegheny, 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., City time.

URLING BROS. URLING BROS.

...Ocean Trip...

Isn't in it with kissing some people—Breath and Filthy Teeth—don't mention it. But maybe you had better have Urling Bros. examine your teeth to be on the safe side. Born here and established 18 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth, with extracting (made only by us), per set..... $10
22-k Gold Crown or Bridge Work, Per Tooth..... $5

Extracting painless by Air, Gas or by an application to the gums. Filling 50c up. Our powder 25c.

Urling Bros., Surgeon Dentists,
204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Avenue, 2nd Floor, Opposite Hotel Anderson. Closed Sunday.
East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue, Cor. Collins Avenue. Both 'Phones.

Mrs. George S. Fleming desires to acknowledge her heartfelt thanks to the many friends of her late husband for their kindly remembrances during his illness and the tributes of respect to his memory and sympathy in her severe bereavement.

ORDERS WILL GO ALL OVER WORLD

Westinghouse Machine Company Working on Engines for Many Big Concerns.

TURBINES IN GREAT DEMAND

To all parts of the world will go machinery now being made by the Westinghouse Machine Company. Despite the alleged dullness of general the big workshops at East Pittsburgh are engaged in filling an unusual number of orders for steam turbines, steam engines, gas engines and stokers.

The turbine orders under construction include two of 500 horse power each for the Philadelphia, Coatesville & Lancaster Railway Company, two of 650 horse power each for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; one of 3,500 horse power for the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company of Baltimore, which are to be used in electrolytic work; one of 500 horse power for the Parkersburg & Marietta Interurban Railway Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., and one of 650 horse power for the Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company of Allegheny, one of 650 horse power for the Lewiston Water and Power Company of Lewiston, Idaho; one of 50 horse power for the Madison Gas and Electric Company of Madison, Wis.; two of 500 horse power each for the Newhouse Mining and Smelting Company of Salt Lake City, Utah; two of 900 horse power each for a power plant of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company at Warren R. I., and one of 400 horse power for the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company of Montreal, Canada.

Export work consists of steam engines for Colon, Central America; Iquiqui, Chile; the Panama Railway Company of Panama, Central America; Lagua Le Grand, Cuba; Japan, and two 1,250 horse power Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbines for the Tokyo Electric Light Company of Tokyo, Japan.

Gas engines aggregating several thousand horse power are being made for the Greensburg Gas and Electric Company of Greensburg, Ind.; for John S. Hubbs of Hammondsburg, N. Y.; for the Portland Cement Company of Iola, Kan.; for the Union Forge Company of this city; for the Union Switch and Signal Company, Swissvale; for the Warren & Jamestown Street Railway Company, Warren, Pa.; for the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; for the Warwood Tool Company of Glenora, W. Va.; for the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, Wheeling; for the Wilmerding Electric Light Company, Wilmerding, Pa.; for the H. C. Codden Company, Columbus, O., and for the R. D. Nuttall Company of this city.

Compound steam engines are getting ready for delivery to 25 different companies in various parts of the country and abroad, approximating a total capacity of 50,000 horse power, and in the Roney stoker department the material under way represents orders for no less than 123 stokers.

One Insane Woman Kills Another.

ST. PETER, MINN., Aug. 20.—During the absence of a nurse in the insane asylum here today, Bertha Nicholson, an insane patient, killed Ingeorid Erikson, another woman patient, by jumping on her head with the heels of her shoes.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Ask Friend About It

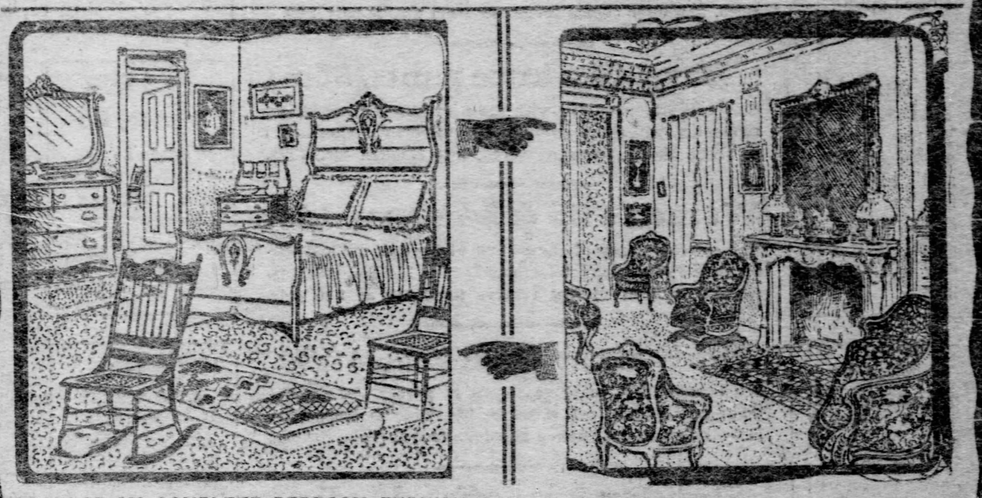
FRIEND
810 to 814 PENN AVENUE.

Get the Goods Now.

You Can Buy Furniture And Pay Nothing Down

This astonishingly liberal offer is good for two weeks.

Friend's is not only the place of biggest bargains and best values in furniture and carpets, but is also the most liberal in giving credit. Here is an unheard-of example of prodigal liberality. During the next two weeks any responsible person or anyone giving satisfactory reference can come to Friend's and buy all the furniture and carpets they want, without being obliged to pay even a single dollar down. Doesn't this prove that Friend is the friend of the people?



REGULAR $50 COMPLETE BEDROOM FURNISHMENT NOW FOR $37.50.

Consisting of Bedroom Suit, one Rocker, two Chairs, Elastic Spring, Mattress, one pair of Pillows or Bolster and 20 yards of Carpet or Matting.

$37.50

Friend Will Furnish Your Parlor For $42.50

Why not make your home brighter by putting new furniture and carpets into the parlor? It's easy to do so. Friend will wait for the money.

GET CARPETS WHERE PRICES ARE LOWEST.

All Carpets Made, Laid and Lined FREE.

Good Heavy Ingrains, pretty, new designs	48c
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest patterns	65c
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c
Very Best Quality Brussels	$1.10
Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings	$1.10
Extra Wilton Velvets very swell patterns	$1.35

ONE-HALF OFF PRICE OF ANY GO-CART

This is a clean reduction all along the line.

Every mother realizes the advantages of having a Go-Cart for baby. No need to tell her that.

PRICES BEGIN AT $3.

BUY NOW AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THE HALF OFF.

RUGS

SEE FRIEND'S SPLENDID LINE.

PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet	$ 7.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet	$15.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet	$32.50
Straw Matting, 10c and up.	

FRIEND 810 to 814 PENN AVENUE. The Store That Makes Friends. FRIEND

California and Return

"Follow the Flag."

$60.50 via the Wabash

Tickets good via diverse routes with liberal stop-over privileges

Full information cheerfully furnished at Wabash office, 320 Fifth Avenue.

"Check Accounts Ought to Bear Interest."

Real Estate Trust Company
Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 15th 1904 No. 126
Pay to order of Cash $500 XX/100
Five Hundred and 1/2 Dollars
Father Pat
ON CHECK ACCTS.

$4,000,000 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	† 1.10 am	† 7.40 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 2.15 am	* 2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	* 2.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.50 am	* 8.00 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 8.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6.00 am	† 4.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 8.50 am	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	† 8.50 am	* 2.50 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 6.05 am	† 2.20 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 8.50 am	†10.55 am
Ohio Valley Express	† 8.40 am	† 8.30 pm
Salem and Alliance	† 9.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 9.00 am	* 5.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 4.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 1.30 pm	† 8.55 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.45 am	† 1.30 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.45 am	† 1.30 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.45 am	† 3.25 pm
The Forest City Special	* 8.00 am	* 2.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.00 am	* 2.40 pm
Expo Train, Ft. Wayne, St. Louis	* 8.20 am	* 8.30 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 8.20 am	* 8.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.50 am	* 8.30 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula-Jamestown	*12.55 pm	† 5.40 pm
Mansfield and Ashtabula	†12.55 pm	†10.55 am
The World's Fair Special	* 1.00 pm	* 2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.25 pm	† 5.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	* 1.35 pm	† 1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 4.30 pm	† 8.40 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.30 pm	† 8.40 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 4.30 pm	* 8.00 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 4.35 pm	† 8.40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.15 pm	† 9.10 am
The Chicago Special	* 8.30 pm	* 7.45 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.15 pm	* 8.55 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 6.25 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 8.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 8.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	* 8.30 pm	* 8.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	† 8.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.50 pm	* 5.40 am

Leave for Washington, D.C., *6.00 am, †7.20 am, †2.00 am, †9.45 am, 11.00 pm, †5.10 pm, *4.10 pm, †6.15 pm, †4.20 pm, †9.20 pm, †3.59 pm, †10.59 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.20 am, †11.50 am, †3.30 pm, *8.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *8.40 am, †8.25 am, †4.25 pm, †10.55 pm, 11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *8.40 am, †2.30 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †8.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY

Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St. City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Ave.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis	6:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Kans. City	1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Chicago & St. Louis	7:20 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

Ready; the new fall "tailor-mades" for women

While it is true that our present showing of new fall tailor-made suits is only the vanguard of the immense stocks that are to follow—the display is, nevertheless, in itself most interesting, and authoritative in style.

There are many new variations of the tourist, Norfolk and three-quarter length coats; also many styles of new pleated and kilted skirts. The prices range from 15.00, 18.00, 21.00 and 25.00 up to 50.00.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Very special inducements this week in the merchant tailoring department

We last week secured several hundred pieces of choice woolens from one of the country's largest cloth mills. These pieces are what are known as mill remnants, which means that there's only enough of each pattern for one suit. Commencing tomorrow, we'll make to order suits from these woolens at 20.00, 25.00 and 30.00, which in the regular way would cost you $30.00 to $45.00. Shall we take YOUR measure?

Our Annual August Clearance Sale Commences Tomorrow

THERE are nine more working days to the month of August. That does not signify, however, that summer will then be over. Quite far from it—as September days are frequently as warm and humid as those of July or August. And so there remains about six to eight weeks in which summer apparel may do service. But our object is to close out all summer goods within the next nine days, and with this purpose in view we inaugurate a series of reductions which bring prices down to the lowest point of the year. The question of value plays no part at all now—so you can purchase the season's choicest and best quality merchandise at lower prices than the common grades usually command. A walk through the store will readily convince you of this fact. Every department in the house shares in this clearance movement—as all are anxious to close out the balance of their summer stocks. The trinity of quality, desirability and lowest price are combined in this August sale as never before—thus you will find that the last nine business days af August are most prolific in memorable bargains.

Peau de soie, 92½c
The 36 in. wide full faced black Peau de Soie, Lyons dyed fast black; regular $1.25 and $1.50 grades at 92½c yd.

$1.50 crepe de Paris, 89c
The 42 in. French Crepe de Paris and fancy voile, those beautiful silk and wool fabrics of the soft, clinging kind, in the fashionable shades—$1.25 and $1.50 goods, 89c yd.

$22 china dinner sets, 13.87
These are the well-known Syracuse China dinner sets of 112 pieces; pleasing shapes, with beautiful hand decorated floral sprays, coin gold outlines—value $22, this sale 13.87.

Tomatoes 8c can
"Belle" brand extra fancy solid packed red ripe tomatoes, full 3 lb. cans, at 90c doz., 8c can.

40c table damasks 20c yd.
About 2,000 yds. of the regular 40c quality bleached table damask in neat, desirable patterns, representing a mill's surplus of this grade—offered tomorrow at only 20c yd.

Dressing sacques, ½ price
Our entire stock of novelty dressing sacques marked $3.98 or over goes tomorrow at just half the marked price. The season's most charming styles, in silk, swiss and lawns.

Cambric at 5c yd.
3,000 yds. of 36 in. bleached Cambric and muslin for making underwear; standard 9c goods at 5c yd.

Neck ruchings 5c length
Pretty neck ruchings of chiffon or pleated lawn—(both styles are equally fashionable)—collar lengths we've been selling for 10c go in this August clearance sale at 5c each.

10c all linen toweling 6¼c
We've 4,000 yds. of this all-linen toweling crash to sell at 6¼c—but the entire lot will be taken by Monday's shoppers. This toweling is extra heavy with fancy border.

$1.50 silk vests, 29c
Women's 75c to $1.50 silk Vests in white, black, pink and blue; plain or fancy crocheted yokes — clearance price 29c.

Thread spool 1c
King's 200 yd. spools machine cotton, all numbers of white and black—August sale price 1c per spool.

19c silk maline at 7c yd.
Splendid quality double width maline, suitable for millinery uses or neck rosettes, in all the dainty tints and shades—our regular 19c malines Monday at 7c yard.

$15 silk petticoats at 5.00
We've gone through our silk petticoat stock and picked out all the small lots and odd styles from our $5.90 to $15 lines, and offer choice tomorrow from all for only 5.00.

Women's shoes, 1.00
Women's fine soft vici kid oxford shoes for house or street wear— reduced from $1.75 pair to only 1.00.

5c to 10c laces 3c yd.
Torchon, Platt Val, Medici and other dainty wash laces and insertings in matched patterns—have been selling for 5c to 10c yd. go in this August clearance sale tomorrow at 3c yd.

Fancy dress waists, 7.95
About 150 exquisite fancy dress waists, made of rich chantilly lace, crepe de chine, satin de chine, etc., mostly in light evening shades—worth $15 to $25, choice for 7.95.

$7.50 to $10 skirts, $5
Women's fine walking skirts in broadcloth, cheviot, voile, etc. newest styles — worth $7.50 to $10. at 5.00.

Silk shirt waist suits 8.95
Women's taffeta and Peau de Soie silk shirt waist suits of pleated waist and skirt—waists trimmed with French knots or straps—reduced from $16, $18, $20 and $21 to 8.95.

Lamps at 1.00
100 or more beautifully decorated lamps—part of the Phoenix Lamp Company's surplus stock; worth $2, at $1.

Youths' suits, 3.95
Young men's all-wool blue and black or fancy cheviot suits, reduced from $8, $10 and $12 to only 3.95.

Boys' 50c knee pants, 25c
This low price, coupled with the near approach of school reopening, will cause lively selling tomorrow. They come in blues, blacks, fancy mixtures; also English corduroys.

Women's $3 & $4 shoes 1.90
The entire balance of our $3 and $4 lines of women's oxfords in French patent leather, French kid and tan Russia calf, offered without reserve tomorrow at 1.90 pair.

$15 silk coats, $5
Women's $9, $12, $15 and $18 silk jackets; blouse, eton or loose style, silk lined or unlined—all go at 5.00.

Child's reefers, 50c, 1.00, 2.50
Choice from our entire stock children's pique and linen reefers and coats at 50c, $1 and $2.50. All are most beautifully trimmed—and they are worth 75c to $10.

Sewing silk, 10c
Dressmakers' 300 yd. spools black sewing silk and machine twist, always 19c spool, August sale price 10c.

18c to 50c wall paper, 10c
About 2,500 bolts of heavy gold, tapestry, two-toned and striped wall papers for parlors, dens, dining-rooms, etc.—worth 18c to 50c bolt, at 10c. Only 8 to 30 bolts of a kind.

Soap, 10 bars 20c
Thoroughly seasoned Peerless laundry soap, will go twice as far as new soap — 10 bars 20c; 100 bars 1.90.

$3.50 shoes, 2.25
Men's blucher cut patent leather shoes, college last, hand sewed welt soles; reduced from $3.50 to 2.25.

50c hemmed bed sheets 39c
We bought 5,000 of these sheets at a very low price—that's how we can sell them for 39c. They're the double bed size, made of bleached muslin, hemmed ready for use.

Collars 10c each
Women's beautifully embroidered loophole collars— white, blue or pink—regular price 25c, tomorrow 10c.

$1.50 cycling trousers at 25c
Men's and boys' short trousers, made of all-wool checkered fabrics, suitable for golfing, cycling and outing-wear, sold earlier in the season for $1.50 to $2—closing out price 25c.

Mason fruit jars 40c doz.
450 dozen Mason fruit jars fitted with porcelain tops and rubbers, the best machine made jars—quart size—packed one doz. in box—August clearance sale price 40c dozen.

Men's $1 shirts, 44c
Mens' white pleated negligee shirts — the ideal summer shirt — always heretofore sold for $1, this sale 44c.

Men's straw hats, 50c
The entire balance of our stock of $1.50 and $1.90 men's straw hats, made of split and sennet braids, offered in this August clearance sale at only 50c.

Stationery at 3c
Odd lots of fine correspondence paper and envelopes, fashionable sizes — choice 3c.

All summer hats ½ off
Every trimmed summer hat in the stock marked to sell for $15 or less, tomorrow at half the marked price. All untrimmed straw shapes marked $5 or less, also at ½ off.

Babies' $1 capes, 29c
Babies' 39c to $1 evening capes of the best all wool eiderdown; also cashmere and flannel sacques, at 29c.

Women's $21 raincoats 10.00
Lot of women's rain coats and traveling coats made of cravenette materials or taffeta silk; nice for wear at the seashore; plain or cape effect—worth $18 to 21, at 10.00.

$1.75 gold clocks, 98c
Lot of fine Ormolu gold plated clocks, all neatly designed and guaranteed time keepers—98c.

Men's $1.25 umbrellas, 75c
Men's 28 in. paragon frame mercerized silk umbrellas with Prince of Wales handles—the umbrellas on which we have had such a big sale at $1.25, all on sale tomorrow at 75c.

50c wash goods, 19c
Regular 39c to 50c French organdies, imported dimity, Scotch madras, oxford and gingham, 19c yard.

Embd. waist patterns 1.75
Pure linen waist patterns consisting of exquisitely embroidered front and cuff bands with enough plain material to complete waist—reduced from $2.98 to 1.75. (Lace dept.)

Glass tumblers, 19c
Rich American cut glass table tumblers from the Rochester Tumbler Co.'s purchase, worth $3.50 doz., at each 19c.

85c chiffon taffeta, 47½c
The 20 in. black chiffon taffeta with the new soft messaline finish, so very fashionable for making entire suits—imported to sell for 85c yd. Monday's clearance price 47½c.

$1 black goods, 59c
42 in. black silk and wool mohair sharkskin suiting, an ideal fabric for street wear; reduced to 59c yard.

25c lisle finish hose 12½c
Both men and women can share in this bargain, as both styles are in the assortment—they are all full regular lisle finished stockings in fancy figures—25c goods, pair 12½c.

Girls' $2 and $3 dresses, 91c
Girls' sailor blouse, Russian blouse and fancy dresses, made of fine gingham, chambray, pique and linen, in all colors; plain or trimmed; sizes 4 to 14—reduced from $2 and $3 to 91c.

50c white goods, 19c
200 pieces 45 in. hemstitched lawns for skirts and aprons, also white figured vestings — 50c kinds, 19c yd.

25c Scotch suitings, 12½c
500 pieces of fine Scotch suitings go in this August clearance sale at half price—12½c instead of 25c. The designs are almost identical with new fall goods.

Glass tumblers, 19c
Rich American cut glass table tumblers from the Rochester Tumbler Co.'s purchase, worth $3.50 doz., at each 19c.

$1 fancy combs, 25c
A large assortment of back combs and side combs, ornamented with gilt, pearl and rhinestone trimmings—in shell, amber and white—worth 50c to $1, choice 25c. (Notion dept.)

Women's $1.25 waists, 45c
Women's wash shirtwaists, made of lawn, linen and chambray, mostly in white; plain tucked or trimmed with lace inserting or embroidery; sizes 32 to 44—regular $1 and $1.25 waists at 45c.

50c hand bags, 25c
Lot of women's solid leather hand bags, nicely lined—all the plain colors — the 50c kind, tomorrow at 25c.

Second week of the annual bed and bedding sale

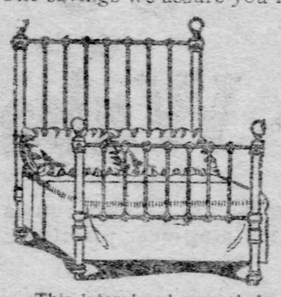
Are you shrewed and forehanded, Mrs. Housekeeper? Are you of an economical turn of mind? If so—then you will save considerably by taking advantage of our annual bed and bedding sale now in progress. Every new style of brass and enameled bed, from the simplest to the most ornate, that has been brought out by the best manufacturers is here shown—and the bedding, of course, is of the guaranteed kind. The savings we assure you range from 25 to 40 per cent—quite plentiful—don't you think, on goods of unusual excellence?

15c Flannels, 8⅓c
300 pieces printed flannels for house dresses and kimonos, neat dots and figures; worth 15c at 8 1-3c yd.

$2.25 waists, 1.19
Made of organdy lawn or linen lawn, trimmed with lace inserting, embroidery, tucked, pleated, etc. All sizes.

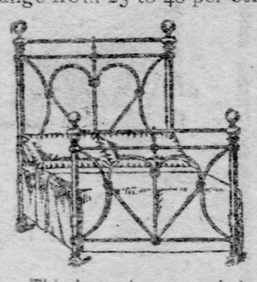
This brass trimmed enameled bed—any size—worth $3.50, sale price **1.98**

Feather pillows—weight 6 lbs., fancy ticking—regular price $2.25, sale price 1.25 pair. Bolsters to match, each **1.25**



This lateral rod enameled bed—worth $5, price **2.49**

Box springs—made to fit any kind of brass, iron or wood bed, upholstered in fancy ticking—real value $12, sale price **7.50**

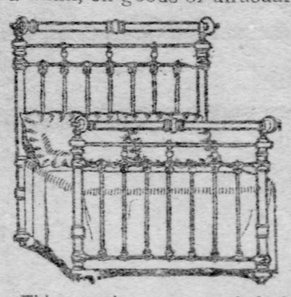


This brass top enameled bed—any size, any color—worth $6, sale price **3.75**

Superior felt mattresses—upholstered in fancy ticking, all sizes to fit all beds—real value $10, sale price **6.75**

This bow extension foot end half brass bed, any size or color—worth $10, sale price **5.98**

All-steel sliding bed couches—can be easily converted into two single beds, fitted with the best National spring—real value $10, sale price **6.75**

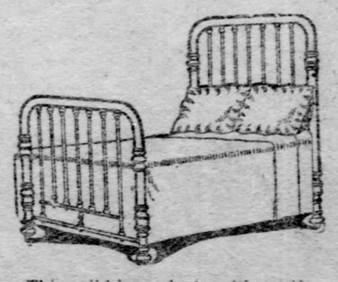


This massive goose neck bed—exactly like cut, all colors—worth $17.50, sale price **10.98**

All-steel folding bed couches—fitted with the best National spring, very sanitary—real value $8.50, sale price **4.98**

This solid brass bed—1½-in. post, 5-ply lacquer—real value $32, sale price **18.75**

Handsome massive solid brass beds—2-in. continuous posts, massive husks, best 5-ply lacquer—would be good value for $85, sale price **49.75**



This solid brass bed—with continuous posts as illustrated, 5-ply lacquer—worth $40, sale price **24.75**

Splendid solid brass beds—with continuous post, 2-in. pillar, 5-ply lacquer—would be good value for $50, sale price **34.75**

Boys' $3 suits, 1.11
Broken sizes of boys' double breasted, Norfolk and novelty suits that have sold for $2 and $3, to be closed at 1.11.

75c dress goods, 39c
Comprised are all-wool cheviot, covert, albatross, mohair, granite, storm serge, henrietta, etc., 75c goods at 39c yard.

Boys' $5 suits, 2.22
Boys' fine all wool two and three piece or Norfolk suits; also top coats and reefers; worth $5, Monday 2.22.

50c white goods, 19c
200 pieces 45 in. hemstitched lawns for skirts and aprons, also white figured vestings — 50c kinds, 19c yd.

1/2 off On entire stock of men's clothing

There is nothing ambiguous about this sale, nothing deluding, undeterminate or doubtful. Simply select any suit or pair of trousers from our entire stock and pay just one-half the price plainly marked on the ticket. This is our method of procedure when we want to close out the entire stock. And that's just our purpose now—as we'd rather take a quick loss than pack the goods away until next spring—which is contrary to the policy of this house. The one exception we make is on full-dress garments and liveries—otherwise, any suit or pair of trousers in the house is yours at just half the marked price. 5.00 for a suit marked $10.00, and so on.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS AND PERSONALS FROM ATLANTIC CITY AND MANY OTHER POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1904. SIX PAGES.

DEMOCRATS HAVE ABANDONED OHIO

Money Collected There for the Campaign Will Be Spent in Other States.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE ACTIVE

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—The week has developed the fact that the Democrats will make no campaign in Ohio this year. For some time two or three of the leading Democratic newspapers of the state have been urging the advisability of such a course, contending that the chief effort should be made in those congressional districts where Democratic success is considered possible and that the money ordinarily spent for the state and national tickets should be devoted to this purpose. Now it is learned from an authoritative source that this policy will be followed. Congressman Garber, chairman of the state executive committee, will not open headquarters for several weeks, and all idea of a whirlwind campaign, undertaken for the purpose of cutting down the inevitable Republican plurality, has been abandoned.

Of course, the meaning of this is that the money which was expected from the national committee is not forthcoming. It is evident and even openly acknowledged by Democratic leaders here that Chairman Taggart does not believe in wasting his funds in a state so irredeemably Republican as Ohio. John R. McLean, whose retention on the national committee, it was believed, would mean a full Democratic treasury in Ohio, apparently coincides with Mr. Taggart in the latter's view. What Democratic funds are raised in Ohio this year, if present plans are carried out, will be spent in other states. It is a sad day for the pie-counter patriots.

Republicans Are Active.

This concession that it is an impossibility to place Ohio in the Democratic column and the resultant purpose of the leaders to make no expensive campaign, at first rather alarmed the Republican managers, who have no desire to see the splendid party organization built and perfected by Senator Hanna deteriorate for lack of money to meet legitimate campaign expenses. Since there is to be no Democratic campaign, it was feared that there would be no Republican campaign.

It seemed possible that the Republican national committee might feel that it would be foolish to send speakers to Ohio under the circumstances, when success is assured without an effort. Assurances have been received, however, that the speakers will be sent, as usual, and that the Democratic apathy will not be allowed to prevent a rousing Republican campaign, which will be opened about September 1. The committee will make a special effort to bring Senator Fairbanks to Ohio for an extended tour of the larger cities.

The Republican candidate for the vice presidency is an Ohio man by birth, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware and now a trustee of that institution. For years he has been a frequent visitor in Columbus and other cities of the state, and is well known and popular throughout the commonwealth. Last week he met thousands of his Ohio friends at a home-coming celebration in Marysville, his old home, and at that time he promised to return for a longer visit when the campaign is at its height. Senator Foraker and Lieut.-Gov. Harding probably will be the Ohio men upon whom the most calls for speeches in this state will be made, while a few addresses will be delivered by Gov. Herrick and by Senator Dick, if the latter can spare the time from his work as campaign chairman. The greatest confidence that the Republican plurality will not fall below 50,000 is felt.

Log-Cabin Issue Again.

While the statement is being freely made that no great issue divides the parties this year, A. P. Sandles of Ottawa, who heads the Democratic state ticket as candidate for secretary of state, has found one. He has issued thousands of circular letters, urging support on the ground that he once lived in a log cabin and on side meat and corn bread. This and the fact that he once taught school are literally the only arguments upon which his plea for Republican votes is based. He ignores entirely the question of what sort of officer he would make, if elected, but lays great stress upon the side meat and Johnny cake. One conservative Democrat to whom a copy of this circular was sent sadly remarked that he had labored under the impression that freak campaigning in Ohio had ended with the elimination of Tom L. Johnson and his "red devil."

The county treasurers of the state are in session here for the purpose of receiving instructions from State Auditor Guilbert relative to their duties under the uniform public accounting act, passed by the legislature two years ago and now for the first time in full operation throughout the state. The object of this law is to introduce the same careful methods of bookkeeping into public offices as are used in private business houses. The law promises to work well and practically to eliminate the possibility of financial shortages due to carelessness or something worse. Under it, all balances are proved and checked every day. But the treasurers, especially those from the smaller counties, do not like the change. They are paid on a basis of fees for business done at their offices and the careful provisions of the new law make it necessary for them to hire an extra clerk or two, who must be paid out of the treasurer's fees.

No sooner had the state auditors' school been called into session than indignant protests were made against the operations of the law. One treasurer even went so far as to say that he would resign his office at once if the act were strictly enforced. A committee was appointed and resolutions denouncing the law were adopted and the first session almost ended in a disturbance. Auditor Guilbert stood by his guns, however, and declared that the new business-like rules will be followed to the letter, without regard to who feels it necessary to resign. The incident has strengthened the conviction of many prominent Ohioans that a law placing all county officers on salaries should be enacted at the next session of the legislature. Efforts to this end have failed heretofore.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Peter Locher, Jr.	Allegheny
Dorothea M. Gerst	Allegheny
Joshua Laurain	New England
Mary E. Tassin	Morgan
Charles F. Shade	Allegheny
Isabella Delaney	Allegheny
Charles C. Markus	Allegheny
Amelia Schaefer	Allegheny
J. Jubi	Pittsburgh
Anna Eckert	Pittsburgh
Jacob M. M. Miller	Carrick
Mary C. Weitholder	Fair Haven
William Finnegain	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Weuzetel	Pittsburgh
Lois Glatz	Coraopolis
Maria Luisser	Coraopolis
J. M. Woods	Pittsburgh
Maggie Jones	Pittsburgh
George McCartens	Tarentum
Margaret Keller	Tarentum
Waldron Farley	Pittsburgh
Jane W. Southwell	Eguinunk

MISS TORRENS GETS THE PLACE

Pittsburgh Woman Is Appointed Deputy Factory Inspector for This District.

A SENSATIONAL DISMISSAL

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 20.

Miss Lizzie Torrens of Pittsburgh has been appointed a deputy factory inspector by Gov. Pennypacker to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Miss Lucille D. Schafer of Pittsburgh. She has already been ordered to report for duty in the Pittsburgh district, where Miss Schafer worked with great success for several years.

The dismissal of Miss Annie L. Boyer of this city from a place in the office of the Soldiers' Orphan school commission and the appointment of Harry L. Holcomb of Philadelphia as her successor may cause another scandal in the commission. Miss Boyer's friends throughout the state are very angry over the treatment which she has received from a majority of the commission, and they threaten to make sensational disclosures at the quarterly meeting of the commission on September 21.

The old soldiers of Schuylkill county and the survivors of the First Defenders are taking an active interest in the cause of Miss Boyer and they claim to have obtained the promise of Gov. Pennypacker, president of the commission, and Representative Thomas V. Cooper of Delaware county to help them secure her reinstatement or another appointment in the state service.

Miss Boyer Has Friends.

The change does not go into effect until October 1, and in the meantime Miss Boyer's friends are preparing a mass of testimony which they expect to present at the next meeting of the commission to prove that she was dismissed without just cause and to warrant the governor in demanding her retention. Holcomb is custodian of the archives of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia and he was backed for Miss Boyer's place by many of the leading members of that organization in this state.

Chairman Hall of the Democratic state committee has been detained at his home in Ridgway by the illness of his business partner, Judge Andrew Kaul, and it is doubtful if he will take an active part in this year's campaign in Pennsylvania. With the election less than three months away, the Democrats have done little or nothing to get out their vote in this state, and it is doubtful if Hall or his assistants will make much of an effort for the ticket.

Hall is much disturbed over the factional troubles among the York county Democrats, and unless they are patched up the entire Democratic ticket in that county will be defeated. The trouble in York county also means the re-election of Congressman Daniel B. Lafean in the Adams-York district, the election of the entire Republican ticket in Adams county and the re-election of Judge Swope, Republican, in the Adams-Fulton district.

Democrats Quit Trying.

Hall has been at the state headquarters in this city only once since the St. Louis convention, and what little preliminary campaign work that has been done has been by Secretary P. Grey Meek and his assistant, George W. Hagerty. These two constitute the entire force at the Democratic state headquarters, and owing to the absolute certainty of the defeat of Parker and Davis the state chairman evidently feels that there is no use going to the expense of employing additional help.

The Republican senatorial deadlock in the Franklin-Huntingdon district will not be submitted to the Republican state committee for a decision at its meeting in Philadelphia in September with the consent of Senator Alexander Stewart of Chambersburg, Franklin county's choice for senator. Mr. Stewart has advised his friends in the district that he believes the members of the state committee are willing that the contest shall be settled by the conferees, and for that reason he will not consent to the proposition of Allen S. Welch, Huntingdon's candidate, to refer it to that body.

Mr. Stewart will make a formal reply to Mr. Welch's proposition at the meeting of the conference in this city next Friday, after which it is expected some other plan will be suggested. The deadlock seems to have reached that stage where there is no probability of a compromise unless Senator Penrose, as state chairman, appoints an umpire under the state rules to cast the deciding vote. The senator does not want to do this, because he is uncertain as to the legality of this rule, and, besides, he believes the nomination should be made without outside interference.

No Friction Here.

The Republican leaders of Lehigh county have conceded to Berks county the right to name the Republican candidate for congress this year in the Berks-Lehigh district. Col. Henry C. Trexler of Allentown, a member of Gov. Pennypacker's staff, is the choice of the Republicans of both counties, but he has declined to become a candidate. He believes Berks county is entitled to the nomination and has promised to support a candidate from that county as loyally as he would a candidate from Lehigh.

The Lehigh county Republican convention for the nomination of a county ticket will be held at Allentown on September 3, and already there are a half-dozen aspirants in the field for every office for which a nomination will be made. The only aspirant certain of nomination is County Chairman Marsteller of Allentown, who will be one of the three legislative nominees. A conference of the party leaders will be held at Allentown on Monday to try to arrange a ticket that will be satisfactory to a majority of the voters of the county.

A LIMIT

One Thing Food Can't Do.

Food can't exactly paint a picture, but proper food to restore the daily wear and tear on brain and nerves as well as body can help. A successful artist says:

"I had been troubled with dyspepsia for 25 years and my system was so run down I was so weak and miserable life was a burden to me until I made a great discovery about food.

"I am an artist by profession and at that time was painting a large marine piece, but being in such poor health I could not do justice to it and no matter how often I changed it there seemed always something wrong. Success lay just out of my reach because I did not have the strength and vigor of brain as well as bodily strength to accomplish what I knew lay within me.

"Looking around me for help I decided to try a food I had heard so much about and that was the way I was led to use Grape-Nuts and it came at the right time. I had hardly given it a fair trial before I began to feel so much better, my dyspepsia disappeared and I commenced to feel stronger and more vigorous all over, head and all, and it was not long before I was back at my work again with renewed energy and interest.

"Even more substantial proof of the help I got from this food was when I finished my painting and put it up for exhibition. Critics said it was a masterpiece and I sold it a short time ago at a very good price. Before closing I want to mention the fact that my mother, in her 80th year, keeps strong and in fine spirits on her Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

World's Fair Exhibit, Space 105, Agricultural Building.

BUNCOED OUT OF $5,000 BY BOGUS CLERGYMAN

Connecticut Doctor Is Sand-Bagged and Robbed and Then Is Called an "Old Fool."

WASHINGTON, CONN., Aug. 20.—Dr. Henry Hartwell of this town has informed the police of Danbury, New Milford and other neighboring places that Thursday he lost $5,000 to two confidence men who robbed him and left him unconscious by the roadside. One of the men was in the garb of a clergyman and the other represented himself to be a business man interested in the purchase of some Litchfield county real estate.

The bogus clergyman gave the name of O. Woodruff of Ridgefield, and presented letters of introduction and credentials. From talking real estate, the clergyman changed to government bonds, and showed a number of apparently genuine government bonds which he offered to sell. Dr. Hartwell agreed to buy the bonds if the clergyman would wait until he could go to New Milford and get the money. The confidence man offered to take him there in his own carriage and return with him to the Hartwell house, where the deal could be consummated. On the way back from the bank with $5,000 in his pocket, the second stranger held up the vehicle and sandbagged Dr. Hartwell. The doctor has received a letter from the two men, telling him he was an "old fool."

INDUCEMENT TO MARRY MADE BY A JOURNAL

Newspaper Offers Year's Subscription to Every Couple Wedded by Certain Minister.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug.—(Special.)—The village of Dallas, this county, is stirred up over a proposal made by the local paper, the Post. In this week's issue of the Post the editor made the following announcement:

"Here is a chance that will help you to get the Post a year free. A good brother duly authorized to say the words that will unite for life or until the divorce courts cut the bonds, says he will 'divy up' with the fee he receives from all couples we send to marry. Now we will give a year's subscription to each couple who will get him to tie the knot and also give a nice write-up of it, and the wedding."

The Last of the Season.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the Special Seashore Excursions for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in sleeping or parlor cars when accompanied by regular Pullman tickets. Tickets good sixteen days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:55 a. m. Evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

DECLARES SUB-MARINE MUCH OVER ESTIMATED WEAPON

Fact Has Been Demonstrated That it Has Limited Range of Action.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A naval correspondent, discussing the lessons of the British naval maneuvers in the Irish sea, which were organized chiefly for the purpose of testing submarines in naval warfare, says: "An officer who has had much experience with submarines in England has expressed the opinion that the submarine is a very much over-estimated weapon, its capacity for offense having been proved very small indeed. The fact has been demonstrated that the submarine has a very limited range of action. It is of little or no use at all after dark. Moreover it is handicapped by its restricted radius of action and by the necessity for accompanying it by a nurse in the shape of an above-water boat.

"The submarine is virtually a dirigible mine. But it is by no means clear that a dirigible torpedo, operated from a boat showing very little of its superstructure above water, might not prove a still more effective weapon than either the submarine or submersible boat. Another lesson of the war is that it has been proved once more that battleships and cruisers, adequately protected by small craft, can make long cruises by day or night in hostile waters, even when the waters are infested by enemy's torpedo craft."

COUNTERFEITING CHARGE RESULTS IN ARRESTS

A Gang of Experts Is Rounded Up in Georgia—Make Confession of Guilt.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 20.—Secret service department officers within the past 24 hours have arrested three men here charged with counterfeiting. The prisoners are Clarence Rebb and Oscar McMichael, employes of a local printing house, and J. M. Little, who lives near the city. Other arrests are expected. The counterfeit is of the $10 "Buffalo" bill. It is of excellent workmanship and has caught a number of firms in this city, including one banking firm. McMichael delivered the plate and $560 of the bad paper. Little, when he learned that his partners had confessed, told where $6,700 of the money was concealed in this city, and the officers recovered the entire sum.

It is asserted that Rebb passed the money, and when arrested he was identified by a considerable number of his victims. The officers declare that Rebb and McMichael have been slipping into the printing house where they were employed and printing the bills at night. Their employer is held entirely innocent of complicity. The officers declare that the plate was bought from an expert in a city outside of the state.

PLEASANT WEATHER ENJOYED IN PARIS DURING WEEK

2,000 Isaak Waltons Assemble to Try Their Skill by Invotation of a Newspaper.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Except for a few light showers the weather prevailing in Paris this week has been splendid. The skies for the most part have been cloudless, but the moderate west or southwesterly winds experienced have prevented Parisians suffering from the heat. The weather experts hint at the possibility of another hot spell.

The greatest fishing contest ever held in France came off this week on the banks of the Seine, near Paris, when 2,000 Isaak Waltons assembled to try their luck and skill at the invitation of a local newspaper. The spectators numbered more than 10,000. About 50 pounds of fish were taken, mostly small fry, as the locality is so near to Paris. The largest fish taken was a 13-ounce carp. An anglers' banquet and ball followed the contest.

$5.00 Niagara Falls & Return $5.60
Saturday, August 27th, Via
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.
Your last chance this season to visit Niagara Falls for $5.00 for round trip, tickets good 5 days, trains leave depot, end 9th St. bridge, 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., City time.

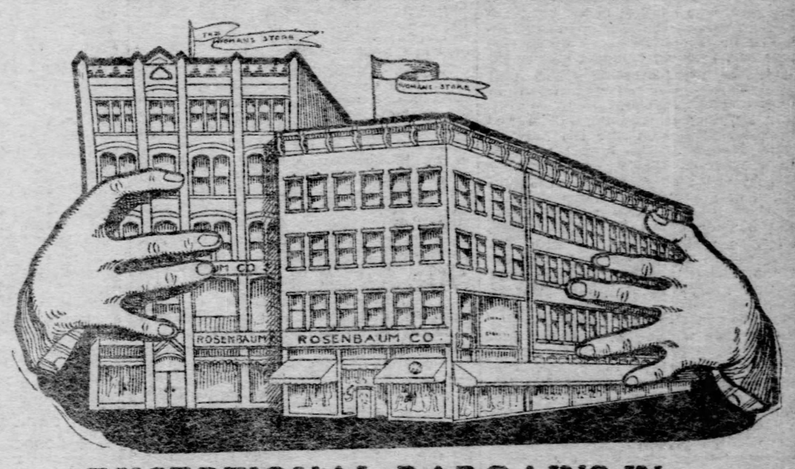
We Find We Can't Squeeze the Stocks of Two Stores Into One--Hence Our Great

Tearing-Down Sale

'THE WOMAN'S STORE;' EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

The grim, unyielding spirit of MUST pervades the entire store. We must reduce our stocks, we must resort to sensational price reductions, we must do things we had no intention of doing in order to meet conditions over which we had no control. It was our intention for the last six months to entirely rebuild our old Market street stores—to make them modern in all respects, to shape them into the most comfortable and convenient shopping headquarters in this section. But we expected to have three weeks' time to prepare for these great alterations, to sell down the stocks, to move our goods. Instead, the contractors compelled us to vacate our Market street building and move all our merchandise into our Fifth avenue store in three days' time. As a consequence, while the aisles are clear and permit of comfortable buying, our shelves and counters are crammed full of goods. To reduced stocks immediately is our firm determination. We must. Thus, in a nutshell, we trust we have given you the reasons for the unusual manner in which we are sacrificing our stocks—the best, most stylish, most thoroughly dependable stocks ever placed before the purchasing public.



Notion Bargains
(Basement.)

Fine Ocean Pearl fancy carved trimming buttons, medium and large sizes, 2 doz. on a card ..... 15c card
10c Simmons' waist lengtheners 3c
Best Hair rolls 8c
Nickel safety pins, assorted sizes ..... 5c for 4 doz.
Finest Enameled Black, Pink or Blue Stocking Darners, with handle or Glove Darners ..... 2 for 5c
65c to 30c a doz. finest imported plain or carved Oriental Pearl trimming Buttons, self shank, 2 doz. on a card. 10c doz.
25c black silk frilled Garter Elastic ..... 3c yd.
Large Jet Pin Cubes 3c
Pointed white chiffon or net Collar foundations or black Girdle foundations ..... 2 for 5c
Black tubular Shoe Laces with metal tips ..... 4c doz.
Card of 2 doz. hooks and eyes, cake of ironing wax, 6 snap fasteners, linen corset laces, paper of wire or invisible hair pins, paper of 18 assorted darning needles, box of mourning pins, length of collar foundation, paper large brass pins, 1 doz. hat pins, bone crochet hooks, etc., etc., choice 1c

Children's Corset Waist.

(3rd. Floor—Fifth Ave. Store.)

Fine trimmed Cambric Corset Waists for children and misses; sizes 2 to 12 years; regular 50c quality at 38c

Undermuslins
(3rd. Floor—5th Ave. Store.)

Women's Cambric Drawers, deep ruffle with lace inserting and lace ruffle; value 50c, for 29c
Women's fine nainsook Corset Covers, lace yoke back and front; finished with ribbon; value 75c; for 48c
Women's Cambric Skirts, with insertings of lace and lace ruffle or deep ruffle of blind or open embroidery; hemstitched tucks above; value $1.50; for 98c
Women's nainsook Gowns, Chemise style or high neck, either lace or embroidery trimmed; value $1; for 75c
Children's Cambric Skirts, 2 insertings of lace and lace ruffle; all sizes; value 50c; for 38c

China, Pictures, etc.
(Basement.)

A beautiful assortment of Pictures, in brown or gilt frames—In the following popular subjects—Countess Potoka, Childhood, St. Cecelia, Madonna and many others; value $1.00; special 50c
Blue underglazed Chop Plates, newest decorations or scenery; value 98c; special..48c
Barkine wooden novelties, in green and oak—such as ash trays and smoker sets; value 10c; special 6c
German china Sugar Baskets, or handled olive trays, in violet or rose spray decorations; value 25c; special 18c

Extraordinary Curtain Bargains
(3rd. Floor—5th Ave. store.)

Need the room badly hence sacrifice the goods for ridiculous prices.

We will place on sale Monday 2,000 pairs Lace Curtains at the following reduced prices:

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.	
$ .80 ones for	$ .35
$1.00 ones for	$ .70
$1.25 ones for	$1.00
$2.00 ones for	$1.35
$3.00 ones for	$1.75
$3.25 ones for	$2.25
$3.50 ones for	$2.50
$4.00 ones for	$2.50
$4.25 ones for	$2.75
$4.50 ones for	$3.00
$4.75 ones for	$3.50
$5.50 ones for	$4.00
$6.25 ones for	$4.50
DENTELLE ARABIAN CURTAINS.	
$3.00 ones for	$2.00
$4.00 ones for	$2.75
$5.00 ones for	$3.00
$5.50 ones for	$3.50
$6.75 ones for	$4.50
$7.50 ones for	$5.00
$8.50 ones for	$6.00
$10.00 ones for	$7.00
$11.50 ones for	$8.00
IRISH POINT CURTAINS.	
$4.00 ones for	$2.75
$5.00 ones for	$3.50
$5.75 ones for	$3.75
$6.00 ones for	$4.00
$6.50 ones for	$4.50
$7.00 ones for	$5.00
$7.50 ones for	$5.50
$9.50 ones for	$6.50
$10.00 ones for	$7.00
$12.00 ones for	$7.50

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN SILKS AND WASH GOODS

Although the goods are excellent quality and the styles in the best of taste, the room these goods occupy is needed and we must reduce prices sharply to gain it.

SILKS

All our finest qualities satin Foulards, grades that have sold all season at 85c to $1.00 per yd., to be sold at 44c
Forty pcs. of new Fall Novelty silks just received—styles suitable for the full dress and waist, principally in blues and browns, qualities actually worth 75c to be sold Monday at per yd. 55c
New French Peau de Cygne, in such choice colors as golden and seal brown, tan, national and navy blue, gray, green and black, one of the softest and most lustrous silks on the market, a splendid $1.00 grade for per yd. 69c
20-inch black Peau de Sole, every fibre pure silk, bright and lustrous, 75c grade for per yd. 44c
36-inch black taffeta, guarantee to wear woven in the selvage; firm, crisp silk that has never sold under $1.25 per yd., very special Monday at per yd. 87½c

WASH GOODS

The balance of all our fine Lawns and Batistes, sold all season from 12½c to 15c, only per yd. 8c
Silk warp Mousseline in full range of choicest street and evening shades, qualities that have regularly sold at 20c per yd., to be closed out at 12½c
Fine white Victoria and Persian Lawns, splendid qualities suitable for waist and dress purposes. 20c grades for per yd. 12½c
White lace stripe Lawns and Dimities, dainty styles for waists and dresses, 25c grades at per yd. 15c
Table Linen. 62-inch fine bleached table damasks, beautiful floral and set designs, your choice from 10 different patterns, worth 75c and 85c, at per yard 59c
Napkins to match at $1.35 per doz.
The balance of our embroidered waist patterns in finest quality embroidered Linens and fancy India Linens, trimming and all complete. These patterns have sold from $3.75 to $6.00; your choice from the lot for. $1.89

Strong Specials from Our "Crystal" Pharmacy

Whether you want the finest or the least expensive grades of drugs or toilet articles, at all times you'll find the prices at our "Crystal" Pharmacy to be absolutely the lowest. A safe place to have your prescription filled.

25c Nail Brushes for 15c
Allen's Antiseptic Corn Plasters; regular 10c values; each, 7c; 3 for 20c
Sun Cholera Mixture Tablets for all summer complaints; regular 10c bottles for 6c
Florida Water; regular 25c bottles for 10c
Compound Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier; 75c bottles for 35c
Face Chamois, pinked edges; small ones, 2 for 5c
Face Chamois, pinked edges, large ones 5c
Sponge Holders; 25c ones for 15c; 10c ones for 10c

Millinery Specials

(Second Floor—5th Ave. Store.)

Some superb values that will bring folks in a hurry to the second floor—the new location of "Pittsburgh's foremost milinery store."

French Sailor Hats, made of fine quality Milan braid. The best selling hat of the season. Our regular $2.25 grade now only $1.48
French Sailor Hats, made of fancy, but serviceable straw braid. Sold them at 85c. Now only 48c
White Duck Hats, trimmed with velvet band, velvet ribbon bow and Coque feather pompon. Sold them at $1.48. Now only 98c
Children's Hats, made of serviceable Cuban braid, trimmed with dainty small flowers and all silk ribbons. Every one clean and perfect. Good $3 value at $1.50
15-inch fine quality ostrich plumes, in either black or white, full head and French curl, all finished with celluloid quill ends. You can't get a better plume in the city at $2.00. Special at only $1.48
Fine black clipped ostrich pompons, large and full; the regular 50c kind at only 25c
18-inch black silk Velvet, good quality and good black; regular price $1.00. Special per yard only 59c
5-inch All-Silk Black Mousseline Taffeta Ribbon. Note the width; the quality is a good one. Special, per yard, only 12c

Knit Underwear

(3rd. Floor—5th Ave. Store.)

Women's fine Cotton or Lisle Vests; high neck and long sleeves; value 29c; for 19c
Women's Cotton Ribbed Pants; umbrella style; with lace ruffle; value 25c; for 18c
Women's fine lisle Vests; low neck and sleeveless; value 25c; for 14c
Balbrigan Underwear; Shirts long or short sleeve, Drawers knee length; for 21c

Gloves

Misses' 2-clasp, double-tipped pure silk Gloves, in tan and mode—worth 50c; for 38c
Kayser's 2-clasp Gloves; pure silk, double-tipped; in all the latest shades of blue; only 50c
Women's white lisle Gloves; one large pearl clasp; Paris point stitching 18c

Men's Wear Must Go

Department is to be closed out because of lack of space. Just read these superb bargains:

Men's clean, new Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c and 75c, reduced to per garment 39c
Boys' choice, new 25c silk Buster Brown bows reduced to 2 for 25c
Men's $1.50 and $2 choice new "Star" Shirts, in colors, reduced to 85c
Men's $1 Negligee Shirts—these goods are entirely new, fresh and clean—prettiest designs now reduced to 63c
Boys' 50c, 75c and $1 blouse waists now reduced to 29c
Men's choice, clean, plain white "Star" Shirts now reduced to 95c
Men's $1 white "Universal" Night Shirts reduced to 75c
Odds and ends of our fresh, clean 15c pure linen Collars — all the newest shapes—reduced to 10c
Men's choice new 25c silk String Ties now reduced to 17c

An Unexpected Treat—2 Days More for a Final Clearance of Roak Goods

Unexpected, because we thought we wouldn't have a Roak garment left Saturday night. But we have—and they must go. New fall goods arriving are deprived of their just accommodations by the few lingering Roak goods. To positively insure their immediate disposal, we have again marked down their already small prices—marked them down with a vigor and decision that you'll surely appreciate.

We still have 89 exquisite tailor made suits from the Roak stock. They will be closed out as follows:

35 suits, Roak's price $25.00 to $35.00, will be sold for $8.25
34 suits, Roak's price $37.50 to $45.00, will be sold for $13.75
20 suits, Roak's price $65.00 to $75.00, will be sold for $22.00

The above suits are practically all silk lined.

We have four imported garments, ultra-stylish, demi-tailored costumes. Mr. Roak's price for these was $175.00, two garments at $150.00 and one at $125.00; tomorrow we will sell any of them for $50.00

We have a lot of White Lawn and Organdie summer dresses, in misses' sizes, 14, 16 and 18, also small ladies' sizes, which Roak sold for $10.00 and $12.00 we will close them out at $3.90

A lot of walking and dress skirts in Brilliantine and Voile, in white, black, blue and brown, which Roak sold for $10 and $15, will be sold for $3.90

A lot of Roak's $8.00 and $10.00 covert jackets, also black broadcloth Etons, will be sold at $3.90

A lot of $1.25 and $1.50 Lawn and Madras Waists to be closed out at 69c

A lot of Roak's $20.00 and $25.00 Silk Blouses and Box Coats, also broadcloth and covert jackets, to be closed out at $10.00

We have a few Cravenette waterproof rain coats, Roak's price $20.00 and $25.00, to be sold at $10.00

A lot of India, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Crepe de Chene, Peau de Cygne and Velvet Waists in light evening shades or rich dark colors. Roak's price $5.00 and $7.50, to be closed out at $2.19

A lot of $5.00 and $7.50 Wash Skirts will be closed out at $1.75

A lot of plain white or plain black wash Chiffon and Organdie Waists, also white Lawn, Madras, Linen and Vesting Waists. Roak's price $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00, to be closed out at $2.19

Laces—Embroideries
(Basement.)

Irish Crochet, Batiste and Pt. Venise All-Over Laces, in lengths from ¾ to 3 yds.; in white, butter and ecru. Value $3.00. Monday only $1.48
Remnants of Pt. Venise Medallions and Galloons and handmade Cluny Insertings; value up to $1.00; yard 48c
Wash Laces in Lierre, Torchons, Medici, Cluny, Battenburg, Platt Val. and Pt. de Paris, both laces and insertings; special value at, yd. ..... 5c and 10c
Corset Cover Embroideries in dainty nainsook with Val. and Swiss inserting; finished with ribbon beading and lace edge; value 75c yd. Monday 46c
French Val. laces, edges and insertings to match; 12-yard pieces at ..... 25c to 75c
45-inch Skirting, with dainty Val. Inserting and Embroidered Medallions, ruffle flounce; edged with lace; value $1.75 yard; Monday $1.25

New Goods in the Art Dept.
(Basement.)

In the ready-made slips for Sofa Pillows the range of patterns is unique and attractive—very different from anything shown before; such as the Japanese Baby, Frog Going a Courting, Three Chinamen, etc., etc.—for 48c
Also a very nice line of new designs in a 25-inch center—all the popular flowers in a new range of designs for 25c
Something entirely new in a finished edge 26-inch centerpiece; beautiful hand tinted designs of pond lilies, wild roses and poppies; only 50c
In the 25c Pillow Tops to work we have a new series of designs — very novel and catchy—a wheelbarrow of flowers, such as daisies, violets, forget-me-nots, roses, poppies, wild roses and holly—also a very attractive Japanese pillow—one of the latest ideas at present 25c

Infants' Wear—Shawls
(3rd. Floor—5th Ave. Store.)

Women's wool or ice wool circular crocheted Shawls, white only—value $2.75 and $3.50; for $1.25
Children's White Sunbonnets, embroidery trimmed; value 75c and 85c; for 25c
Infants' Cotton Ribbed Sleeveless Vests; value 25c; for 19c
Infants' long white Flannelette Skirts, either with deep hem or embroidered scalloped edge; value 65c, for 45c
Infants' Pique Sacques; pink and blue only—value 28c; for 18c

Hosiery

Ladies' plain black Hose, also black with white feet, double heel and toe; value 15c; for ..10c
Ladies' black gauze Hose, value 25c; for 16c
Ladies' imported black Hose, white only embroidered ankle, extraordinary bargain for ..22c

Women's Neckwear Bargains

25c fancy washable white lawn stock Collars or heavy embroidered imported Swiss stock Collars ..... 2 for 25c
50c fancy lawn yokes, white, pink or blue, many styles ..25c
25c hemstitched white linen Collars ..... 2 for 25c

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs—extraordinary ..... 12 for 50c
Ladies' Handkerchiefs with 2 or 3 rows of inserting; each..5c
Ladies' 15 pure linen handdrawn hemstitched Handkerchiefs; for 10c

Jewelry Bargains

25c fancy sterling silver top hat pins and brooch pins, gray finish 8c
Extra large hard enameled college sash pins 15c
Gold plated fancy Beauty pins, assorted patterns..5c doz.
Fancy enameled and jeweled Brooch pins 3c
25c bright cut silver snake bracelets 5c
Set of 4 gold plated 1-piece collar buttons ..... 4c set
Wm. A. Rogers fine heavy silver plated satin handle Knives, Forks or Dessert Spoons each 17c
Wm. A. Rogers extra heavy silver plated Tea Spoons and After Dinner Spoons, each..16c

SALE OF MODERNS; NOT OF ANTIQUES

Persons Who Seek Relics from Collection of Marquis of Anglesey Disappointed.

CERTAINLY A UNIQUE LOT

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The sale of the Marquis Anglesey's collection of treasures at Anglesey castle has been creating more amusement than excitement, and the lots have been going simply dirt cheap. Hunters of antique furniture, who came expecting to pick up something antique, were disappointed. Instead of relics of the past the mansion was crammed with Parisian furniture and modern oddities, ranging from curling tongs to a huge piano orchestrion. An elaborate bird cage, which would make sparrow look like birds of paradise, went for $7.

Other articles sold were very typical of the marquis' fantastic tastes, and included two huge dolls, models of dogs and cats, knitting needles, silk skeins, milk colored ribbon, clockwork, pigs, a box of curling irons and wire appliances, a preserved tortoise and a snake in a glass frame, all of which went for trifling sums, the bidders looking upon the whole thing more as a joke than anything else. Paintings from the marquis' brush fetched only a few shillings. "If I were the marquis I'd never paint again," said the disgusted auctioneer. But whether he referred to the price or the work was not clear.

Next week the sale will become more interesting, a detailed inspection of good lots of wearing apparel belonging to the marquis, which are to be distributed, leaves the mind in a whirl of kaleidoscopic patterns and colors, and yet with a clearer view of the personality of the man who collected such gorgeous raiment. Gorgeous and eccentric seem to be the only adjectives applicable to this young man, who has left in his wardrobe more than 100 overcoats, 200 pairs of slippers and boots and so many dozen sets of pajamas, bathing, lounging and smoking suits, bath and dressing gowns that the auctioneers are offering them in bundles and not in single lots.

Over 200 lots of walking sticks and umbrellas will come under the hammer at Plas Newydd. The lowest estimate of their value is $10,000, and probably they cost twice as much. In the nice handling of a clouded cane the marquis of Anglesey had no modern rival. Many of the walking sticks have round knob handles, so thickly encrusted with diamonds, rubies, amethysts and emeralds that the setting is almost invisible, and the hand grasps nothing but precious stones.

There are gunmetal knobs with matched rose diamonds trailing over a dull surface in fanciful design or set to exhibit the crest and initials of the owner. One beautifully chased knob exhibits in the crown a watch of the best Parisian make. Though no longer than a farthing it is sewn with jewels. Touch a spring and the watch reverses to disclose an exquisite miniature portrait of a lady.

Of the eccentric and bizarre there is much. One silver head of malacca contains a perfect little snapshot camera and another cane is a battery, which at a touch, sets tiny bulbs aglow with electric lights.

POLISH PATRIOTS ARE ANGRY AT SURRENDER OF AN EDITOR

Dr. Casimir von Rakowski Is to Be Turned Over to Russia and Sent to Siberia.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WARSAW, Aug. 20.—There is the greatest indignation among Polish patriots here at the report that the German government has decided to deliver the former editor-in-chief of the radical Polish paper, Praca, Dr. Casimir von Rakowski, into the hands of the government of the czar, which will undoubtedly mean that he will be deported to Siberia.

Dr. von Rakowski, who was born in Russian Poland, has from his first youth preached revolution and had to flee from here to Posen, where he founded a daily paper, Praca, which sharply attacked the kaiser and the Prussian policy of oppression in Poland.

Three years ago Dr. von Rakowski was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for lese majeste which he will have finished in a few days.

Even during his imprisonment he has caused the German government no little amount of trouble, as he continued to edit his paper from his cell, and almost daily wrote biting articles which were so skillfully worded that they could not be touched by the censor, though their scathing criticism of the government surpassed anything ever written in a German paper.

That the kaiser desired to get rid of Rakowski was well known, but it was never thought that he would go as far as to turn him over to the Russian authorities.

WATCHING ANARCHISTS.

Rumor of a Plot to Murder Newly Born Son of the Czar of Russia.

GENEVA, Aug. 20.—(Special Cable.)—The police of this city are keeping close watch on the several anarchist colonies in this city, which ever since the assassination of M. Plehve have been unusually active.

A few days ago several leaders of international reputation left here for Vienna after receiving a number of telegrams from St. Petersburg, and before leaving they told their friends that a great event might be expected within a few weeks.

It is said here that the Russian ambassador has requested the Swiss government to inform him of all movements of anarchist leaders, as it has been rumored that a plot is afoot to murder the newly-born son of the czar of Russia, whose birth was a serious blow to the revolutionists in Russia, who had hoped that the imperial family would remain without any male issue.

TO INSTALL ELECTRICITY.

Swedish Government Is Planning to Abolish Steam Railroads.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—(Special Cable.)—The Swedish government has under consideration a gigantic railroad scheme which will probably be carried out in the very near future.

It is nothing less than to transform all the present government steam railroads into electric railroads, the power to be supplied by the numerous waterfalls in different parts of the country.

Experiments which have been made during the last year on the lines from Stockholm to Jarfva and from Stockholm to Wartan have been very successful, the saving in the running of the roads amounting to many thousands. It is considered that the cost of the whole scheme will be about 127,000,000 crowns.

WIDOWERS MORE PRONE TO MATRIMONY THAN BACHELORS

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—According to the report of the registrar general for England and Wales, widowers are more prone to matrimony than bachelors. The report says: "As between a bachelor and widower of the same age it is more likely that the widower will remarry than that the bachelor will marry, whatever that age that may be."

JAPAN DEFENDS CHEFOO SEIZURE

Declares Russia Violated Its Neutrality by Making the Port Belligerent.

WILL KEEP CAPTURED VESSEL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—6 p. m.—The Japanese government today gave out a statement defining its attitude in the capture of the Ryeshitelni and declaring its position on the entire question of Chinese neutrality as follows:

"The status of China in the present struggle is wholly unique. Nearly all the military operations are carried on within her borders. She is not a party to the conflict, nevertheless her territories are in part belligerent and in part neutral. That condition of things in the contemplation of international law is an anomaly and a contradiction. In this case it is a creature of a special understanding to which the belligerents have given adhesion with a view to limit the area of hostilities in the interest of foreign intercourse and the general tranquility of China.

"The Japanese government engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside of the regions actually involved in war provided that Russia made a similar engagement and carried it out in good faith. The Japanese government considered that they were precluded by this engagement from occupying or making use for warlike purposes of any kind of any territory or ports of China outside of the zone which has been made the theater of war because it seemed to them that any such occupation would ipso facto convert the places thus occupied and used from neutral to belligerent territory.

Russia Was First Guilty.

"It equally seemed to them that any such occupation and use of neutral Chinese territory or ports by the Russian forces would give effect to the proviso in the Japanese engagement and justify her in considering territory or ports so occupied and used as belligerent.

"In other words, the Japanese government held that China's neutrality is imperfect and applicable only to those places which are not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent, and Russia cannot escape the consequences of an unsuccessful war by moving its army or navy into those portions of China which by arrangement had been made conditionally neutral. A Russian warship from Port Arthur sought in the harbor of Chefoo asylum from attack which her home port had ceased to afford her.

"In taking this step she was guilty of a breach of the neutrality of China as established by the agreement of the belligerents, and Japan was fully justified in regarding the harbor of Chefoo as belligerent so far as the incident in question is concerned. With the termination of the incident the neutrality of the port was revived. The action taken by Japan at Chefoo was a direct natural consequence of Russia's disregard of her engagement, but it is not alone in this matter nor alone in the Chefoo matter that Russia has flagrantly violated China's neutrality and ignored her own engagements.

Several Violations Charged.

"Shortly after the investment and isolation of Port Arthur a system of wireless telegraphy was installed between the beleaguered fortress and the Russian consulate at Chefoo. The system is still in operation, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the Japanese government. At Shanghai, at the beginning of the war, the Russian gunboat Mandjur, in defiance of China's neutrality, remained in the port for weeks after receiving notice to leave. Finally, after long negotiations, she consented to disarmament.

"Again, the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi has now been at Shanghai for more than a week and still refuse to disarm or leave. The Japanese government has no intention of disregarding China's neutrality so long as it is respected by Russia; but they cannot consent that Russian warships as a result of a broken engagement and a violated neutrality shall unchallenged find in the harbors of China safe refuge from capture or destruction.

SPECULATOR IN GRAIN FACES FRAUD CHARGE

Postal Authorities Allege That He Ran a "Come-On" Game in St. Louis.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—Charles C. Fales, known also as Colgate Fales, has been arrested by United States Marshal Durham on a charge of using the mails to defraud, and in default of $3,000 bond is being held in the county jail. He will be given a preliminary hearing on August 30.

Fales conducted a grain speculation business under the firm name of Arthur E. Whitlock & Co., in which he acted as agent for persons who wished to trade in speculative grain markets in response to circulars sent out by him. Papers in Fales' office, seized by Marshal Durham, included a number of accounts and records that undoubtedly belonged to the Rialto Grain Company of St. Louis. These records are in the form of cards, which indicate that the average amount paid in by the would-be speculators is not far from $100. The cards number 3,000 and bear the names of persons in every part of the United States and Canada.

The warrant for Fales' arrest was sworn out by W. B. Platt, a postoffice inspector from St. Louis, and Fales probably will be taken to that city after his preliminary hearing.

Fales is said to have once conducted the "Consolidated Stock Exchange" at Philadelphia and to have lived in New York city at another time.

ANOTHER PORTAGE SUSPECT.

Butler Police Find Wounded Man and Think He Was in the Hays Murder.

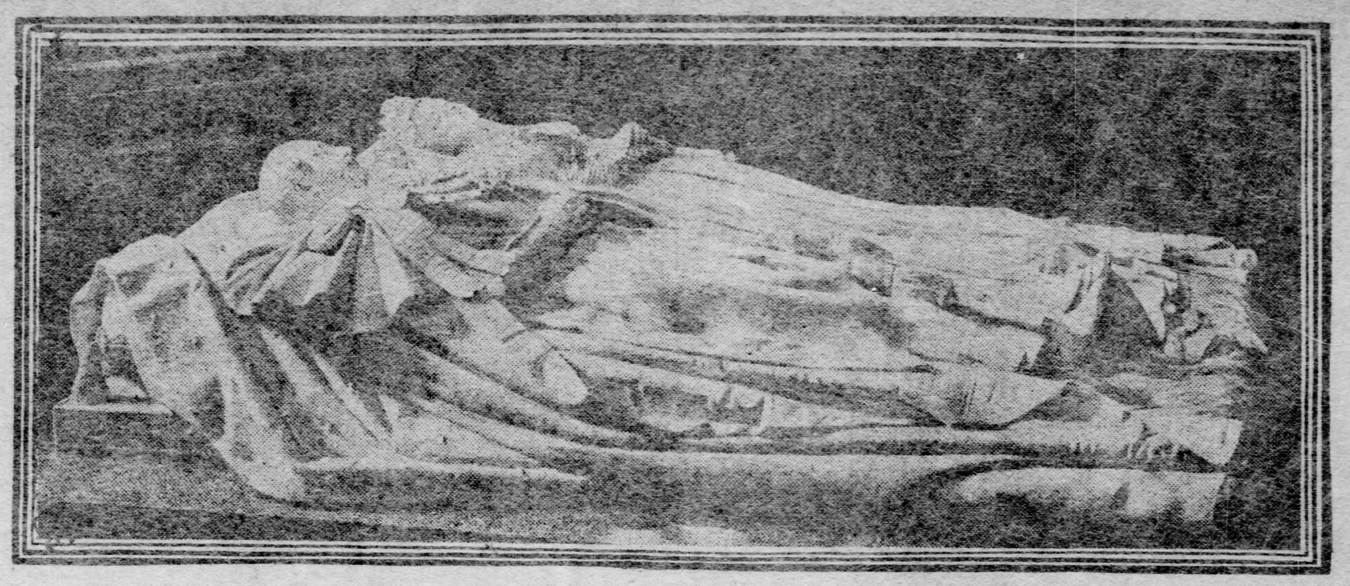
BUTLER, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Louis Murray, the man found unconscious Thursday near the Hamilton bottle works, and who has since been in the Butler County General hospital, is suspected by the Butler police of being one of the men wanted for the Campbell and Hays robbery and murder at Portage.

After regaining consciousness Murray explained that the gunshot wound in his foot and the cuts in his thigh and abdomen were received in a fight with the Colorado militia while he was one of a party of striking miners at Cripple Creek. The fight took place 10 or 11 weeks ago. The attending doctors say his wounds were received since.

FOUR CHILDREN LOST IN WOODS OVER NIGHT

EBENSBURG, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Gertrude, Bertha and Margaret Cassidy, daughters of Robert Cassidy of this place, aged respectively 15, 12 and 11 years, and Katie Bumford, aged 15, were lost in the California woods, two miles west of Ebensburg, yesterday afternoon. The Cassidy children had been to the Catholic cemetery to place flowers on the grave of a sister, and after doing this wandered into the woods and became lost. Their absence was not noted until about dark and a search in the woods failed to locate them. This morning 300 citizens scoured the woods and found the children huddled together between two logs, where they spent the night in the rain.

$5.00 Niagara Falls & Return.
Saturday, August 27th, Via B., R. & P.
Tickets good 5 days. Two through trains leave P. & W. Depot, Allegheny, 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., City, time.



The Frogmore Mausoleum and the Marble Effigies of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Baron Marochetti's beautiful memorial group of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert executed by the sculptor after Prince Albert's death has now been completed by the placing of the effigy of Queen Victoria beside that of her husband, in Frogmore mausoleum, London.

PROMINENT YOUNG MAN ROBBED OF DIAMOND

Had Been Taking Cab Ride. Young Fellow Arrested Trying to Sell Stone.

A startling story of a robbery in a cab was reported to Pittsburgh detectives last night by a prominent young East End man, who gave his name as James Hill, Jr., the son of a prominent family. He said that his diamond stud, valued at over $200, and his gold watch, had been taken. Within two hours after the robbery was reported, Brewer Scott of Blackstone row, West End, was arrested while trying to dispose of a diamond to a downtown pawnbroker. Scott has been held as a suspicious person and last night was not formally accused of robbing Hill.

Mr. Hill spent yesterday afternoon with a party of friends and dined at a downtown hotel. Shortly after 6 o'clock he drove to Allegheny in a cab with one of his companions and made several calls, according to his statement to Detective James W. Egan. He returned to Pittsburgh and was joined by a stranger and visited a restaurant in Diamond street. When they left the place Hill's companion returned to his home and the cabman was told to drive uptown. At Wood street the stranger sprang out of the vehicle and boarded a Crafton trolley car. A few minutes afterward Mr. Hill discovered his jewelry was missing and told the driver to make all haste to Central police station. Here the story of the robbery was reported to Detective Egan.

The colored cabman was much exercised. He stated that the man who had joined Mr. Hill as his guest was a smooth-faced young man, who was tall and built like an athlete. He was described as wearing good clothes and possessed of a pleasing address. When he left the cab he appeared to be greatly excited and made haste to the corner where he boarded a car. In a moment he disappeared, Mr. Hill then returned to his home in the East End.

The report was made to the bureau of detectives shortly after 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock Officer John McDonough arrested Scott in Market street. The man had a very valuable stone and had offered it for sale for $100, saying that he had bought it from a stranger for $10. Scott is 24 years of age and says he is a painter. He first stated that his home was in the West End, but later gave other addresses.

BLACK SNAKE AT SCHENLEY PARK SCARES POLICEMEN

Chases One Officer Before Its Death and After Its Death Does Just as Well With Another Graycoat.

A blacksnake, two inches more than five feet long, was responsible for severe frights administered to two of the policemen at Schenley park yesterday. He made each of them take to flight, and even dead his appearance struck terror to the heart of one.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Policeman Henry Frantz, hearing cries for help, ran to the head of the serpentine drive and saw a horse frantically prancing about and threatening to throw its driver. The policeman started to the rescue when he saw his snakeship coming at him "like a boa constrictor," as he said afterwards. The policeman found refuge behind a tree, while the snake ceased its pursuit and, taking to the shrubbery, wound its length about a small tree. Officer and snake looked each other over for awhile. The officer then carefully gathered up his nerve and killed the snake by the simple means of pounding it over the head with a cane.

The snake was then covered up with grass. The excitement resulted in other policemen coming, among them Charles Bald, colored. Bald began to stir up the grass with a cane when suddenly the snake's body was uncovered. Bald let go a howl and took to the hollow at the top of his speed. It required some time to convince him that the snake was dead.

The body was taken to Taxidermist Link at the Carnegie museum, who will mount the skin. It is the first blacksnake found in Schenley since it was made a park and is supposed to have come from the Greenfield avenue bridge, which is being rebuilt.

NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Cloudburst in Globe, Arizona, Left Death in Its Wake—List of the Known Victims.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 20.—Seven lives were lost in the flood that swept through the town of Globe, Arizona, and surrounding country. The known dead are:

M. N. Mitchell and wife, O. D. Wilson, Charles Sims, John Epley, Mrs. Hurd and Miss Moody.

According to the report of the courier who brought news of the disaster to Bowie, others were drowned besides those named in the foregoing list, but their names are not yet known. Telegraphic communication with Globe is interrupted, and it has been impossible to learn full details of the disaster.

Globe is located in a broad valley that slopes down to Pinal creek, which crosses the main street of the town. The flood was caused by a cloudburst on the creek.

CONDUCTOR IS CRUSHED TO DEATH BY HIS OWN TRAIN

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—John H. Palmer, first freight conductor on the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, and one of its oldest employes, was crushed to death this morning between two cars in the Butler yards. Palmer had charge of a train bound from North Bessemer to Conneaut Harbor. The drawhead pulled out of one car, necessitating the substitution of chains. When the Butler yards were reached the car was to be cut out for repairs. While Palmer was loosening the chains the train started and he was crushed to death. He leaves a widow and six children in Cranesville, Pa.

CZAR'S UKASE RECEIVED WITH GREAT EXCITEMENT

Emperor Flashes by Wireless a Message of Encouragement to Gen. Stoessel at Port Arthur.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Great public excitement was shown this morning when official notices were issued calling upon the reserves of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and Kozan to join the colors, which deeply affects the general community. Crowds of workmen assembled in groups everywhere as they went to their morning's work, listening to one or another of their members reading the details of the ukase from the Official Gazette.

This is the Russian reply to the Japanese assertions that the war is nearly over. The fall of Port Arthur, even accompanied by the defeat of Gen. Kuropatkin, will not affect the grim determination of the powers that be "to carry on the war at all costs and hazards until Russia's arms are victorious."

The emperor's words of encouragement and praise to Gen. Stoessel and his valiant garrison at Port Arthur have been flashed by wireless telegraphy from Chefoo to the beleaguered garrison.

The military authorities here scorn the idea held abroad that Port Arthur's fall is imminent. They believe that the fortress will hold out at least another fortnight, remembering that every step of the Japanese advance encounters a continuous and ever-increasing number of impediments, which the ingenuity of the Russian engineers have concentrated, not to speak of the terrible fire which they meet. When the Japanese leave their comparatively sheltered position for the ground around the main fort they say the slaughter will exceed that of any known siege.

Nemirowich Dantschenko, a correspondent, writes from Liao Yang that he observed the Japanese have scarcely used their cavalry at all up to date. They are specially husbanding it to be used in pursuit of the Russians after a decisive victory, which they anticipate winning.

GATES TRYING TO FORCE PURCHASE OF REPUBLIC

United States Steel Corporation Officials Say Only Scrap Prices Would Be Paid for It.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—United States Steel shares were rather heavy in the stock market today, although there was considerable trading in Steel preferred, which showed a loss of ⅝ at the close. Shares to the number of 22,800 were dealt in.

There was no abatement of the stories of disorganization in the steel pool, although efforts were continued to harmonize the more rebellious elements in the pool. In the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation the impression is strong that John W. Gates is trying to place as high a "nuisance" value as possible on the property of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, for the purpose of compelling the Steel Corporation to buy it out.

With this end in view, the belief is prevalent that Gates has been trying to make the company a disturbing factor in the trade. It is known that the Republic company has not been doing much business; in fact, that it has suffered the worst setback of any concern in the trade. It has been compelled to borrow money and has suspended dividends on its preferred stock.

There is no inclination, however, on the part of the United States Steel Corporation to acquire the property. This was made evident at the finance committee meeting of the corporation last Tuesday, when one of the directors gave vent to the expression: "We wouldn't buy the Republic company except at scrap prices."

CASTRO MAKES NO ANSWER TO UNCLE SAM'S DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In reply to the state department's instructions to request President Castro to put the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company again in possession of its property in Venezuela, pending the decision of the Venezuelan supreme court in September, Minister Bowen has cabled the department that he has laid these representations before the Venezuelan foreign office, but that he has not yet been able to secure an answer from President Castro.

More Bad Luck for Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Lloyds has received information to the effect that a floating dock, which was on its way from St. Petersburg to Libau for the use of the Baltic fleet, is a total loss, having broken in two.

HAY FEVER

No one need suffer from hay fever if he will use Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. The following testimonials are but drops from the bucketfuls of similar indorsements which come with every mail.

"For 33 years I suffered terribly from hay fever, and I could get nothing to help me. I read your advertisement, and concluded to try once more to find relief. I procured some of your Balm, and after using it three days it helped me so that I could go to bed and have a good night's rest, and in only one week's use I can say that, by the help of God, your Balm cured me of that terrible plague—hay fever. I now recommend your Balm to all my friends."

Mrs. C. H. Jackson,
Scituate Centre, Mass., June 22, 1903.

"Received the jar of Balm last Thursday, and since using it can say that I feel like a new woman: I cannot express myself in any other way. There are now times when I forget that there ever was such a thing as hay fever."

Mrs. M. Durling, No. 22 Grove St.,
Lynn, Mass., Sept. 6, 1902.

Send a two-cent stamp to pay postage for a free sample—also Booklet on hay fever—to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O.

RIVAL FACTIONS HOLD SEPARATE CONVENTIONS

Gaines and Edwards Both Nominated for Congress by Republicans in West Virginia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 20.—As was expected, two Republican conventions were held at Hinton today and two candidates were nominated for congress from the Third congressional district. The Gaines people rejected all propositions of a compromise made in the interest of harmony by the Edward faction and proceeded to seat all of the Gaines delgates from the contested counties.

This left nothing for the Edward followers to do but hold a separate convention which they did at the opera house and nominated William Seymour Edward. In the meantime the Gaines faction was holding a meeting at the court house and nominated Joseph Gaines. The Edward meeting was presided over by J. W. Blizzard, member of the legislature from Fayette county, who made a strong speech denouncing the action of the Gaines people. There is bitter feeling between the two factions.

ROLLER DIES FROM HEAT.

At Coroner's Inquest Testimony Showed That Negro Crews Tried to Kill His Family.

John Rau, aged 58, of Carroll street and Friendship avenue and employed as a roller in the mill of the Carbon Steel Company at Thirty-second street, died of heat prostration at noon yesterday.

An unknown man about 55 years of age was fatally injured by a train on the West Penn railroad at 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

At the coroner's inquest yesterday into the death of Howard Crews, a negro of 72 Orphan street, a verdict of suicide by poison was returned. Testimony showed that Crews had tried to poison his wife and sister with the same deadly potion of coffee.

James Callahan, aged 60, of McCandless avenue, was fatally injured by a street car in Frankstown avenue on Friday night. He died yesterday morning at the East End hospital.

Peter Kramer, a laborer employed on the dairy farm of M. T. Walker in Mt. Oliver, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause.

An unknown man was instantly killed at Pine creek on the West Penn railroad yesterday afternoon, by being struck by a train. The accident occurred about 3:30 o'clock. The man was about 55 years old, had brown hair slightly gray, a mustache and had "J. O." and a (woman's head tattooed on his right arm.

Day for Deaf at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The convention of the international congress and National Association of the Deaf convened today in the hall of congresses, in honor of Dr. E. M. J. Gallaudet of Washington, D. C., founder of Gallaudet university for the deaf and dumb, the day was designated "Gallaudet day," and Dr. Gallaudet delivered the principal address.

GOLDEN CARRIAGES FOR CHRISTENING OF ALEXIS

Emperor and Empress Are Barred by Church Rules from Attending the Ceremony.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21, 1:20 a. m.—The golden carriages which are used only at the time of imperial christenings have been taken from the annex to the winter palace, where state coaches and sleighs of every conceivable shape and color are kept, and, drawn by six pairs of milk-white steeds, gorgeously comparisoned, removed to Peterhof to be used in conveying the heir to all the Russias from the villa Alexandra to the great palace, a couple of miles distant.

The christening ceremony will take place in the beautiful little palace church, in which the brilliant assemblage of diplomats, courtiers, statesmen, generals and admirals to be present will have difficulty in finding room. Two of the highest personages in the land—the young empress and Emperor Nicholas—will be absent. Their majesties cannot enter the church while the christening is in progress because it is contrary to the rules of the orthodox church for parents to attenr such ceremonies, and godparents being considered as representing them before the Almighty.

Little Alexis will be borne to the font accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenberg, representing the godfathers, Emperor William and King Edward, and by the godmother, the empress dowager. The metropolitan of St. Petersburg will have the honor of anointing the infant and immersing him in holy water.

The imperial party will then return to the villa Alexandra, in the same golden carriages that convey them to the palace. It was at first intended to follow the custom of giving a grand banquet at the palace after the christening, but the sovereigns have decided to forego functions of this kind while the country is undergoing the ordeal of war.

CABMAN CLAIMS BARONETCY.

He Also Declares Himself the Owner of Large Estate—Basis of His Contentions.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—The extinct baronetcy of Tyrrels, formerly of Thornton Hall, Buskinghamshire, is being claimed by a poor cabman named Benjamin Tyrrel. He also claims ownership to the Thornton Hall estates, which are nearly five miles square, and the Crakemarsh Hall estate, near Ottuxeter, Staffordshire.

Tyrrell's claim rests on the contention that he is a direct descendant from John Tyrrel, third son of Sir Thomas Tyrrel, who died in 1705. The cabman contends that the estates illegally passed into the possession of the Cavendish family through marriage with his own family. He says he has been too poor to take action, but he now hopes to do what his ancestors failed to accomplish.

OPENED FIRE ON JEERING CROWD

One Man Killed and Three Are Wounded by Non-Union Men in Chicago.

POLICE RESPOND TO RIOT CALL

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—During a riot in the stock yards tonight, one man was shot and instantly killed and three other men were injured by bullets.

The Dead and Wounded:

ANDREW NEBROUTSKI, shot in the center of the forehead; died immediately.
HARRY HANSON, slightly wounded in abdomen.
DENNIS RYAN, shot in right side; condition serious.
DANIEL O'MARA, shot in left leg; not serious.

A crowd of men and women strike sympathizers had gathered at Fortieth street and Emerald avenue, where, according to the rules of the railroad company, it is necessary for all trains leaving the stock yards to stop. A long train filled with Greeks and negroes from the yards stopped according to the rule and when the strike sympathizers commenced to hoot and jeer the non-union men and press closer to the sides of the cars, the men inside opened fire. Nebroutski was killed at almost the first shot. Hanson, who was standing close by him, was wounded a second later and Ryan and O'Mara were hit as the crowd ran away from the cars.

A riot call was turned in and 40 policemen, headed by Inspector Hunt, Capt. Clancy and Lieut. Downey hurried to the spot. The police ordered that every door and window of the train be closed and a party of a dozen men, headed by Lieut. Downey, passed through each coach in search of weapons, while the remaining force beat back the great crowd which had gathered.

It was learned by the lieutenant that the shot which had killed Nebroutski had been fired from the third coach near the center of the car, and this car the lieutenant and his men entered first. As the policemen entered the car they found the occupants in a panic and nearly every man had some kind of a weapon concealed about him. A man giving the name of Oley Everett was arrested on a charge of having done the shooting. A revolver with the barrel still warm and containing three empty shells was found on him. Albert Johnson and John Galkia were also taken into custody. They are held chiefly as witnesses.

GEORGE CARNEGIE AND WIFE ARE EN-ROUTE TO AMERICA

Returned to London from Scotland Early in the Week—Staterooms Are Scarce.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Westward the tide of travel takes its way. All the outgoing trans-Atlantic steamships are now carrying a full complement of passengers, and very shortly Europe will be depleted of American tourists. There are numerous instances of people who had neglected to book their return passage, being unable to obtain accommodations for the homeward journey.

One case will serve as an example. An American, and his wife, who sought to obtain passage at the beginning of August and who tried practically every line, were unable to obtain a desirable stateroom before the beginning of September, and they are of the opinion they were lucky in finding accommodations at that date.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie returned from Scotland early in the week and sailed for America today.

Man and Wife Pleaded Guilty.

H. C. Hunkle and his wife, two Allegheny storekeepers, against whom informations were made before Justice of the Peace J. J. Walker of Wilkinsburg, by the Allegheny County Sunday Observance association, appeared voluntarily yesterday at the justice's office and pleaded guilty. Hunkel received the maximum fine, $25, and the woman $1.

Pittsburghers in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans in Paris include Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wilson and Mr. Samuel B. Weller, all of Pittsburgh.

Extra Prize of $5,000

In order to more thoroughly advertise our growing suburb of Atlantic City

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

We have decided to give a HOUSE and LOT on the main street of our town, worth $5,000.00 to the person who estimates nearest to the popular vote of the successful candidate for President of the United States for 1904, and besides make a present of 104 other desirable building lots in Pleasantville, N. J., to the persons making the next nearest estimates, providing such estimates are made on coupons issued to those entering our contest between August 15th and October 15th, 1904, making an aggregate of prizes valued at $49,600.00 that we will give successful contestants.

You are interested in the coming election; you see something about it in every paper you read. Have you ever given the matter thought as to what the popular vote cast for President will be? To help you in making your estimate, we will give you the popular vote of the Presidents elected for some years back.

1884—Grover Cleveland's Popular Vote was..4,874,986 1892—Grover Cleveland's Popular Vote was..5,554,437
1888—Benjamin Harrison's Popular Vote was..5,439,853 1896—William McKinley's Popular Vote was..7,102,272
1900—William McKinley's Popular Vote was.....7,219,101

Can you estimate what the popular vote will be cast for the winning candidates for 1904? If you can, a HOUSE and LOT is yours. Think it over. 104 BUILDING LOTS WILL BE GIVEN 104 persons, besides the extra prize offer of the house and lot, to those who can estimate nearest to the popular vote cast for the winning candidate for President of the United States for 1904. These prizes amount to $49,600.00.

THESE LARGE PRIZES OFFERED IN THIS CONTEST ARE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the nearest estimate a HOUSE and LOT, 50x140 feet, worth $5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
To the second nearest estimate a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 92x130 feet, worth $2,000.00	2,000.00
To the next 3 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 50x140 feet, worth $1,200.00 each	3,600.00
To the next 10 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 50x140 feet, worth $1,000.00 each	10,000.00
To the next 8 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 50x140 feet, worth $800.00 each	6,400.00
To the next 6 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 50x140 feet, worth $600.00 each	3,600.00
To the next 38 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 25x140 feet, worth $300.00 each	11,400.00
To the next 38 nearest estimates a CORNER BUILDING LOT, 25x140 feet, worth $200.00 each	7,600.00
Total	$49,600.00

This is purely an educational contest, undertaken to arouse interest in the coming election, as well as to advertise our growing community, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

ESTIMATES 25 CENTS EACH, FIVE FOR $1.00

For every estimate you are given a separate and numbered certificate with coupon attached. These certificates will cost you 25 cents each, or 5 for $1.00. An investment of a small amount may mean your independence for life. You have just as much chance as any one else to receive a fortune. Don't think that tomorrow will do as well. The habit of putting off until tomorrow grows on one, until the day comes when he or she realizes that the opportunity has gone forever. While the thoughtful neighbor acts promptly, and receives the fortune which might as well have been yours. An investment of 25 cents or $1.00 may mean that you will be independent for life. Write today.

O'DONNELL REALTY CO.

P. O. Box 326, Pleasantville, N. J.

EACH COUNTRY AS PROTECTOR

Vatican Decides Not to Intrust Its Fortunes to Any Single Nation.

AUSTRIA NOT WILLING TO ACT

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ROME, Aug. 20.—In the conflict between France and the vatican the question of the protection of Catholics in the far east, which has appeared to be most complicated, now seems likely to be solved in a simple manner. The eyes of the vatican turned toward Austria as being the only Catholic country able to replace France as a protector of the Catholics, and the holy see was encouraged in its hope by the fact that the election of Pius X. was due mostly to the influence of Austria.

The government at Vienna, however, made it understood that it was not prepared to assume this vast task of protection, which would entail the maintenance of a strong squadron in the far east. Besides this Austria, in an inferior condition to France, because of her lack of colonies and territorial possessions, merely wishes to maintain what she already has—supremacy more than protection over the Catholic clergy in certain parts of the Balkans, especially in Albania, where subventions are made to the Catholics, Austria needing their influence for political and commercial purposes.

Outside of Austria no Catholic country, it is believed, can take over the protection of the Catholics in the far east, Spain being too weak and Italy being in conflict with the holy see. The possibility of entrusting the task to a non-Catholic country was never contemplated. France herself was never really entrusted with the protection of the Catholics by official documents from the vatican, but undertook it spontaneously. The protection of the faithful in the states of the different oriental potentates offered her an opportunity to extend her influence.

It was only in 1884 that the vatican sent explicit instructions to all Catholic missionaries to apply always and only to France. This step is said to have been taken in accordance with a plan conceived by Pope Leo to form a compact between France and the vatican, so that when, at an earlier or later day the republic's revenge against Germany came, it would also mean a reconquest of temporal power for the papacy.

This policy, ably conducted by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propaganda, and Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, was afterward accentuated by Cardinals Ledochowski and Rampolla and suited the vatican splendidly while France and Italy were enemies, but the air castle exploded with the rapprochement of the two countries.

Besides, times being changed, France did not profit to the same extent as formerly by protecting the Catholics, so she made no remonstrances when Germany insisted upon protecting her own missionaries, irrespective of their faith. Other countries followed in Germany's footsteps and it now seems that the solution of the question will be that each country will protect its own Catholics.

HELD UP WOMAN ON TRAIN AND GOT AWAY WITH $400

Stole the Profits of a Show Company. Two Men Arrested Had Only $6.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

KITTANNING, PA., Aug. 20.—After a daring train robbery, in which they secured $400 from a woman, two alleged highwaymen were captured and sent to jail this afternoon. This week the Osterlmyer show company was here and did a big business. The company has a car of its own and it lay on a side track here until this morning, when it was attached to a train of the Buffalo & Allegheny railroad.

The car was billed for Pittsburgh, where it was to be transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. No one was in the car when it left here excepting a sister of the manager, Augustine Osterlmyer, and while the car was waiting to be coupled to the train she displayed a big roll of bills. Two young strangers, who had been loitering around the station, asked her if they could not steal a ride by standing on the rear end of the car, which was the last on the train.

She said yes. After the train passed Kiskiminitas Junction the two men forced their way into the car and at the point of a revolver compelled her to deliver a pocketbook containing $400. They remained in the car until Braeburn station was reached. The operator, who had seen the men get off, telegraphed to Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, and Lieut. Distal came out on the next train and captured two men at Edgecliff, the first station below Braeburn, who are believed to be the robbers. Lieut. Distal got but $6 from the two men he captured, and he returned it to the woman. He took his prisoners to New Kensington.

WHERE IS MINNIE LANE?

Relatives of Missing Allegheny Girl Say She Is in Canton.

According to Charles G. Lane, Jr., proprietor of the Stag hotel, Allegheny, his sister Miss Minnie May, who disappeared from home six weeks ago today, is in Canton, O. Whether or not she has been married during her absence is something the family will not discuss.

For more than a week past efforts have been made to find the girl. Letters were received from her postmarked Chicago and St. Louis. In these communications Minnie informed her relatives that she had been married. However, she overlooked mentioning the name of her husband, and this caused the family to doubt that the letters were written by her. Minnie is 17 years old. Prior to leaving Allegheny she lived with her parents at 16 Morgan street.

TWO DRIVERS HURT.

Men Employed by Same Company Have Strangely Similar Accidents.

In runaway accidents of the same kind, two teamsters driving teams of the Burns & Ardary Transfer Company, each suffered the fracture of a leg about the same time within three blocks of each other yesterday afternoon. The injured men are Hamilton Stewart, a negro, of 3420 Penn avenue, and Patrick Carney of 3415 Denny street.

Carney's horse became frightened at a train at Thirtieth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad. Before its rush was ended the wagon had been thrown into the river. Stewart's horse ran away on Liberty avenue, near Thirty-third street. He was thrown out and a wheel passed over his leg.

Peddlers No Friends of Johns.

John Johns, superintendent of a general store at Castle Shannon mine No. 4 of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, was held for court yesterday by Alderman Barton on a charge of malicious mischief, made by Morris Epstein, who says Johns threw his pack out and $15 worth of goods was lost. H. Abovitz sued Johns on a charge of disorderly conduct, alleging that Johns ejected him from the store. On this charge he was fined $1.

Made Threats With Knife.

John Jefferson of Pittsburgh was arrested last night on Grant street, near Second avenue, as a suspicious person. Attracted by screams in a house the police went into the house and found Jefferson with a knife, holding a woman against the wall. He was threatening to end her life.

MUCH RENTING THIS AUTUMN

Many Residences Will Be Changed and the Price of Houses Will Be Lower.

STOREROOMS ARE VACANT

With the approach of autumn interest in the renting situation is increasing notably. The plans of business men are maturning and the needs of the army of returning vacationists are being looked after. Although there is not the same importance attached to the fall renting campaign that attends the leasing of thousands of business places and residences in the spring, some elements inter into the situation this fall that are of more than passing interest. Inquiry for properties at this season is somewhat spasmodic, but it is sufficient to show that there are more business rooms for rent in Pittsburgh than for several years, and that the lists of houses for rent are also considerably larger than one year ago.

Last year there was a general complaint that rents for business rooms were exorbitant. This was due in part to the fact that dozens of old leases which had been running for from 10 to 20 years expired and the rentals asked at their expiration when compared with the old prices seemed unreasonable. Two reasons were urged by property owners for the advance. One was that real estate had advanced in value very rapidly during the past three years and that to pay a fair revenue on properties bought at top notch prices or could sell at any time at such rates they must get big rentals, away in advance of what had been charged before. The other reason, which renting agents, too, advanced for big rents was that the price of rentals like that of every other commodity was regulated chiefly by the law of supply and demand. On the other hand, they argued, there was hardly a store room for rent in Pittsburgh. On the other hand their desks were piled high with inquiries from firms outside of Pittsburgh for desirable locations. High rents are justified, they said, by this inequality between the number of good business rooms and the number of inquiries from reliable business firms.

Revolt Set In.

Toward spring a revolt of no small proportions set in among local business men against paying the rents asked. They believed that business was on the wane and that realty values had reached their summit for a few years. While they were willing to remain in their old locations and pay normal rentals, meaning by normal rentals what merchants who have built up their business in Pittsburgh know they can afford to pay in good times or bad, they refused to agree to the terms which were proposed by some landlords. As a result many leading business firms moved and their former quarters were leased to other merchants or were not leased at all.

Coincident with this revolt among business men came the general depression in business all over the country and the slow realty market in Pittsburgh. This injured the prospects of landlords in two ways. Fewer inquiries were received from firms outside of Pittsburgh for they decided to wait until a reaction should make it safer for them to establish a business in this city. Many small firms, too, as well as dozens of office tenants went out of business or moved into smaller quarters. The consolidation of big business interests left some choice locations vacant. Hence many of the rooms which were vacated April 1 have remained vacant or have been rented only temporarily. Naturally some buildings downtown can now be rented for 25 per cent less than their owners refused for them one year ago. And naturally, too, some cases could be cited, according to the best posted renting agents in the city, where the lessees who signed up last winter or spring at top notch figures have been trying all summer to dispose of their leases, some of them at a considerable reduction. This does not reflect discredit upon Pittsburgh as a business center, but shows that in the renting boom of last year, which it is admitted was somewhat inflated, although apparently justified by the inquiries from outside firms rentals went to a point where a slight reaction in business from the boom conditions of the past three years made it a hardship for a merchant to pay the prices asked.

More to Choose From.

Downtown Pittsburgh now offers many business rooms for rent. On Smithfield and Wood streets, Fourth, Fifth, Liberty and Penn avenues and the cross streets a good number of vacant rooms are to be found, banking rooms, store rooms, office quarters and warehouses. The man hunting a business location has more places to choose from and more chance to dicker with the landlord than one year ago. But if he desires a really choice location for some particular business he is likely to be disappointed in his search, for in the moving last spring business men sought to better themselves if possible, and the best locations are occupied. Another fact stands out in the renting situation downtown, that a big proportion of the vacant buildings or rooms are old and provided with few of the modern conveniences. It is this latter condition, probably, as much as anything else, that has caused business men to revolt against high rentals.

Landlords who have been liberal in their renting policy and have erected new buildings where dilapidated structures formerly stood, or have remodeled and modernized their buildings to make them attractive and convenient have had little trouble in renting them at prices that yield a good income on the investment. The skyscrapers are well rented up. So are the big warehouses that have been built within the past two years and the store buildings that have been made over at a large expense. It is chiefly the inconvenient buildings, poorly finished and badly ventilated that are vacant. Last year when the realty boom was at its height the owners of these buildings, thinking in the feverish activity in real estate that they might find a buyer at a big profit, did not feel like repairing the buildings or giving the tenants a lease long enough to justify him in making extensive improvements. Now that conditions in realty dealing are more stable, landlords have the chance to make the improvements necessary to the successful renting of their buildings, and many of them are doing it. Dozens of buildings on the downtown streets whose second, third and fourth floors are now rented for a song might be improved so as to double or treble the renting space and increase the renting value of the building from 50 to 100 per cent with a comparative outlay. An instance of this is the Abbott building at Penn avenue and Tenth street, where, since the work of making it over into modern store rooms was started inquiry for quarters there has more than trebled. Until improvements of this kind are made on many a downtown building local merchants at least will think twice before paying the rents that were asked last spring.

Want More Improvements.

Judging by the inquiry for all sorts of business properties renting agencies believe that the low point in the renting business of this year has been reached. Business is improving, and inquiries from outside firms, although far from what it was one year ago, is sufficient to justify the belief that a fair number of good leases will be signed up this fall. Negotiations now pending for business places indicate that the would-be lessees are demanding more in the way of improvements, and the landlords are willing to give more in the way of concessions than one year ago, which augurs well for the renting business later on.

The popularity of the apartment house in Pittsburgh is shown by the steadily increasing inquiry for flats in all parts of the city. Flats with modern conveniences that will rent for $25 to $50 a month are scarce, in spite of the large number of apartment buildings put up the last year. The number of vacant flats for rent is much smaller, comparatively, than the number of vacant offices or houses, and the amount of money being invested in such buildings this year is proportionately larger. By October 1 it is probable, from the present indications, that there will be very few, if any, vacant flats in where the conveniences and location make the place a desirable one to live.

The fall inquiry for houses is just starting and there is likely to be considerable moving in September and October. There has been no material reduction in house rent this year, although the number of vacant dwellings as shown by the rent lists in both cities is much larger than during the past three years. The larger number of these, however, are "left-overs," where people have moved out to better themselves. A big proportion of them are the dwellings in the mill districts, where the temporary shutdown of the mills forced the employes to leave their homes for cheaper quarters. It is the general opinion of renting agents that there is little likelihood of house rents being advanced for two years. Many believe they are at the top notch even for Pittsburgh. If business conditions improve, as they are expected to do, so that next year will witness a return of the prosperity of the past three years, it is much more likely to result in a building boom in Pittsburgh than a stiff advance in rents. The large amount of vacant frontage sold around the city since 1900 and the lower cost of building both favor great activity in building next year, for in addition to speculative building by large operators, hundreds of lot owners who have refrained from building houses while the prices were so high have about decided to go ahead next fall or next spring if conditions are favorable.

Speaking of the general renting situation C. C. Wager, manager of the renting department of the Union Realty Company, said yesterday: "Rent collections this summer have been fairly satisfactory as a rule in the end with the exception of small houses and tenements that were occupied by the laboring classes who have beentemporarily out of work. Collections on offices and business rooms have, however, been slow. Firms who have been in the habit of mailing a check for their rent every month are not insulted nowadays if a collector calls on them. There is much less complaint among merchants of poor business than two months ago, and a much more hopeful feeling in business as the vacation season draws to a close. Inquiry for desirable rooms of all kinds is on the increase and everything points to a busy renting season this fall."

HE WILL NOT WAGE WAR ON MORMONS

LA GRANDE, ORE., Aug. 20.—F. H. Holzheimer of Pocatello, Idaho, who is here, stated that he had tendered his resignation as Democratic nominee for congress, owing to the fact that conditions have arisen since his nomination regarding the Mormon question that make it appear that a campaign is to be waged against the Mormons in that state. He feels that he cannot do justice to his party and wage a war of that kind.

Detective Arrests Elopers.

KITTANNING, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—W. T. Himes, a married man of Edgewood, and Mrs. John McKelvey, a married woman of Logansport, eloped to Smicksburg, where Himes secured a position as bartender. County Detective Collier arrested the couple.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Miss Queen E. Pitt.

Miss Queen E. Pitt, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Pitt, is dead at the family residence, 2120 South Sidney street. She was a member of the Fourth avenue Baptist church and had been a teacher in the Chinese Sunday school. For three years she was assistant superintendent and secretary of the Junior Christian Endeavor society. She is survived by her father, mother, three brothers and one sister.

Oliver Trollope.

Oliver Trollope, aged 62, died yesterday morning at his home in Tenth avenue, Homestead. Mr. Trollope was born in England and came to this country 20 years ago. He is survived by five children, Mrs. George Bateman, Annie, Elizabeth, George and Oliver. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Obituary Notes.

Harry C. McCartney, aged 30, of Saltsville, O., died yesterday as the result of burns received several days ago from the explosion of a gasoline furnace. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. Ann Saylor, aged 61, formerly a resident of Elk Lick township, Somerset county, Pa., died at her home at Fredens Friday evening. She was a sister of Samuel Livingood of Pittsburgh and of Mrs. Jacob D. Lichty of Summit township, Somerset county.

Patrick Ryan of New Castle, Pa., received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death of his wife at Swansea, Wales, where she went two months ago to visit relatives. Mrs. Ryan was 58 years old and leaves her husband, two daughters and two sons, all of New Castle.

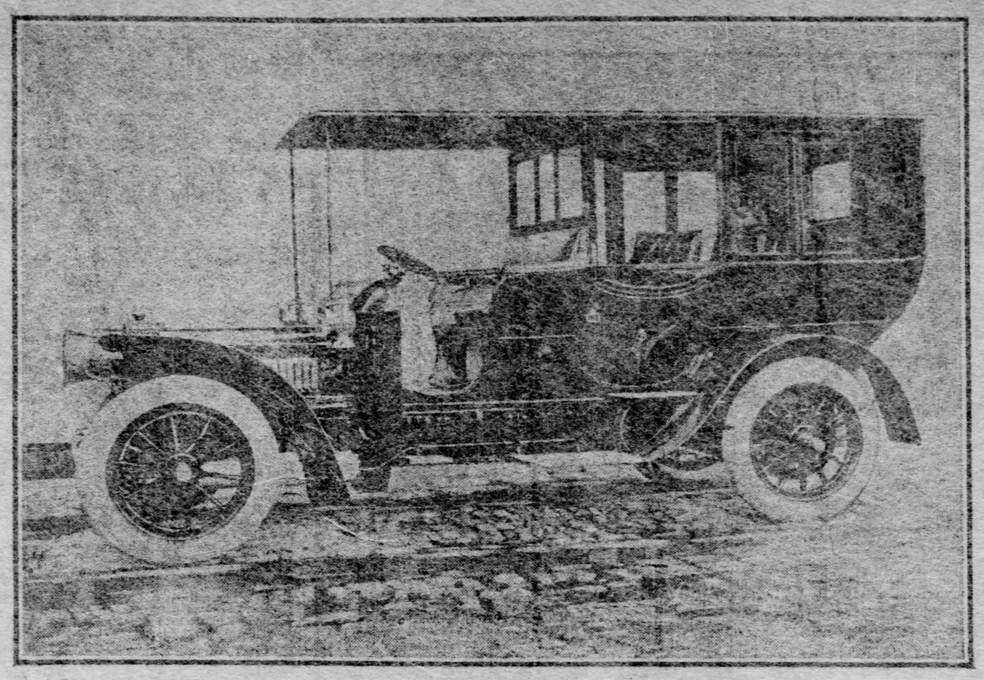
The Rev. James G. Roberts of New Castle, Pa., yesterday received word of the death of his brother, Hiram Roberts of Sheskleyville, Beaver county, Pa. He was about 65 years old and is survived by two brothers, the Rev. James G. Roberts of New Castle and John Roberts of Slippery Rock, Pa.

Jacob E. Ehalt, aged 33, formerly of Greensburg, Pa., died Friday night at the Sisterhood hospital, near Baltimore, Md. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lydia Ehalt; one brother, Charles E. Ehalt, and four sisters—Mrs. A. J. Sheets of Monessen, Mrs. Charles Biggert of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Ruffner of East Greensburg and Mary, at home.

General Charles Fitz Simons, a well known contracting engineer and civil war officer, died at his home in Chicago yesterday of a complication of diseases, following a fall sustained some time ago. General Fitz Simons formerly lived in Rochester, N. Y., and served with the New York state troops during the civil war.

The body of Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, wife of the chief justice of the United States, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon from Sorrento, Me., where Mrs. Fuller died. In the funeral party were Chief Justice Fuller, Mrs. W. White and Miss Fannie Fuller, daughters; Weston Fuller, a son, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Tacoma, Wash. The interment took place in Graceland cemetery.

John E. Jones, aged 80, of Sharon, Pa., died yesterday. He was born in England and for the last 30 years had been a resident of Sharon. He is survived by his widow, one son, Harry, and one daughter, Mrs. Fred McKnight.



King Edward's New Motor Car, Which Embodies Certain Ideas of His Own.

FINE MOTOR CAR FOR KING EDWARD

Contains Several New Features Which Were Suggested by His Majesty.

LEATHER REVOLVING CHAIRS

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 10. — King Edward's friends say that his majesty's new 15-foot Daimler motor-car, the first photograph of which is sent herewith, probably will be used henceforth more than any other in the royal garage. This car, which embodies one or two ideas of the king's own, may possibly have been bought in order to go the prince of Wales one better. About six months ago, his royal highness invested in an "auto," which its makers did their best to make up-to-date in every particular. A novel feature of the interior was the seating arrangement which instead of following the usual custom of providing one wide seat with a narrower one facing it, substituted two comfortable leather chairs fixed to the floor, so that all the passengers might ride facing the front. It occurred to the king, however, that if these two chairs could turn at will, conversation in the vehicle would be facilitated, and when His Majesty's order went to the building firm it specified that two swing chairs be provided.

Of course the car has an electric light, a speaking tube and all the other ingenious wrinkles and will hold five persons beside the driver. The side windows slide backward into the frame of the body and the windows over the two doors fold against the roof as the photograph shows. The upholstering is done in blue leather and the outside is painted royal red—the crown, garter and royal crest being emblazoned on both side doors and the back panel.

For a trial trip his majesty took the car to Newmarket a few days ago. At a speed of 25 miles an hour, the motor made the 62 mile journey without a break. Now Lord Londonderry has under construction a similar vehicle, and it is probable that other noblemen who have been a little undecided about the make they ought to order will follow their sovereign's example even if it cost them, as it did him, $7,500 or $500 a foot.

READY TO START PLANT.

Macbeth-Evans Lamp Chimney Factory at Charleroi Will Resume Operations Tomorrow Without Fail.

All arrangements have been completed for starting the Charleroi plant of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company on Monday. The management of the company feels confident that enough of its men will return to work to enable it to continue as at other fires.

The question of wages not being the one at stake it has been found somewhat difficult to make the employes see the advantage of refusing the work which is offered. The moves of the American Flint Glass Workers' union in the matter have been very quiet ones. It is not announced yet what steps the union will take.

In all about 70 outside workmen have volunteered their services, but Thomas Evans of the company stated last evening that when the plant opens the old positions will be open to the old employes.

PERSONALS

J. E. Boyle, who has been in the undeveloped country of Northern Colorado and Southern Wyoming, representing a number of Pittsburgh capitalists, for the past two months, returned yesterday and expresses confidence in the prospects for investment in that region.

"That country has the virgin appearance it wore hundreds of years ago and after one has traveled hundreds of miles on stages one begins to realize that the country is bigger than it ever seemed before and that there are some places where even the railroads have not penetrated. But it is the railroad that has begun the opening of this vast tract so rich in minerals and within the next two years plenty of Pittsburgh capital will be invested in development in Grand and Routt counties, Col. The new Moffit line has crossed Grand country and is being extended through Routt county rapidly. It will have Denver and Salt Lake City as its terminals and furnish an outlet to a country that is wonderfully rich in valuable mineral deposits. The Denver & Northeastern Pacific railroad owns 1,000 square miles of bituminous coal of excellent quality and the Pittsburghers I represent have an option now on a vein 85 feet thick, the biggest I ever saw. Copper is found in great quantities in Wyoming and during my travels I saw the crude copper hauled by wagon 50 miles to Laramie and from there sent to Denver to the smelters. When money can be made with methods so slow one can imagine the opportunities offered and realize the value of an investment made at such a time as this. Besides the coal and copper there are gold and gilsonite in vast quantities in this new country. Progressive corporations have begun already to cultivate the gilsonite trade. From this mineral, which is but crude bitumen, they are making paints and oils of good quality. The net profit in Denver on gilsonite is $20 a ton."

Attorney R. M. Barnes, 410 Grant street, counsel for the Cuba Agricultural and Development Company, sailed from New York yesterday for Santiago de Cuba. While there he will take up the options after fully looking into the titles of the property under concession to the company.

J. W. Jones of Dayton, O., was among the men who passed through the city last evening on their way home from the G. A. R. encampment at Boston. He said: "The Dayton district has been represented in the past congress of the United States by some of the most intellectual and forceful men, who have figured in the political annals of the nation. The names of such statesmen as Tom Corwin, Lewis D. Campbell, Robert C. Schenck and Clement L. Vallandingham are familiar to all readers of history. They were giants in their day, and their names will not be forgotten. But today this same old Dayton district has a representative in the national legislature who is, I venture to say, the equal in mental caliber and statesman-like ability of any of the illustrious ones who proceeded him in that office. I refer to Robert Murphy Nevin, a man of whom not only his constituents but all Ohio has a right to be proud. Col. Nevin comes from what has in the past been a Democratic stronghold, but he carried it two years ago by almost 4,000 majority, and his friends do not except his margin will fall under 4,000 next November. While the campaign has not warmed up to a great heat, there is plenty of Republican enthusiasm and the Buckeye voters are going to get out and pile up a colossal vote for Theodore Roosevelt."

Dr. J. M. Fetterman of Pittsburgh gave a dinner last night in honor of his sister, who on August 25 will marry G. M. McCleary of New Castle. The event was held in the grill room of the Hotel Henry. Among the guests were, besides the fiance, Mrs. Elizabeth Fetterman, Mrs. J. Fulton, S. S. Stewart, J. E. Fulton, J. H. Fetterman, J. R. Dunn and T. McCleary.

Magistrate Thomas D. Stewart of central police station and Ralph Richardson, employed by the county, left the city last night for a trip to several eastern cities. They will be gone about two weeks.

Max Cooper and wife of Lawrenceville left last night for Atlantic City, where they will remain for a fortnight. Cooper is president of the Custom Cutters' Association of America.

Alderman Thomas Edgar of South Twelfth street and his wife left for the east last night, where he will spend his vacation. While away he will visit several eastern cities and will witness the races to be held at Saratoga next week.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Residents of nearby towns at the local hotels last night were:

Seventh Avenue—W. Betts, Lock Haven; N. H. Barrett, Beaver Falls; J. P. Dawney, Altoona; H. E. Rush, Oil City.

Griswold—N. M. Smith, Meyersdale; F. B. Monongahela House—J. H. Field, Uniontown; W. H. Henry, Beaver.

Henry—J. C. Case, Youngstown; H. W. Chadwick, Grafton; F. R. Layng, Greenville. Jones, New Castle; T. W. Morris, Punxsutawney; S. R. Simpson, Connellsville.

Colonial—J. B. Kauffman, Greensburg; F. D. Moroney, Latrobe; C. W. Morrison, Dunbar.

Lincoln—H. R. Franklin, West Newton.

MYSTERIOUS HORSE THEFT.

Police Instructed to Look for a Red-Headed "Man" Wearing Female Hat.

"Look out for a red-headed man with a white horse," was the order given to the police of the East End district when they went on the night shift last night. The sergeant could add but little to his instructions. He said it had been reported that a white horse and a striped runabout had been taken from the stable of Steele & Scott, 210 Frankstown avenue.

The mystery came in when it was stated that the supposed horse-thief wore male attire and that "his" blazing auburn locks were crowned by a wide-rimmed, feminine-looking straw hat.

BOY LOSES HIS LIFE WHILE STEALING RIDE ON TRAIN

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Elmer McDonald, aged 18, son of William McDonald, a farmer living at Saylesville, was instantly killed on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad this evening. McDonald and companions, who had been at Saylesville, in Armstrong county, jumped on the rear platform of the last coach of a passenger train for Fenelton, their home station. When the conductor came around his companions had enough money to pay one fare. McDonald was on the railing outside the platform, hoping the conductor would not see him. The conductor called to him to come up on the platform, so he would not get killed, but instead McDonald dropped off, the back of his head striking the roadbed. His body was brought to Butler.

Powder Magazine Exploded.

MEYERSDALE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The powder magazine of the Savage Fire Brick Company at Williams station, 20 miles east, was blown up tonight. Windows were shattered and a mule belonging to the company was killed. The perpetrators are unknown. For months there has been a strike among the miners at this point. The shock of the explosion was felt for 10 miles.

Real Imported Beer.

You can have it in your home. Pilsener (light) or Muenchener (dark), $2.00 a dozen. Telephone Jos. Fleming & Son Co., Market street.

The Three Rivers

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20—(Special.)—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening marked 5.4 feet and stationary. Today's packet departures were: Lizzie Bay for Pomeroy, Levi J. Workum for Madison, Indiana, for Louisville. The rains of last night served to check the fall of the river. There is prospect of enough water coming from above to hold the water. The weather tonight indicates more rain. There were no towboat movements here today.

MARIETTA—River 2.5, falling. Light rain. Bessie Smith due from Wheeling.

GREENSBORO—River 6.2 feet and rising.

PARKERSBURG—River 2.7 feet and falling. Hot, with rains. The Valley Belle left at 1 p. m. for Middleport.

HUNTINGTON—River 4.8 feet and rising.

STEUBENVILLE—River 2 feet and falling.

GALLIPOLIS—River 30.6 feet and stationary.

WARREN—Two-tenths below.

OIL CITY—River 4 inches and rising.

WHEELING—River 2.9 feet and falling; weather warm with rain. Down, Bessie Smith and Eloners, Parkersburg.

LOUISVILLE—River falling slowly. In canal, 3.4 feet; on falls, 14 inches; below locks, 5 feet. Clear and hot.

RISE IS PREDICTED.

Veteran Prophet Says There Will Be Water Here This Month.

The first fall rise this year is slated to come between August 28 and September 1. This is the prediction of Col. Theodore Poe after studying his maps and records very diligently. At least barge water is expected and down-river packets will be able to resume at that time according to the prophet.

About 3,000,000 bushels of coal are loaded and ready for shipment, and will be hurried out in case there is water the last of the month. Packet men are extremely anxious that the prediction be made good. Their boats have been tied up a long time and the expense incurred by low water is getting heavier right along. Passenger trade down the Ohio will likely be excellent when the steamers start again and inquiries indicate that there will be heavy travel this fall from this district to St. Louis.

Local River Notes.

The stage of water in the Ohio river, according to the gauges at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night, was 2.6 feet and stationary.

The Columbia will leave his morning for Morgantown.

The I. C. Woodward left yesterday for up-river with a good trip.

The Francis J. Torrance made two trips to Moss Side park yesterday.

The Hunter No. 2, which made a trip above Fairmont this week, was in the harbor yesterday, as was the Wilmot.

ANNOUNCEMENT

65c IN REAL VALUE FOR Introductory Offer 25c

Much Less Than Half Price to Introduce Quickly

Munyon's Toilet Goods

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap has won hundreds of thousands of friends. It is a thoroughly good soap—cleansing and curative to the extent that witch hazel is curative, and it does make the skin soft as velvet.

Now the witch hazel line is extended to include—

Witch Hazel Talcum Powder

—a new, dainty and refined preparation of this old stand-by, delightfully perfumed.

Witch Hazel Face and Skin Cream

Not only a safe skin food and fighter of wrinkles, but put up in collapsible tubes—much daintier than the jars generally used for creams—and the tubes, seemingly small, hold rather more than a jar.

Now, then: The question was, how best and quickest to win a hundred thousand friends in Greater Pittsburgh for these good things, and we offered to give the space and the help and advertising, if the makers would cut off all profit and as much besides as would offset our part. And we'd introduce these fine goods this way:

A package of the Talcum Powder—that's 25c
A tube of the Face and Skin Cream—that's also 25c
And a cake of the much-appreciated Witch Hazel Soap—that's regularly 15c
All for 25c

In a word—65c worth of worthy toilet helps needed by every refined person, for 25c.

This offer open for a short time only.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

WE OFFER $100,000.00 Guaranteed Stock

ISSUED BY

McMillan Lumber Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

At Par Value of $100 Each.

Each Share is Guaranteed by a Gold Bond Issued by the Illinois Central Ry. Co.

The McMillan Lumber Company own and operate saw mills in West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina; horses, wagons, cars, equipment and apparatus for the manufacture of lumber; a large interest in the Pittsburgh and Maryland Coal Company;

Over 100,000,000 feet of standing lumber, Own and operate the Fuller Flume Company.

This company has increased its capital stock to $250,000.00 for the purpose of further developing its properties; is under conservative management and is a successful institution.

The stock in this company will pay good dividends, and investors are invited to further investigate this proposition.

Subscription blanks and information will be furnished by the Corporation Law and Trust Co. This stock is recommended as a safe and high-class investment.

CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST CO.,

303 Times Building, - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARKER TO "MIX" WITH THE PEOPLE

Democratic Candidate to Take the Slump, Despite Ominous Precedents.

DAVIS' ORATORY WAS FIZZLE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Democratic politicians differ as to the advisability of Judge Parker undertaking a speaking campaign. The announcement that the Democratic candidate will go to St. Louis in September and continue on a tour which will include Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities in doubtful states, has resulted in an attempt, on the part of Democrats everywhere, to induce the candidate to visit their sections. As the situation now presents itself, it has become necessary for the Democrats to arouse the rank and file of the party to enthusiasm. Republican majorities in doubtful states must be overcome and a featureless campaign, no matter how adroitly managed, will be ineffective. The Democrats need ginger and have not been able to inject it into the party voters.

The same kind of pressure for activity which was brought to bear on Chairman Taggart and his executive committee has been exerted on Judge Parker. Democratic leaders have appealed to him to go on the stump as an offset to the appearance of members of the cabinet. Mr. Davis, the vice presidential candidate, is a demonstrated failure as a public speaker. Half the truth has not been told in the dispatches about the fiasco at White Sulphur Springs the other day. Mr. Davis had his speech carefully written out and it was edited by Senator Gorman. But Mr. Davis said few of the things that appear in his printed utterances. He wandered from the text and got hopelessly lost. His sentences were sadly complicated and many of them were never finished.

Parker Will Mix.

The report of the failure of the vice presidential candidate in a set speech was quickly conveyed, however, to the presidential candidate and his executive committee. It has been followed by the announcement that Judge Parker, who had not intended to make any speeches, would probably consent to deliver a few on his western trip and again on his return in New York. Judge Parker is a man of splendid appearance and most admirable "mixing" qualities. Before a democrat impassioned can become enthusiastic over him, however, it will be necessary for them to see him. He is not known at all in any of the doubtful states except New York, and the visitors who call at Esopus are not of sufficient number to scatter themselves among the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 Democratic voters between now and election day.

The history of presidential candidates who have attempted speaking tours is a record of disaster. Under ordinary circumstances, the sagacious leaders of the party would oppose speaking tour. But the necessity for arousing the rank and file from their lethargy is so apparent that nearly all have acquiesced in the policy. Horace Greeley was the first of the presidential candidates since the civil war to attempt a speaking campaign. Mr. Greeley was thoroughly convinced that if he could reach the voters directly he would sweep the country. His trip was a series of ovations, and the great abolitionist was thoroughly persuaded that he would be elected by a landslide. His disappointment, which resulted in his death, is one of the pathetic incidents of American political history.

Even Blaine Couldn't Win.

James G. Blaine was the next candidate who thought that an appeal direct to the voters would overwhelm the opposition. Mr. Blaine was the most magnetic man in public life. He had the largest personal following and the most enthusiastic support of Republican partisans of any candidate that party has ever nominated for the presidency. The crowds that attended his meetings were enormous, and so great was the public interest aroused that the betting was three to one in his favor. Yet Mr. Blaine was defeated.

Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland did not indulge in speaking tours; neither did William McKinley. Harrison talked to the delegations that came to his home in Indianapolis. The front porch addresses of McKinley were features of the 1896 fight. The touring orator was William Jennings Bryan. Bryan traveled more miles, talked more words and addressed more people than any candidate for president of any party ever did or could do. Bryan's disastrous defeat practically eliminated him from the councils of his party.

It is not the intention of Judge Parker to attempt to duplicate the performance of Mr. Bryan. He will probably not try to make any speeches from car platforms, but will deliver only addresses which have been carefully prepared in advance. One of the dangers most dreaded by politicians is the half-baked utterances of the local spell-binders who greet the candidate. It is commonly believed that Burchard's "rum, Romanism and rebellion" defeated Mr. Blaine, and the Democratic managers will see to it that addresses to Judge Parker are carefully considered and harmless.

L. W. STRAYER.

J. P. MORGAN BOUGHT RELIC WHICH WAS STOLEN

Priest Is Arrested for the Theft—Presented by Pope Nicholas in Thirteenth Century.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ASCOLI, ITALY, Aug. 20.—Raffaeli Castelli, the parish priest at Offida, has been arrested as an accomplice in the theft from the cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope, which was afterward bought by J. Pierpont Morgan. It is asserted that the arrest of other persons in connection with the theft is imminent.

The cope, which was very ancient and considered priceless, was stolen from the cathedral of Ascoli in 1902. It mysteriously disappeared while repairs were being made to the cathedral, and though the government took measures for its recovery, its efforts were unsuccessful.

A London dispatch of July 19 announced that Mr. Morgan had loaned the cope to the South Kensington museum, where it was on exhibition. It is a beautifully embroidered piece of work, done in France in the thirteenth century, and was presented to the cathedral by Pope Nicholas IV.

RULERS FOR GODFATHERS.

Selection of Emperor William and King Edward for Royal Heir Creates Good Impression in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The selection of Emperor William and King Edward to be godfathers of the heir to the Russian throne has created an excellent impression, and is considered to be an especially happy omen of the future relations between Russia and Great Britain. Both Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenberg, personal representatives of their respective soverigns, are understood to be bearers of letters to Emperor Nicholas.

King Edward's selection of Prince Louis of Battenberg to be his representative is considered to have special significance in view of the issues which have arisen between the two countries over maritime law. As chief of the naval intelligence department of the British navy, Prince Louis will be in a position to discuss controverted questions with the emperor.

The Chautauqua Season Is Drawing to a Close.

Each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Chautauqua Lake points and return, $6.00.

Each Tuesday during August and September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45, and Toronto and return, $8.90.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m. and 11 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains.

OAKLAND CAMPERS DIET ON TURTLES FOR ONE WEEK

Turtle and bread for seven days, with the turtles much fresher than the bread, was the diet the Oaklandonia Indians, an aggregation of Oakland business and professional men, subsisted on last week, the last of two spent on Ten Mile creek in back of Rice's landing on the Monongahela river.

The party started for camp with a commissary thought to be sufficient to hold Port Arthur for a month, but shortly after the first tent was pitched and epidemic of enlarge appetites broke out that wiped out the commissary department in five days, with the exception of a reinforcement of 10 dozens loaves of bread which arrived from Pittsburgh late in the week.

While Ten Mile creek has been devastated of fish by dynamiters, the stream abounds in turtles. In one day a party of six secured 200 pounds of the meat and being far removed from habitation and with no conveyance, these turtles, together with other catches, were destined to become the diet of the camp.

Cooks were changed with each meal in an effort to secure variety of style in serving. There was turtle soup, stew, fricasse, fried, buttered and a la mode. Turtle on the half shell was unpopular, but when a novice cook offered turtle hash the camp broke up.

PROCESS SERVERS FAIL TO FIND HEINZE

House Searched to See That Officers Had Not Secreted Themselves.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—All day long process servers have been besieging the residence of Arthur B. Heinze, at No. 220 Madison avenue, where they believe F. Augustus Heinze was staying while in town, having come here from Montana recently to attend his mother's funeral. They were on guard all night.

About 10 o'clock this morning the Heinzes became so worried lest a process server had succeeded in secreting himself in the house that they had Patrolman Howard Sager make a thorough search from top to bottom. The house is situated in a fashionable section, opposite those of J. Pierpont Morgan, his son-in-law, Herbert V. Satterlee, and Anson Phelps Stokes. At Thirty-seventh street, five doors from Mr. Heinze's house, is the home of John D. Archbold, one of the Standard Oil men and one of the group of Amalgamated Copper backers who have been fighting Heinze so bitterly.

The policeman began at the upper floors and went through the whole house. He had Mr. and Mrs. Heinze look to see if their valuables were missing. A window that was found open caused the alarm. The policeman's search satisfied Mr. Heinze that there were no intruders in the house, and five minutes after Sager left Mr. Heine himself proceeded to business. The policeman then informed the process servers and reporters outside that he saw no trace of F. Augustus Heinze, who is wanted as a witness in Amalgamated Copper litigation.

URGE WORK FOR 8-HOUR DAY.

Socialist and Trades Union Congress Call on All Bodies to Make Demonstrations.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, Aug. 20.—The international socialist and trades union congress at its final sitting today adopted a resolution calling on all socialists and trades unions to organize annual demonstrations in favor of an eight-hour day and to stop work on May day. A resolution in regard to business combinations, which was also passed, set forth that socialists ought to direct their efforts towards the "socialization of production."

The next congress will be held at Stuttgart in 1907, Herr Bebel, the German socialist leader, assuring the congress that socialists will be as free there as at Amsterdam.

HEPTASOPHS TO PICNIC.

There Will Be Dancing, Racing and Baseball at Rock Springs Park.

The local conclaves of the Improved Order of Heptasophs will celebrate their twenty-sixth anniversary at Rock Springs Park, W. Va., Friday, August 26. All arrangements have been completed and a large turnout of the members and their friends are anticipated.

An excellent program has been arranged, consisting of dancing, baseball, races and other sports, in connection the the local amusements of the park. There will be a ball game between the famous rival teams of Ethel and Beulah conclaves.

RAILROADS OVER PYRENEES FROM SPAIN TO FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Franco-Spanish convention providing for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, was signed today. It provides for their completion within three years. It is anticipated that the new lins will greatly increase the friendly relations and commerce between the two countries and that they will also constitute an important step toward the spread of French influence in Morocco, communication with which will be much quickened and facilitated.

Sharon Plant to Resume.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Following the cut in price of wire by the American Steel and Wire Company great activity is shown at the South Sharon plant of the company, and a resumption is looked for at any date. Superintendent Nye, of the Cleveland district, was here yesterday inspecting the plant. Orders have been issued to rush repairs. One thousand men are employed at the South Sharon plant.

Glass Factories Purchased.

OIL CITY, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Kane capitalists have completed a deal for the purchase of a majority of stock in the Boyd glass works at Mount Jewett. The plant was destroyed by fire several months ago, but will be rebuilt at once and its capacity increased from a 30 to a 48 blower. The factory at Gallagher, near Mount Jewett, was also included in the transaction.

Opposition to the Bond Issue.

A warm controversy is anticipated at the meeting of select council in McKeesport tomorrow night when the $500,000 bond ordinance will be up for final consideration. It is said that opposition will be withheld until the last moment for the purpose of killing the issue completely.

Pittsburghers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The following Pittsburgh people are registered at the leading St. Louis hotels:

Washington—Miss Grace Duffield.

Lindell—M. G. Livingston, Charles C. McGovern.

Planters—F. R. Eshelman, M. B. Grone, J. W. Wayde, R. C. Wigton.

Southern—E. J. Rogers, J. D. McGleagh.

Christian Endeavor—C. E. Brunner, C. L. Strever.

Grand View—George C. B. Williams, John J. Bell, Mrs. Bell, E. Ehyburger, Mrs. Ehyburger, T. J. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, A. Taylor, G. Grienes, J. M. Adams, P. J. Denie.

Epworth—W. Grafton, Mrs. Grafton.

GEN. BLACK ISSUES MESSAGE TO COMRADES

Sends Greeting to the Members Who Were Absent from the National Encampment.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. John C. Black, in leaving his office as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued this message to comrades who were unable to be present:

"Say to my comrades who could not come to Boston that a very vast assemblage waited for them and that a large number of comrades in line and mingled with the crowd were present and represented them.

"The occasion was most auspicious. Earth and sky were at their fairest. The city was brilliantly decorated by day with flags, by night with red, white and blue electric lamps that made every nook and corner like a starlit night. The welcome of the people of the commonwealth were all that could be expected or desired.

"To those who were present I extend my heartfelt congratulations; to those who were absent my profound regret that they were not with us; and whether present or absent, a comrade's greeting and good wishes."

The encampment was in every particular of comfort, of honor, full attendance and notable work, unqualified. Its ringing declaration in favor of right and ustice will be taken up by every comrade in the United States for patriotic aid and protected support. With my personal greeting, I conclude this message.

(Signed) JOHN C. BLACK.

LABORING MEN WARNED.

Panama Canal Commission Does Not Recognize Employment Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—D. I. Murphy, secretary of the Isthmian canal commission, today gave out the following:

The laboring people of the country should be on their guard against so-called labor exchanges which are holding out promises of employment on the Panama canal and exacting a fee of $1 or $2 from each applicant. A concern in one of the eastern cities is sending broadcast circulars urging early registration, with the assurance that the earliest to register will naturally be in line for the best positions that are open. Of course the Isthmian Canal Commission would give no countenance to such contemptible schemes of sharpers, whose sole object is to separate the laboring man from his hard-earned dollar.

BOY DROWNED WHILE HIS SISTER IS ON DEATH BED

BOLIVAR, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—While attempting to swim the Conemaugh river Coyle Hale, aged 18, was drowned in mid-stream at 3 o'clock this afternoon near the plant of the Reed & Hammond Firebrick Company, where he was employed. The body was recovered two hours later by a diver. The boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hale, left for Huntingdon this morning to be at the bedside of a daughter, who is critically ill. Word of their son's death has ben sent to them.

Air Ship Had Passengers.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—M. Lebaudy's steerable balloon made ascents with regular passengers for the first time today, first the owner and then his wife making a 20 minutes' trip. The balloon was steered by the usual engineer. It is believed that this was the first time a woman ras ascended in a steerable balloon.

Cotton Mills Reduce Forces.

CLINTON, MASS., Aug. 20.—A curtailment of production because of the condition of the market was announced at the Lancaster cotton mills today. On Monday 1,000 operatives, about one-half the total number employed, will be laid off for an indefinite period.

It Must Come.

As inevitable as the changing seasons of the year is the change which comes to every woman. And just as one anticipates the changes of other seasons it is wise to anticipate this change of season and prepare for it. In this way the discomforts and disasters suffered by many women at the period of change can be avoided or overcome.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine for every season of woman's life, will entirely meet the needs of women at this period of change. It cures the physical ills and relieves the mental anxiety and depression usually associated with this critical period. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

$500 REWARD! FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., writes: "I have been using your medicines for the last sixteen or eighteen years in my Poor-house. I am superintendent of the Coffee County Poor-house and Asylum combined. Your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended, that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of 'change of life.' I have been recommending your medicine to many afflicted women and have also guaranteed that if it did not cure I would pay back the money spent for it. I have told our druggist that if the people came back and said Doctor Pierce's medicines did not give satisfaction, to *give them back their money and charge it to me.* I have not once been called upon to refund. I have never found anything to equal the 'Favorite Prescription' for diseases of women."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS FREQUENT IN FRANCE

Three Persons Killed and Number Injured—Crowd Tries to Lynch Driver.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Automobile accidents in all parts of France have been frequent and furious during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchins dashed down a steep hill in Trouville and plunged into the front of a baker's shop. Both were instantly killed. Mrs. Gegois, of Caen, was killed near Dives by an automobile owned by Mr. Cupies, an Englishman stopping at Villers-sur-mer. Two automobiles dashed into one another on the Paris-Cherbourg road and seven persons were injured. A goat butted a motorcyclette near Thonon and the rider was badly hurt.

An automobile driven by M. Emile Conduzier, knocked down a fruit woman in the Rue Rivoli. He attempted to escape and was pursued by several people. A policeman jumped on the machine, where he engaged in a struggle with the chauffeur before he was able to stop the vehicle. The crowd tried to lynch the driver, but he was protected by the police. Still they cut the tires with penknives and smashed the lanterns. The woman had her leg broken.

A curious accident occurred this week at Terre Nul Lake, Bourget, Maj. Leonarmand was driving with four friends, two of whom were women. When outside a restaurant a big dog ran in front of the automobile, and, as the result of a false steering maneuver, the vehicle left the road and plunged into the lake. Fishermen ran to the rescue of the automobile passengers, none of whom were seriously injured.

Train Ditched; Four Injured.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 20.—The third section of the westbound Cleveland and Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into a landslide at Conewago, below this city, early today, and the entire train was ditched. The train carried no passengers and was made up of five express cars. Four of the train crew were injured and were brought to this city for treatment. The most seriously injured is J. J. Hanley, conductor, Philadelphia, who sustained a twisted back, lacerated limbs and internal injuries.

POLICY HOLDERS ALLEGE DECEIT

Asked to Vacate Decree Appointing Receiver for Mutual Casualty & Indemnity Co.

SCHAUB ANSWERS E. L. LAPPE

Policyholders of the Duquesne Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company presented a petition in court of common pleas No. 1 asking the court to vacate a decree appointing a receiver for the concern. The petitioners allege they were taken advantage of and given no notice so that they could oppose the company's going into the hands of a receiver. They allege that the company was not insolvent and that its officers were not devoting their services to its interests as they should. The bill in equity filed by T. A. Dye against the company, which was concurred in by the company, it is alleged in the petition, contained misstatements and that the policyholders who were disposed to dispute the alleged erroneous statements were given no opportunity to do so.

The bill on which the order appointing a receiver was based was filed by Dye in March last and a receiver appointed on March 25. The company filed answer in which it admitted the allegations and that a receiver should be appointed.

The petition to have the equity proceedings set aside was presented yesterday by John Graffins, M. S. Loucks and J. S. Parker, who say they are policyholders. They deny the company was insolvent for the reason that it had the right to make an assessment on members to meet all real indebtedness.

The petitioners say they were always ready and willing to pay proper assessment, but the officers never laid an assessment or attempted to do so. It is also alleged that on March 25 last there was $25,000 on deposit to the credit of the company with the Continental Trust Co. and a certificate to this effect was made a part of every policy issued. This fund, it is said, caused policyholders to place faith in the concern.

Assessment Authorized by Court.

The fund was set forth in the policy to meet all losses necessary to be paid before an assessment could be made. The International Savings and Trust Company was appointed receiver and on its petition of May 7 last the court authorized an assessment. Dye was secretary of the Duquesne Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company and is also secretary of the receiver company, it is alleged.

The petition filed yesterday says that the matters set forth in the receiver's petition of May 7 were erroneous and unjust to the policyholders and misleading to the court, in that the actual indebtedness of the company for losses and expenses actually due by it did not amount to $22,346.82 on March 25 and that the company owed but little, if anything.

It is further averred that for a period from October, 1902, to July, 1903, the officers and directors of the company ceased to receive new members, but were engaged in obtaining surrenders of policies of members, with the purpose of turning the persons who surrendered their policies into a new company, known as the Duquesne Casualty and Indemnity Company. The new company, it is alleged, was to be a joint affair for the personal benefit of the officers and directors and was not to be run on the mutual plan.

It is then alleged that the alleged indebtedness is not owing by the company and was not contracted by it or for its benefit, but that the major part of it, if not all, was contracted by the officers thereof in the promotion of other concerns and particularly in the promotion of the proposed joint stock company above mentioned." The petition denies any salary is due the officers.

The petitioners say there has been no statement made of facts showing how the alleged indebtedness arose, or whether there was any real indebtedness. The officers of the company as they appear on the back of a policy attached to the bill are W. P. Lupton, president; C. A. Muehlbronner, first vice president; Homer E. Lindsay, second vice president; T. A. Dye, secretary; Charles Schneider, treasurer, and H. B. Moeser, business manager.

Husband Wants a Jury Trial.

In the divorce suit of Mary Scherom against John Schemin the husband has filed answer to his wife's libel and demands a jury trial. He denies that he treated her in a cruel and barbarous manner. He says they were married about eight years ago and that she is about 16 years his senior. He says he has done all in his power to live with her in a tranquil and happy manner.

Libels in divorce were entered as follows: Zephie M. Kenney against William W. Kenney, alleging desertion; Richard J. Murphy against Ethel May Murphy, charging infidelity; Laura May McGrew against J. B. McGrew, charging infidelity; Emma Vogel against John Vogel, alleging desertion; Margaret Kramer against Morris Kramer, alleging cruelty.

The First National bank of Pittsburgh has entered suits against the Economy Brewing Company and J. J. Speck to recover $14,500. The suits are based on two notes given by the brewing company to Speck, who assigned them to the plaintiff. Both are for 30 days, one for $9,500, bearing date of June 14, 1904, and the other for $5,000, dated June 27, 1904.

In the equity suit of E. Lavinia Lappe against Francis J. Schaub and others, to recover a note for $3,000 given the plaintiff by her husband, Dr. Martin Lappe, from whom she was divorced, Schaub yesterday filed answer. He claims he holds the note by assignment by her to him for the purpose of collection, and that he, under the agreement, was to receive one-half of the amount for collecting it. He denies that her signature on the assignment is a forgery. The assignment sets forth that he is to receive one-half of the amount received on the note in consideration of the services to be rendered by him in prosecuting the claim. He says he does not claim all but only half of the value of the note.

The following executions were issued yesterday: Wm. J. Schuster vs. Z. A. Chrzanowski, $1,423; Dunts & Co. vs. John C. Connor, $886; same vs. same, $287.

Wants to Be a Constable.

In quarter sessions court Charles Miles presented a petition asking that he be appointed constable of Edgewood to succeed Henry C. Simm, resigned. A hearing will be held at a later date.

John J. Cavanaugh and Frank Bell asked the court to grant them a joint detective license to conduct the Monongahela Valley Detective Agency of Homestead. Bell has had a license for some time and Cavanaugh has been his assistant. The license is asked so that the men can both be licensed detectives and partners in the business.

William Bayne presented a petition asking the court to appoint him tax collector of Versailles borough. He sets forth in his petition that A. M. Martin was elected to the office in 1903 and failed to file or qualify his bond.

A petition was presented asking the quarter sessions court to make an amendment in the rules of license court regarding the saloons of Braddock borough, which are now compelled to close at 10:30 o'clock. It is asked that the places be allowed to remain open until 11:45 o'clock from August 22 to 27, inclusive, as a fair is to be given that week under the auspices of Capt. William R. Jones Camp, Sons of Veterans. Judge Rodgers, to whom the petition was presented, refused to make the order until he had consulted with the other judges of the court.

The petition sets forth that the liquor dealers contributed largely to make the fair a success; that the last train does not leave until midnight, and if the saloons were closed the crowds would have no place to go until the last train left. The petition had been presented to Judge Collier first, but he advised that it be presented in quarter sessions court to a full bench, as this was necessary to make an amendment. Attorney Joseph Mayhugh represents the petitioners.

In an equity suit of Eleanor C. Miller against J. Henry Jahn and others in the suit brought by C. A. Minehart against the same defendant, Thomas Forster has filed his answer. The suits were brought to secure the reinstatement of a mortgage on the records. Alexander was named as a defendant in both suits. He claims in his answer that he loaned Jahn $1,200, taking a mortgage against the property, the deed of which is alleged to be a forgery. He says if the deed is cancelled, the mortgage would be worthless. He denies the allegations of forgery, on information and belief. In the suit against the mortgage, he claims it may be reinstated legally only by reinstating it subject to his equities as an innocent mortgagee.

Race for a Life.

With a man's life hanging in the balance and with but a few days in which to set the mechanism of the law in operation to grant a respite, Attorney James Francis Burke yesterday made a last effort to save the life of Reno Dardala, who is to hang on Thursday unless the governor intercedes.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court by Attorney Burke yesterday and a telegram at once sent to Gov. Pennypacker to stay the execution. Absence of the governor or some slight cause may delay executive action, and possibly a respite may come a moment after the execution has occurred.

Dardala was found guilty of first degree murder on March 4 last, for the killing of Thomas Speight, who was stabbed to death at Imperial during last December.

Attorney Burke made a stubborn effort to save the prisoner's neck, and he carried his case before the governor and the board of pardons, both refusing to interfere with the death sentence.

The case was submitted to Judge Kennedy, with the hope that the finding might not be higher than murder of the second degree, but the court fixed the first degree, and after subsequent arguments by Attorney Burke and the district attorney, refused to recede from the decision, holding that any other result would be a miscarriage of justice.

The case was submitted to the board of pardons by the condemned man's attorney, and that body refused to interfere with the finding unless the judge of the lower court so recommended. This Judge Kennedy refused to do, stating that the evidence precluded any other finding.

In taking the appeal Attorney Burke said: "I had hoped to the last that a commutation of sentence might be granted by judicial recommendation, but as this seems out of the question now, I concluded to ask the seven judges of the supreme court to scrutinize the record and decide whether or not the crime is murder of the first degree. I do not know whether the governor will grant the respite or not, and I do not know what the supreme court will decide, if the case comes before it for argument. But as there is a life at stake and the supreme court will meet soon, I deem it proper to exhaust every remedy in order that no question can be raised about the verdict. In the future if my life were in peril I should certainly want my attorney to do the same for me."

Accept Operator's Terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 20.—The coal miners in the southwestern district of Indiana have decided to accept the operators' terms. The report of the referendum shows that the proposition carried by about 4,000 majority. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 miners in the district.

$7.45	Niagara Falls & Return	$7.45
$8.90	Toronto, Ont. & Return	$8.90
	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.	

Excursions every Tuesday at above rates, tickets good 15 days, trains leave Allegheny depot, end 9th street bridge 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., City time.

PITTSBURGH BANK CITED TO COURT

Colonial Trust Company Must Answer in New York Alleged Charge of Contempt.

W. S. JOHNSTON PLAINTIFF

Pittsburgh interests in the Norfolk & Southern railroad and Chesapeake Transit companies must explain to the New York supreme court an alleged violation of the order of that court restraining them from consolidating the two roads.

On application of counsel for Walter S. Johnston, a minority stockholder of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company, Supreme Court Justice McCall of New York yesterday signed an order directing Albert H. Flint, John T. Bacon, J. C. Chaplin and others, directors of the railroad company, the Chesapeake Transit Company and the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh to show cause for contempt of court in violating the order which was issued several months ago.

Mr. Johnston began a suit in June last to prevent the merger on the ground that the consolidation was against the best interest of the road, and the restraining order was granted. Johnston and Henry Sampson, another director of the road, now allege that Albert H. Flint and others, who control the transit company, have disregarded the court's order and have gone ahead with the idea of carrying into execution the original plan of consolidation.

In an affidavit presented to the court, Henry Sampson swears that Flint and his confreres are using $150,000 worth of treasury bonds to raise the money for the deal, have torn up about five miles of track between Cape Henry and Virginia Beach, purchased some years ago for the road for $500,000, and are now changing that line to a trolley system, to make it a part of the Chesapeake line. The affidavit alleges that this act has impaired the value of the Norfolk & Southern's earnings by cutting off Cape Henry as a terminus, and the loss, he avers, will fall on the shareholders who objected to the merger.

Hotel Destroyed; One Guest Dead.

LIMA, O., Aug. 20.—Early today fire completely destroyed the Hotel Cambridge. The 35 guests, with one exception, made their escape. When the flames were subdued George Burtage, a traveling man from Lawrenceburg, Ind., was found dead from suffocation, having fallen in the hallway while attempting to escape.

Radium White Lead

Made Especially For This Climate

All Dealers
Booklet For the Asking

W. W. LAWRENCE & COMPANY
Paint and White Lead Makers
PITTSBURGH

THE FOLLOWING RETAIL DRUGGISTS HAVE ALL THE BELOW ADVERTISED ARTICLES AND WILL NOT OFFER A SUBSTITUTE.

Jos. Fleming & Son, No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 506 Market St., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
Crystal Pharmacy (Rosenbaum Co.)
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied BY THE George A. Kelly Co.

BEAUTY

TO look well take care of your complexion. Do not allow unsightly pimples, blackheads, tan, or freckles to blemish your skin.

Derma-Royale

will remove these like magic. Cures Eczema and Tetter. Used with DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or may be ordered direct.

Derma-Royale, $1 per bottle, express paid.
Derma-Royale Soap, 25 Cents, by mail.
Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.
Portraits and testimonials sent on request.

THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Is the Best for Repairing Broken Articles. Price 15 cents. Major's Rubber and Major's Leather Cement. Same price. Sold everywhere and by mail.
ALPHONSE MAJOR, Proprietor, N. Y. City.

REBUILDING SALE

$150,000.00 worth of merchandise to be sacrificed regardless of value in order to make room for builders, carpenters and painters.

2c for China Dinner, Lunch and Pie Plates, the 8c and 10c kind.	**2c** Skein for best wash Embroidery Silk.	**3 1/3c** for Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed and fancy embroidered.	**3 1/2c** for China Cups and Saucers, the kind you pay $1 dozen for.	**7c** for Sterling Silver Thimbles, all sizes.	**50c** for Kayser's double tipped 2-clasp Silk Gloves, black, white and the wanted colors

3 1/3c spool for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton.
4c for 8c book of Best English Pins.
1c for 3c ball Fast Black Darning Cotton.
2 1/2c for 5c ball Silk Finished Crochet Cotton.
5c for pair 15c Washable Dress Shields
1c dozen for 4c Colored Agate Buttons.
3c dozen for 5c Pure White Pearl Buttons.
2c for 4c box Assorted Wire Hair Pins.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 244 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO DIAMOND ST. 237 to 241
The Fastest Growing Store in Greater Pittsburgh.

Wash Goods Rebuilding Price 5c

Final clearance of all Remnants and short lengths of fancy printed wash goods, such as Dotted Swiss, Batiste, Dimity and lace striped Lawns—worth regular up to 25c a yard.

$100.00 WORTH OF GLOBE STAMPS OR ONE BOOK FILLED WITH STAMPS FREE

35-1 Book Premiums on display at Cloak Room.

thus assuring you a premium with every purchase of our $12.88 Ladies' Suits worth up to $25.00.

35-1 Book Premiums for your inspection.

Your choice of 110 Sample Suits at half price, and $100.00 worth of Globe Trading Stamps free with every suit at $12.88

$12.88

These Suits represent the early Fall Sample line of three of the foremost New York manufacturers, consisting of many novel, handsome and practical garments, and are bound to appeal to women who desire to dress well at a moderate price. The materials consist of Broadcloths, Cheviots, Venetians and fancy mannish mixtures, all colorings, as well as black.

Actual prices were $18.00, $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00, but in order to stimulate purchases we have named the ridiculously low price of..... **$12.88**

Lace Curtain Dep't

29c each for Odd White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long and full width; worth regular up to $1.50 a pair.

7 1/2c a yard for White Dotted Swiss in small size dots; sold all around us at 10c.

98c each for heavy fringed Tapestry Couch Covers, in Roman or Oriental stripe patterns; value $1.25.

25c for heavy fringed Lambrequin Drapes, in sateen or cretonne; all choice new designs; value 40c.

Domestic Dep't

3 1/2c a yard for shirting or silver grey prints, also cotton challie, value up to 7c.

5c a yard for fancy striped dress gingham short lengths, while 1,000 yards last.

10c a yard for fancy printed mercerized sateens in light dark grounds, sold regular at 15c.

4c a yard for unbleached sheeting, heavy quality, while 2,000 yards last.

9c a yard for fine bleached cambric, yard wide, good soft finished quality, the 12 1/2c kind.

Linen Dep't

3 1/2c a yard for 18-in. wide checked toweling, heavy quality, the 7c kind.

49c each for fringed turkey red table cloth, 2 yds. long, warranted fast colors, the 75c quality.

Manufacturer's samples and odd lots of fine all linen bleached napkins in half dozen lots, worth regular up to $3.00, at, per lot, $1.49, 74c, 59c and..... 49c

Remnants and mill ends of table damask in lengths of 1 1/2 to 4 yards, at less than cost to import.

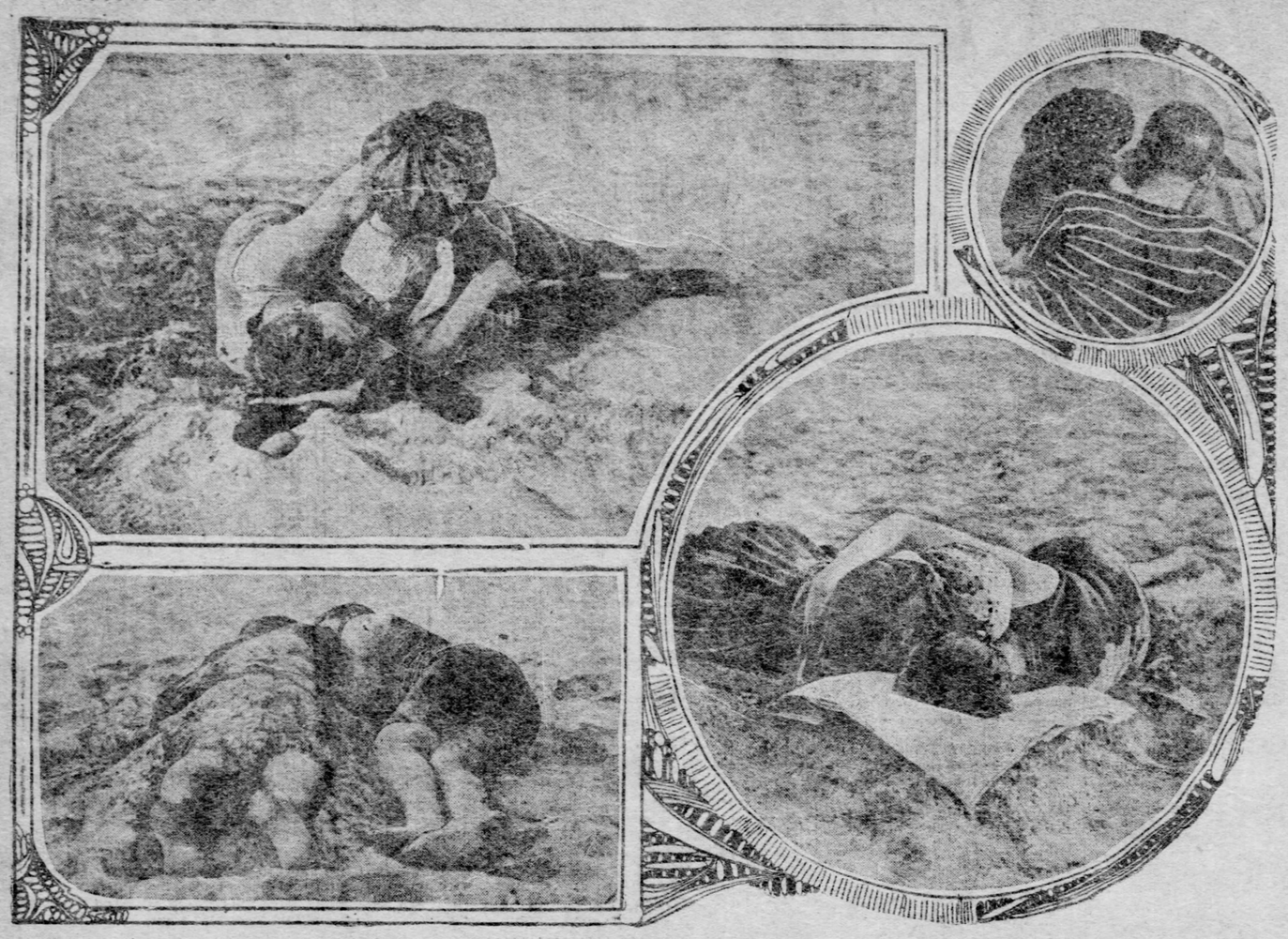
CELERY-VESCE

CURES HEADACHE,

NERVE AND FOOD TONIC, SWEETENS THE STOMACH—PLEASANT AS CREAM SODA.
WILL DO THE WORK WE CLAIM IT WILL.
Contains no Morphine—Opium—Antipyrine—Bromo.
The ONLY ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS CURE FOR HEADACHE.
FREE—A sample bottle will be sent to anyone sending us 10 cents for mailing expenses. Bottle free to agents. Address Century Chemical Company, P. T. & S. Depts., Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Trade Mark.)

SCENES AT ATLANTIC CITY WHICH CAUSED "NO SPOONING" ORDER



SPOONING SCENES ON THE BEACH

Some of the Sights That Impelled Mayor Stoy's Famous Ukase.

PITTSBURGHERS AT THE SHORE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Young's Ocean Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.

These are pictures of some of the things that happen on the beach at Atlantic City and that prompted Mayor Stoy to issue the order that caused a wave of excitement to engulf all the summer resorts along the Jersey coasts. "There shall be no more spooning on the beach," ran the mayor's ukase. The order was issued early in the week and since then all kinds of trouble have ensued, not only for the "spooners," but for the mayor as well. Every day this week the mayor has received a number of telegrams from funmakers. Some of them follow:

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 16, 1904.
Hon. F. P. Stoy, Atlantic City, N. J.
Am about to start for the beach with my best girl. Please answer by wire what you mean by spooning, and if I had better leave my girl at home.
LUKE MAGLUE.

New York, August 16, 1904.
Hon. F. P. Stoy, Atlantic City, N. J.
Please wire me a definition of the word spooning. Is it a transitive or an intransitive verb. Please answer quick to stop an argument. Are you married?
JOHN JONES.

Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1904.
Mayor Stoy, Atlantic City, N. J.
Please hold off crusade against spooning until our operator arrives. He is on the way.
AMERICAN MOVING PICTURE CO.

There were many more of these, but the mayor would not permit his clerk to make them public.

A Time-Honored Feature.

Spooning always has been a feature of the beach at Atlantic City in the midsummer season, and perhaps it always will be. But so general was the practice that it did not attract attention until the mayor issued his order. Perhaps the word spooning is a little misleading. It has been quite the thing on very warm days to loll in the warm sand after a dip in the ocean. The sand is conducive to sleep, and when one sleeps in a bathing suit on the beach one is apt to dream and to get into rather awkward positions. Hundreds of sleepers, or sun bathers, or "spooners" can be seen at any time during the season.

While much fun has been poked at the mayor for issuing the order, and for following it up by the arrest of two offenders, he is also daily in receipt of letters commending him for the stand he has taken in the matter. Edwin Fox of New York wrote to the mayor that he had been an annual visitor to Atlantic City, bringing his family to spend several weeks each summer. Of recent years he had advised his wife to delay the trip to some other season than summer, because of the obnoxious "spooning on the beach." He says now that the practice is to be broken up he will spend the months of July and August here in the future.

Another man commended the mayor for his order because a few weeks ago somebody took a photograph of a group of spooners, and that he afterwards found the picture on sale on the boardwalk with himself as the central figure.

Fear Injury to Resort.

As to the sentiment in Atlantic City concerning the order a writer here this morning says: "No thoughtful citizen of Atlantic City can view the storm of ridicule that is emenating from the newspapers of the country over Mayor Stoy's anti-spooning order with other sensations than of alarm and mortification. It is possible that the worldwind of jibs, jeers and jests evoked by the amazing order will die away and do no harm, but there is always the danger that some shaft of satire will stick and rankle to the ultimate injury of the resort."

Fun for George Henry.

The Pittsburgher who is having more fun in Atlantic City than any of his friends is George W. Henry of Sharpsburg, who is at the shore with a number of his business associates and friends. It is because he happens to have the same name as the Pittsburgher who was arrested for spooning on the beach. He is not the same man, but his friends insist that he is, particularly those friends whom he left at home and who will persist in sending telegrams congratulating him on being the first man to be gathered in on the mayor's ukase, and thereby holding up the reputation of Sharpsburg. One telegram from a prominent physician reads: "My sympathy; warn Judge and Barney."

Another reads: "Congratulate you, but hope you can prove an alibi. Mary must be a beauty."

The climax was reached this afternoon when the western mail arrived. Among the many letters he received was one from his business house, containing a substantial check and a note explaining that his employers thought that inasmuch as spooning in Atlantic City was expensive he might need the money.

Gazette Bureau Visitors.

The following Pittsburghers registered at The Gazette bureau on Young's ocean pier:

H. Allen, D. Armstrong, Mrs. D. Armstrong, A. H. Gibson, J. H. Buerger, Samuel Jones, A. Blashford, K. Kenney, Miss E. Kennedy, M. A. Black, D. L. Sandborn, Miss S. Kenney, J. Christain, J. V. Rarn, N. K. Delaware, H. Woodside, R. W. Vaughan, Mrs. Sitkis, Miss Sitkis, Miss McCormick, L. Yeager, Ed Kennedy, H. Kauffman, S. S. Kauffman, S. Klein, Miss H. W. Kauffman, C. Johnson, H. W. Reisinger, H. B. Ford, H. S. Ford, E. E. Blair, P. Black, W. A. May, R. Ross, W. A. McNutt, Mrs. Valley, M. Gleason, B. P. Peacock, J. C. Whetter, S. B. Cooper, P. Cooper, H. Jacobs, S. B. Jacobs, Miss Essie Jacobs, Mrs. M. Wilson, M. H. Horn, S. Semple, W. Miller, J. C. Brown, B. Bonce, C. McCarr, W. Barber, Mr. McJustice, M. Williams, N. Barber, W. P. Phillips, W. Reinhart, A. M. Steen, O. C. Hurst, W. H. Hurst, J. M. C. Clark, Mrs. J. Orth, R. C. Lyons, R. R. Bostwick, H. J. Bostwick, C. Rymer, W. A. Bindley, R. D. Clark, Miss J. S. Clark, H. C. Herr, E. Gilbert, N. K. Delvan, W. K. Jenkins, B. C. Anderson, J. R. Frey, L. Williams, M. Cadberry, D. Jones, Marion Roynor, Edward Clarkson Price, Floyd Z. Moore.

Atlantic City is filled with Pittsburghers. The excursion trains during the latter part of the week were run in many sections of 12 cars each, and all of them were filled to their capacity. Thursday night so great was the influx from home that without warning the Pennsylvania railroad run four sections into the city. There were in the crowd about 3,000 people, and they were followed Friday morning by two sections containing those who preferred to make the ride to the shore at night. On a conservative estimate there are now 10,000 Pittsburghers at the shore.

Guests at the Hotels.

Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson and their child, and Mr. and Mrs. Diamond.
Brady—Mrs. Walter Hammond.
Beechwood—J. Stutz and Mr. and Mrs. M. Chew.
Glendale—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson and David Mendum.
New Hygeia—E. R. Wilson, Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and Mrs. C. S. Gordon.
Haddon Hall—A. Knoll, M. Yochiney, Mrs. Haslarge and family, Dr. A. M. Barshold, J. B. Atwood, M. R. Badger, Mrs. J. Seawright, A. Thompson and D. S. A. Thompson.
Elwood—A. Royer, Arthur Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerst, Miss Negley and Mrs. Fass.
Greens—George Dixon and A. C. Gross.
Grand Atlantic—F. Hodges, P. F. Meginn, R. G. Lawrence, W. J. Christy, F. A. Meryath, C. E. Stalker, Mrs. J. W. Pettit, J. N. Pettit, H. K. Bentley, G. H. Steen, C. A. Bentley, C. R. Banfield, Miss E. McCuster and H. C. Burchinel.
Francis—John Brady.
Champlain—Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson, F. Hamely, Dr. B. C. Throw and Dr. Bletherton.
Coleman—Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Brand.
Denlop—T. F. Hodges, P. F. Maginn, R. S. Lawrence, W. J. Christy, F. E. Meryath, C. E. Stalker, Mrs. J. W. Platt, J. N. Platt, H. K. Bentley, G. H. Steen, C. A. Bentley and H. J. Krimer.
Denis—Dr. and Mrs. M. Ure, J. B. Tonkin and wife, G. A. Steiner, H. J. Lang, John R. Morrow, Mrs. E. K. Morse, Edwina Morse and Lucilla Morse.
DeVille—George Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smythe and children, K. Lendon and Mr. and Mrs. C. Laville.
Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. M. Wright, Miss Wright, V. Wright and A. Wright.
Brevort—S. D. McGuire, D. Geraghty, Charles Ward, Thomas S. Conover, G. Murray, S. F. Murray and P. E. Flaherty.
New Chalfonte—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kobertson, J. Daniels, Mrs. D. Boyle, J. S. McNaughter, C. M. Logue, S. W. Logue, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Arrott, Frank Arrott, C. W. Jones, Miss B. Smith, N. W. Stones, Mrs. D. McGary and Miss F. McGary.
Seaside—A. C. Collins, C. S. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson and V. Hazzard.
Strand—Mrs. M. G. Hams and Miss M. Ginler.
St. Charles—M. P. Kelley, P. S. McNaugher, Mrs. M. Kelley, E. S. McMuley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rider and A. E. Reber.
Iroquois—Mrs. M. Cunningham, C. Cunningham and M. Cunningham.
La Belle Inn—H. H. Bare, J. G. Hras, R. Crotting and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fitzsimmons.
Mt. Vernon—Mrs. Duckham, Master A. Duckham, P. Ceanny and W. Conwell.
Morris—J. Wolf, H. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carpenter, Thomas Carpenter, Mrs. Dixon C. Hurst, Mrs. Sheafer, R. Murray and S. Walden Beard.
Raleigh—A. W. Montgomery, F. M. Harton, Miss M. Wade, Miss M. Belding, C. E. Hill, L. Kirby, W. R. Fox, Mrs. T. Kerlin, W. Kerlin and Mrs. Charles Denner and son.

W. C. LITTLE.

CHAUTAUQUA

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Enthusiastic spirit and good humor pervaded the atmosphere during the past week, which was the greatest of the season. For the benefit of non-Chautauquans, the name, "Recognition Week," only need be mentioned; all true devotees of this assembly gladly accord first place to this important and interesting period.

During the early part of the week excitement was subdued, although the enthusiasm was great, while the many wearers of the significant garnet badge were intent on deeds of importance. So many meetings and receptions were enjoyed by the happy C. L. S. C. members, that Chautauquans not admitted to that charmed circle felt very much "left out."

The weather was delightful on Wednesday, the all-important day. The long parade, preceded by the Park guard and headed by the Chautauqua band, was the most impressive in the history of the C. L. S. C. The various phases of activity of this busy summer city were represented; these, with the music and singing, the tiny flower girls and men and women of all ages, formed an unusual procession. After the formal recognition in the hall, the procession proceeded to the Amphitheater, where the morning exercises were held. In the afternoon the diplomas were presented to the members of the class of 1904 by Bishop Vincent.

August 21st marks the beginning of the close of this season at the assembly. The summer schools closed on Friday, after a longer session than usual.

Two of the most able preachers of the season appear during the last week. The Rev. DeWitt Miller preaches on Sunday morning and on the following afternoon lectures on "Love, Courtship and Matrimony." Dr. Herbert L. Willett has been engaged to preach the last sermon of the season.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn left Chautauqua during the week for Chicago, where he will preach in the Moody Institute church next Sunday. From Chicago he goes to Winona to deliver a lecture on India. Winona is the home of Dr. Wilbur Chapman's summer school, and at present has an attendance of 1,500 preachers. Dr. Thoburn goes from Winona to the Chautauqua at Rockford, Ill., and after delivering a series of lectures there, goes to Duluth to preach.

Prof. John Morrow, superintendent of the Allegheny public schools, has been spending a week at Chautauqua on his way from Ebensburg.

Mrs. John Bole is a guest of Mrs. William J. McCandless at her pretty cottage on the hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Arthur, Mrs. E. J. Bingham, Mrs. George Henderson, Mrs. Ada McClellan and Miss Jeanette McCalmont are registered from Bellevue.

Miss Etta Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Sara Bishop, Miss Carrie Chamberlain, Mrs. K. J. McNath, Mrs. A. W. Stevenson, Mrs. A. B. Warriley, Mrs. H. I. White and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilkinson are recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Spindler of Avalon have been here for several weeks.

A number of Pittsburghers stopping at the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. West, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Perkins, Mrs. Anna S. Saeger, Mrs. Emma Miller, Miss Ida Giles, H. C. Rhodes, E. F. Patterson, Harry G. Samson, J. A. Reed, Fred R. Jones, J. L. Ferguson, Edward Snodgrass, Jr., and Miss Louise Brown.

A family party at the hotel consists of Mrs. H. B. Beatty, Miss Beatty and Miss Silvia Beatty.

Among the recent arrivals were noticed Miss Alberta Hay, Miss Annie Thompson, Miss Stella Thompson, Frank H. Thompson and John Thompson of Allegheny.

Mrs. Anna Sechrist, John A. Best, Jr., Mrs. Willard B. Brenneman, Mrs. H. L. Griffith, Mrs. Charles S. Hull, Miss Mabel Brockway, Miss Blanche Riddle, Miss Clementina Whyte, Miss Grace Church, Mrs. J. H. McClarren, Miss Lena Nelson, Mrs. John Daw, Harry Carter, Miss Clara Davis, Miss Gertrude Graham, Miss Kate Graham, Mrs. C. E. Safford, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Miss Sarah Metcalf, Nathan A. Means, A. W. McCloy, Jr., Mrs. J. C. McDowell, Mrs. S. M. Thompson, G. W. Sallers, Mrs. Mary Slocum, R. J. Liddell and Kenton Marlin are among the late arrivals.

Miss Josephine Farrar of Allegheny is here for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Edward J. Harije was a recent visitor.

On account of the heavy rains today the annual illuminated fleet was postponed.

Dr. J. M. Buckley had charge of the annual box question and kept his audience in excellent good humor by his clever and witty replies to the many questions on nearly every subject.

Mme. Jutta Bell Ranske gave an interesting lecture on "Voice Production" to an appreciative audience. She recounted her own experiences under many masters and told of her own studies in vocal physiology. She condemned abdominal breathing absolutely, and believes in filling the lungs in every part. She insists that the art of breathing is the art of singing, and quoted Ruskin's words, "Learn to breathe correctly and your life may become song."

Despite the rainy weather hundreds of men and women from the surrounding country assembled to celebrate "Grange day." In the absence of Bishop Vincent Dr. George E. Vincent made the address of welcome, which was responded to by E. B. Norris, master of New York State grange.

J. DeWitt Miller, of Washington, gave the address of the afternoon on "A New Race at the Door," and interspersed his lecture with numerous amusing anecdotes. Mr. Miller spoke of the many foreign elements which comprise the population of the United States and of the 3,000,000 to 9,000,000 immigrants which have come to the United States every year during the last 20 years. He continued:

"There is exceeding and well-grounded alarm on this problem of immigration growing out of the decadence of quality of immigrants during the last 10 or 20 years. They constitute a hetrogenous quantity that seriously taxes the digestive and assimilative power of this republic.

"Why do they come? Why don't they stay at home? There are many reasons why they should remain at home, the greatest of which is patriotism. The migratory instinct impels many to come. There is an exaggerated idea in foreign countries of the privileges offered to every person fortunate enough to get to the United States."

MALARIA
AN INVISIBLE ENEMY TO HEALTH

Malaria is a slow poison, but the most stubborn and deeply rooted when it takes possession of the system. We breathe into the lungs the polluted, germ-tainted air; the little microbes then enter into the system, and feeding upon the red corpuscles of the blood, soon reduce this vital, life-sustaining fluid to such a weak, watery state that the patient becomes listless, pale and anæmic, and mentally and physically depressed. Malaria may begin with slight rigors or chilly sensations, followed by fever and thirst; but gradually all parts of the system are affected; the liver becomes torpid, and dark or yellow splotches appear upon the skin; the stomach fails to properly digest the food, and there are frequent headaches, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, constipation and a general worn-out, tired feeling that only a sufferer from Malaria can describe. Other and more dangerous symptoms are apt to follow where this disease is neglected, such as nervous prostration, palpitation, sleeplessness, enlarged liver, weak kidneys, boils and risings and dangerous-looking sores and abscesses. Malaria is all the more dangerous because of its insidious and stealthy nature. It is an invisible atmospheric poison, and the germs and microbes that are lodged in the blood are propagating and increasing in number all the while, clogging the circulation and gradually wrecking the health.

Amory, Miss., Jan. 28, 1903.
About fifteen years ago I suffered with boils, and took a course of S. S. S., which built me up and entirely cured me of the boils. Three years ago I suffered with Malaria, and remembering how much good S. S. S. had done me, I determined to try it again. I am glad to say that the results were all I could have desired. Since then I take S. S. S. every spring, and have no attack of Malaria. Last summer I spent most of the time on Tombigbee bottom having timber cut.
A. E. DALRYMPLE.

SSS

What is needed in Malarial troubles is a blood purifier and tonic. S. S. S. purifies the germ-infected blood, tones up the stomach, improves the appetite and invigorates the entire system. It stimulates the torpid, sluggish organs of the body, enabling them to properly perform their functions and carry off the poisonous secretions and health-destroying matter that have been polluting the blood and clogging the circulation. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is strictly a vegetable remedy, a blood purifier without an equal, and the greatest of all tonics. If you have any symptoms of Malaria, write us, and medical advice will be furnished without cost. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Men, Women and Children Treated.

RUPTURE

Cured in 30 to 60 Days.

Dr. Geo. B. Wix

My Electro-Chemic Method has been proven in thousands of tests the ONLY PERMANENT, PAINLESS CURE for every form of Rupture. It is my own discovery, the result of years of constant study and experience, and cannot be successfully administered by any physician unless he is first taught the principles by me. If you are ruptured don't delay investigating my method. My ability and skill are excelled by none. In the 14 years in which I have been administering my tried treatment I have taken hold of the worst cases brought to the attention of medical authorities and given permanent cures after other treatments had been complete failures. Don't wear a truss with the hope that it will cure you. A truss is only intended to hold the rupture up. A surgical operation is also to be avoided, because it is too dangerous and painful. My method guarantees results and is without pain or cutting.

Throw Your Truss Away

READ THIS LETTER:

RUPTURED FOR 24 YEARS—NOW ENTIRELY CURED BY MY METHOD. "I was ruptured for 25 years very badly. Trusses did me no good. My trouble gradually grew worse. I knew Mr. Wolks had been cured by Dr. Geo. B. Wix's Electro-Chemic System, and my physician advised me to undergo the same treatment. I did so, and am happy to say I am thoroughly and soundly cured. I want every one who is ruptured to know this, as I feel certain Dr. Wix can cure the worst case of rupture." JOS. L. MAYER, 913 Braddock avenue, Braddock, Pa.

PILES AND FISTULA A Cure Guaranteed in 10 to 30 Days

Every family physician of broad views indorses My Electro-Chemic Cure for Piles, Fistula and Rectal affections, because it not only cures without cutting or danger, but strikes at the root of the trouble so that the patient is cured forever.

INTERVIEW THESE PEOPLE: Edw. Bell, Freeport, Pa.—PILES and FISTULA. G. C. Cubbison, Emlenton, Pa.—FISTULA.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE. Book No. 1 on Rupture. Book No. 3 on Piles and Rectal Diseases. Consultation and Advice Free. Arrangements for Credit. Reasonable Charges.

DR. GEO. B. WIX, RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST
Suite No. 204, 2nd Floor, New Werner Bldg.
631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and 6 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 4.

SUMMER RESORT HOTELS AND STEAMSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ALBEMARLE

Virginia Ave., near Beach and Piers. This elegant modern hotel, new throughout, capacity 400, offers reduced terms of $8, $10, $12.50 Up Weekly. $2 Up Daily for very superior accommodations, including over 100 large, cool, front rooms, all metal beds and excellent table and service. Elevators, private baths, 'phone, etc. 4,000 feet of porches. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

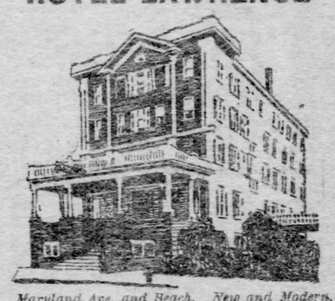
A coupon will be printed on second page of the Atlantic City edition, which with five cents, (one-half the regular price) will admit to the pier.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's advertising representative in Atlantic City is John C. Benson, Gen'l Mgr. of The Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, North Carolina and Atlantic aves. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

FROM $2 PER DAY, $10 PER WEEK, UP.

HOTEL LAWRENCE



Maryland Ave. and Beach. New and Modern. Two minutes from Boardwalk. Bathing and Steel Pier. Good table, quick service, capacity 150. I. G. KENDRICK.

The Original Pan-American Production of the

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD IS ON THE BOARDWALK

Opposite Steel Pier. The finest electric scenic production in the world.

BERKSHIRE INN.

Ocean end Virginia ave., 100 yds. from New Steel Pier; June and July, $2 to $3 day; $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly for large, cool rooms; delightful location; unobstructed view; capacity 500; large porches; excellent table and service. Private baths. Booklet.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

The Favorite Hotel With Pittsburghers While in Atlantic City.

THE NEW BELMONT—FIREPROOF.

Ocean end of Virginia ave. Capacity 300. Special rates $8 to $16 weekly. Elevator, private baths, etc., and an excellent table.
W. J. WARRINGTON, Prop'r.

HOTEL SHOREHAM.

Ocean end Virginia ave. Special rates of $12, $15, $17 per week. Open on all sides, excellent view from each room; every modern convenience; elevator to street; private baths; 'phones in rooms; table and service the best. Booklet.
W. B. COTTON.

BEST MODERATE PRICED HOTEL.

HOTEL ELBERON, Tenn. ave., near Beach. Opposite Catholic church. Filtered water, Windows screened. New metal beds. Excellent table. $8 to $15 weekly. Capacity 300. Booklet.
L. B. LUDY, M. D.

GREEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.

Boardwalk and Ocean Avenue.
Location Absolutely the Best.
Rates $1 a day and upwards. Special weekly rates. Capacity 300. Booklet.
GREEN & FLYNN, Prop'rs.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE DENNISON—

Boardwalk above Georgia Ave. Excellent table. Ocean pavilion. $7 up weekly.
E. BOOTH.

HOTEL MERVINE—

New York ave. First house from Beach. New; brick; rooms en suite with bath. $1.50 to $2.50. $9 to $14 weekly. MRS. EELS.

HOTEL LA MASCOT, 2119-23 Pacific Ave.,

facing ocean, 2 min. from beach, 1 block from Reading depot. Table unsurpassed; $7 and $8 weekly. MRS. L. E. R. BROWNE.

LA BELLE INN—

near Beach and Piers. South Carolina Ave. Every convenience. Excellent table. $8 up weekly. J. Youngblood, late of Schneffer's hotel.

BREVOORT HOTEL—

So. Carolina ave. Centrally located. Modern conveniences; terms reasonable.
MARGARET WALSH, Prop.

CONGRESS HALL—

Pacific and Massachusetts aves. New management. $8 up weekly.
Mrs. A. Jacobs, Manager.

THE BRETHWAITE—

So. Arkansas ave. Newly renovated and furnished. Electric light; call bells. $8 up wkly. S. H. Brethwaite, formerly of Ariel.

THE AERIE—

15 So. Michigan ave. Ocean view from porches; all conveniences. Large rooms, excellent table. Rates $7 up weekly. L. Y. HANES.

SILVERSIDE

Ocean End S. Carolina Ave. Between the Piers. Table & service unsurpassed. $8 to $12 weekly.
A. H. HURFF.

THE REXFORD—

S. Kentucky Ave., near Beach; home comforts; good table; $1.25 daily; family rates. Booklet. Capacity 200.
B. WALKER, Mgr.

NEW YORK HOTEL—

Atlantic and Michigan Aves. Fireproof. All conv. and good table; $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily. M. R. Thompson.

CONGRESS HALL—

Pacific and Massachusetts aves. New management. $8 up weekly. Rogers & Weidensall.

PRESSER HOUSE—

So. Mississippi Ave. Thoroughly renovated, reasonable rates. Mrs. M. Carson.

WASHINGTON COTTAGE—

Missouri Ave., Near beach. Fine table; $8 up weekly. N. Tallman.

SAN JOSE—

St. James Place and Beach. Family house. Rates $9 up weekly. E. GILLULY.

LA PLAZA INN—

2117 Pacific Ave., near the ocean. Modern conveniences. $8 up weekly. W. H. Seddon.

THE CASTRO—

28 S. Mt. Vernon Ave., near Beach. Excellent table; $1, $1.25, $1.50 day. J. J. JOYCE.

COLWYN—

21 So. Michigan ave., near Beach. Open all year; home comforts; $7 to $12 weekly. F. C. Warburton.

MRS. W. D. KOLLOCK

123 So. Mississippi Ave. Near Beach and amusements. $7 up weekly.

ABSECON VILLA—

Vermont Ave., Near the Beach. Modern Bathing from cottage. $7 up weekly.

HOTEL OAKLAND—

So. Missouri Ave., Near Beach and Reading depot. $7 up weekly. Mrs. Hogan.

BOARDING—23 No. Pennsylvania ave.; good table, $8.50 to $10 weekly; also furnished rooms.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished, reasonable; No. 25 North Iowa ave. Turner & Boyle.

HOTEL COLUMBIA—

Directly on the Beach, foot of Missouri ave. Coolest rooms in the city. Rates $12.50 up weekly. Cafe. Music. Booklet.
ALBERT J. M'CONOMY.

THE FRONTENAC.

Ocean end Kentucky ave., 100 yards from Beach, famous piers and all attractions. Atlantic City. A new hotel as good as the best; capacity 250; offering special rate, $10 to $12.50 up weekly; $2 up daily, for large ocean room; metal beds, new and comfortable furnishings. Excellent table and service. Elevator, baths, telephones, etc. Hotel porches overlook ocean and boardwalk. Booklet.
MRS. H. Y. MOYER.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND.

Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers and all Amusements. Rooms en suite with private baths, steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street level. Special rates for the Spring and Easter seasons. Booklet on application. Bryan & Williams.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

South Carolina ave. and Beach—Making special rates of $12, $15, $17.50 weekly, specially reduced September rates. Capacity 400. Large, cool rooms; private baths. 'Phones in rooms; elevator to street; elegant porches, with ocean view; excellence in table. Booklet.
W. F. SHAW.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Josiah White & Sons

HOTEL HAINES—

Ocean avenue and boardwalk. Capacity 250. Buffet attached. Cuisine the best. Dining room top floor. Elevator street level. Fireproof. Built of brick and steel. New house, handsomely furnished.
L. A. Haines, Jr., Prop. J. Praul Rue, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL.

Located directly on the beach. Open until October 1, 1904. Under new management. Write for terms and booklet.
L. J. WATROUS. C. B. PRETTYMAN,
Manager. Owner and Proprietor.

Hotel Ponce De Leon

Virginia ave., second house from Beach. Capacity 350. Cuisine unexcelled.
S. E. SWEENEY, Owner and Prop'r.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—

Tennessee ave. Central to all attractions, every comfort for guests. American, European plan, weekly rates $8, $10; transient $1.50-$2. Special rates to families and commercial trade. Music. New management. GRAHAM & CO.

BEST MODERATE PRICED HOTEL.

HOTEL ELBERON—

Tenn. Ave., near Beach. Opposite Catholic church. Filtered water. Windows screened. New metal beds. Excellent table. $8 to $15 weekly. Capacity 300. Booklet.
R. B. LUDY, M. D.

THE BERKELEY—

Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Modern improvements. Refined surroundings, fine cuisine, homelike. Fire escapes in every room. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet.
W. A. Armstrong.

THE MEYERDALE.

21 So. South Carolina ave. Close to Beach and 1 minute from Penna. Depot. Modern; excellent table. Special $8 to $12 weekly; $1.50 to $2 daily. J. FRIES SMITH.

HOTEL ABBEY—

Pacific and Mt. Vernon aves., near beach. Steam heat. Electric lights, elevator, suites with baths. American and European plan. Cafe attached.
HARRY J. GORMLEY, Mgr.

HOTEL RICHMOND—

Ocean Front, Kentucky Ave. Capacity 250. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, sun parlor, etc. Special rates. J. D. PEASE.
C. H. PEASE, Manager.

THE NEW BELMONT—FIREPROOF.

Ocean end of Virginia ave. Capacity 300. Special rates, $8 to $15 weekly. Elevator, private baths, etc., and an excellent table.
W. J. WARRINGTON, Prop'r.

HOTEL ARLINGTON.

Michigan ave. and Beach. Offering special rates $10 up weekly. Excellent and modern elevator, private baths, etc. Superior table. Booklet mailed. L. A. KUNZ.

CHESTER INN.

New York ave., near Beach. Open all year. Sun parlor, elevator. Modern in detail with moderate rates. Spec. Sept. rates. Booklet.
D. KNAUER.

THE WESTMINSTER.

Kentucky ave., near Beach; steam heat; sun parlor; baths; elevator from street and all conveniences. Rates $8 to $12.50. Chas. Buhrs.

CHALFONTE

The Leeds Company.

HOTEL AGNEW. GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.

A. C. Mitchell & Co.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all year. Elevator, baths, wide porches, etc. Superior table, $10 weekly and up. Booklet. Samuel Ellis.

THE MORRIS—

St. James Place. Centrally located. Fifth house from Beach. Near Piers and all amusements. $1.50 to $2.50 daily; $8 to $15 weekly.
J. BARIE SMITH.

SPENCER HALL—

Maryland ave. and Beach. Capacity 300. Positively no better table and service in Atlantic City at any price. Rates moderate.
SPENCER & HUTTER.

THE HOBART—

114 So. Virginia Ave., Two minutes' walk from Beach. Delightful location; excellent table and service, $8 up weekly. New management. Formerly of the San Antonio. M. and E. Nugent.

THE BRUNSWICK—

St. James Place and Beach. Most Central Location. All Conveniences. Steam Heat. Good Table. Special $8 Up Weekly. Booklet. Chas. H. Sasse & Son.

HOTEL AUSTIN—

Pacific and New York Aves. Near Beach. New and elegant. Capacity 300. Baths, etc. $8 to $15 weekly. E. L. AUSTIN.

WILDWOOD-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

At Wildwood—By the Sea.

You will find the best beach, prettiest town with brightest future on Atlantic coast. It has Great Serpentine Boardwalk along Surf; Parks of Ancient trees; Pure Artesian Water, Miles Cement Pavement, perfect Sewer System; Electric light and trolley; hundreds of cottages; Thirty Hotels, Ocean Casinos; sound and deep sea fishing; fastest Express and daily dollar excursion trains from Philadelphia. Excursions from Pittsburgh and the west. Frequent daily boats to Atlantic City or Cape May; is thriftiest resort extant. See it. Write for Booklets. Baker Bros., Founders of Wildwood. Wildwood, New Jersey, or 711 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

NAVESINK, N. J.

THOMPSON HOUSE —Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

Ocean and River. Accommodations for 200 guests. Rates $10 and upward. Booklet. Telephone. John N. Riker, Proprietor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

SUNSET HALL.

Twenty-eighth season. Open June 18. One block from Ocean and New Arcade. Pittsburgh references. Booklet. John Rockafeller's Son.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

MANSARD—

North st., 300 ft. from ocean, 2 minutes from P. R. R. Good accommodations, reasonable rates. S. C. Henry, Propr.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

HOTEL STRAND—

Capacity 200. First class house at popular prices. Booklet. C. F. WILMER.

ADIRONDACK RESORTS.

The Adirondacks Most Favored Resort.

HOTEL AMPERSAND

and Cottages on Lower Saranac Lake.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone, office in hotel. Booklet.
G. S. MOULTON, Manager,
Ampersand, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, MO., HOTELS.

THE GRAND VIEW

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Immediately adjoins Fair Grounds gate and Intramural Station, 15 yards from Hotel. All Market street cars pass Hotel. Only 25 minutes from Union station; $1.00 per day and upwards. Special rates. Rooms with private bath. Highest and coolest spot in St. Louis. Capacity 1,000 per day. Write for rates and information.

THE FRANKLIN

4161 WESTMINSTER PLACE.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

First-class Family Hotel. Telephone in Rooms, Electric Fans. Cuisine and Service Unrivaled. Three Car Lines Direct to Fair Grounds. Convenient to Union Station. Reasonable Prices. German, French and Spanish Spoken.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"QUEEN OF SUMMER TRIPS"

Boston and Providence "By Sea"

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co. steamships leave Baltimore and Norfolk daily at 6 p. m. "Finest Coastwise trips in the World." Send for Tour Book. Robt. Hunter, Gen'l Agt., 1004 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LABOR DAY PARADE AT MONONGAHELA

Organized Workmen Will Celebrate Their Holiday With Elaborate Exercises.

SECURE PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Monongahela will be a lively place on September 5, when all organized labor in the valley will turn out and celebrate Labor day in a style which will reflect credit upon the labor movement. The arrangements for the celebration, which have just been completed, are as elaborate as could be wished and greatly exceed expectations.

Mayor H. K. Beatley, of Monongahela.

The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, when a column of uniformed workingmen, about 10,000 strong, will march over the principal streets of the thriving town. The paraders will traverse over three miles of territory and will pass in review at Dry Run grove, where the speaking and athletic events will be held.

William Little, Chairman of the General Committee.

William Little, executive member of the general executive board of the United Mine Workers and district organizer, is chairman of the celebration.

The Hon. Judge James F. Taylor, Who Will Deliver the Principal Address.

John McGinty, auditor of the district No. 5, United Mine Workers, is secretary. The committee consists of Mayor H. Bently, all the councilmen, and a delegate from each union in the valley.

Mayor Bentley and City Clerk Alexander Campbell have been working indefatigably to make the event the best ever witnessed in the Monongahela valley. They have secured the services of 10 bands, and more will be engaged if necessary to keep the workingmen in step.

John McGinty, Secretary of the Demonstration.

The speaking will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. The principal speakers will be the Hon. Judge James F. Taylor of Washington, Pa., who was on the bench at the trial of the Croatians. Other speakers will be Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers; Uriah Bellingham, vice president, and Anthony J. Kwaterski, district manager.

The athletic events will begin at 2:30 p. m. There are 18 events on the program, ranging from a 50-yard dash to a five-mile foot race. Prizes will be given the winners.

Solomon's — Mail Orders Carefully Filled — Solomon's

During August Store Closes at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 6:30 P. M.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

WE EXTEND THE COURTESY of charge accounts to responsible parties, and applications for credit can be made by mail or in person to our credit department.

THE CALL OFFICE on the first floor is equipped to hold any purchase you may make, a reasonable time, upon payment of small deposit. This method is especially convenient in making early selection of women's suits and millinery.

New Autumn Frocks

All the latest tendencies of style are reflected in these charming arrivals of women's suits, jackets and skirts which are daily filling our immense department on the second floor. Each and every garment demonstrates our leadership for quality, and each and every price proves the advantage to be gained by buying here. The small space and brief description permitted here cannot begin to tell of the captivating character of this, our most brilliant advance gathering of Autumn fashions ever displayed in the two cities.

New Fall Suits. Tourist walking suits, in Russian blouse, box or fitted styles. Made of cheviots, English suitings, in mixtures and broken checks. Choice of blues, browns and black. Trimmed with velvet and silk crocheted buttons. Kilted, walking length skirts. Beautiful creations at

$25 and $27.50

Fall Tailored Suits. Made of English suitings, coverts and plain cheviots. Loose box or tight fitting jacket styles, in single or double-breasted effects. Braid trimmed. Silk or satin lined. Plain flare or kilted skirts. Perfect fitting garments at

$12 and $15

Fall Walking Skirts. Fine quality English worsteds, in invisible checks or plaids. Kilted and trimmed with buttons. Also heavy weight Panamas, in browns, blues and black. Finished with miniature buttons and kilted. An attractive display at..... **$12**

Fall Walking Skirts. In newest browns, tans and blues; also black. Made of fine English suitings and meltons, in box pleated, paneled and kilted effects. Some strapped and kilted. All the correct and up-to-date ideas for fall wear priced at..... **$6.95**

The Popular Tourist Coats of coverts or English suitings, in single or double-breasted styles. Stitched rolling collars and flap or slashed pockets. Fancy pleated sleeves. Trimmed with cloth or metal buttons. Belted backs and pleated. The greatest values ever given at

$12 and $15

Women's Fall Jackets, with flat stitched collars and strapped seams. Full sleeves and deep cuffs. Plain or trimmed with Panne velvet. Tight fitting styles, made of covert cloths. The cleverest conceits ever offered at

$8.95 and $10

Closing Sale—Summer Wear

Fall garments rushing in on us every day and room must be made for them. The loss is not considered, everything must be closed out and sacrificed at this absolute clearance. Handsome waists, summer suits, skirts and coats—everything reduced away below the cost of material for quick selling.

$30 and $35 Silk Shirtwaist Suits, $22.50
Extra heavy weight taffetas, in blues, browns and black. Blouse trimmed with silk straps and fagotting. Skirts box pleated walking lengths. Very stylish garments, which have sold at $30 and $35, to go at Sale Price of..... **$22.50**

$18 and $20 Silk Shirtwaist Suits, $7.95 and $9.50
Changeable taffetas, in blues, browns, jaspers; also figures, solid colors and pin stripes. Trimmed with pleats and French knots. Fancy turnover stock and newest cuffs. Pleated or kilted skirts. Closing out these pretty garments at Clearance figures of $9.50 and..... **$7.95**

$3.95 Shirtwaist Suits go at $1.95 and $1.50
Figured or plain white lawns, with tucked hemstitched yokes. Trimmed with piping and Valenciennes lace. Full skirts, finished with folds and deep hems. Reduced from $3.95 to $1.95 and..... **$1.50**

$5.95 and $4.95 Shirtwaist Suits at $2.95
Pin dot, checked and figured dimity lawns, trimmed with tucks, lace and embroidery. Fancy stock. Pleated and paneled skirts. Never intended to bring a cent less than $4.95 and many $5.95, your choice Monday at..... **$2.95**

$2 Wash Skirts, $1.50. White linens, pleated, strapped and trimmed with buttons. Also piques, in 11-gore flare styles, with strapped seams. Special at..... **$1.50**

$2.95 and $3.50 White Waists, $1.75. Pointe d'Esprit, Persian lawns and Swisses, with round yokes and pointed berthas. Lace trimmed. Unequaled at Clearance Price of.. **$1.75**

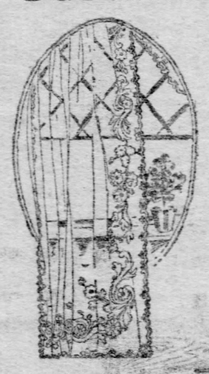
Women's Waists Reduced to 50c. Lawns, Swisses and madras cloths, plain or pleated. Neatly made waists at..... **50c**

$7.50 and $5.95 Walking Skirts, $3.95. Summer weight woolens, in light or dark shades. Also accordion pleated brilliantines, in blues, black and greys. Unrestricted choice at.. **$3.95**

Children's $2.50 and $1.95 Summer Dresses, of madras and crashes, in suspender or sailor styles, reduced to 98c and..... **75c**

Children's $6.95 and $5.95 Pongee Coats, with red silk piped shoulder capes. Also Buster Brown coats, with laundered cuffs and silk tie. Reduced to $4.95 and..... **$3.95**

Curtains Less Than Cost



The opportunity to save money on curtains is an unequaled one. Our curtain section is making a clean sweep of all the remaining stocks at deepest cut prices.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in all the new fall patterns. A recent purchase enables us to offer regular $4 curtains at the Sale Price of, per pair..... **$1.24**

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, in white or ecru, with Renaissance edge and insertion. Closing out $3 qualities at the reduced price of, per pair..... **$1.00**

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, in polka dot, lace stripe and plain effects. Should bring $1.50, here Monday at, per pair..... **74c**

Rope Portieres for double doors. Plain or combination colors. Values up to $8, go Monday at, per pair..... **$3.69**

1,000 Curtain Ends at, each, 7c.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, pair, 29c.

Fancy Combs

Fancy Back Combs—in shell or plain white, some with gold mountings and others set with pearls. 39c value, Monday at..... **14c**

15c and 25c Shirtwaist sets, Stock Pins or Baby Pins at 9c.

Ribbons at 19c.

4½ inch Silk Moire Ribbons—in a variety of shades as well as black. Ribbon that is worth every cent of 29c. Monday, per yard..... **19c**

5-inch Mousseline Taffeta Ribbons, special, per yard, 19c.

Special Values In Basement

The little prices will surely interest housekeepers in Monday's sale.

Garbage Can—with lid and bail handle—galvanized, 65c

Carpet Sweeper—good value at $2, special $1.48

Gas Stove—two air mixing burners, removable grate..... 98c

All Refrigerators at ⅓ Off.

Gas Range—4-hole closed top, god baker and broiler; nickel trimming; $18.00 value at..... $12.50

Folding Go-Carts—steel frame, veneered body; $3.00 value..... **$1.98**

½ Off Marked Price On All Porch Rockers.

Specials in Women's Shoes.

Women's $3 Shoes at $1.89. Made of vici kid, in button, lace or Blucher styles, turned or welt soles. A clearance sale of our $3 grades Monday at, per pair..... **$1.89**

Women's $3.50 Tan Oxfords at $1.98. Genuine tan Russia calfskin, in smartest styles. Also extremely desirable blucher oxfords. Sold all season at $3.50; the balance offered now at, per pair..... **$1.98**

Women's $3 Lace Shoes, $1.85. Made of box calf, with matt tops and military heels. A very serviceable $3 shoe to go at, per pair..... **$1.85**

Women's $3.50 Cross-Strapped Sandals, $1.98. All patent leather, with hand-turned soles. $3.50 footwear to be sacrificed at, per pair..... **$1.98**

Various Items at Cut Prices

There is money-saving in every one of these seasonable items, which the ladies' furnishing department is closing out Monday at sacrifice figures.

Women's 50c Hand Bags at 33c. Good leather bags, in different colors. Some with fittings inside. Choice of silver or gilt mountings. Regular 50c bags at..... **33c**

10c Japanese Fans, 2½c. Fine Japanese silk and colored fans, some with tassels and beads. Regular 10c fans to be closed out at..... **2½c**

50c Leather Belts, 33c. Crushed leather belts, in the latest styles. All colors and sizes. Leather covered buckles. Regular 50c belts closing out at..... **33c**

Women's 25c Hose Supporters, ½ Price. All colors, with extra strong elastic. Never before sold under 25c, reduced to ½ price..... **12½c**

Women's 25c Stock Collars, 14c. Plain white and trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also a few in Buster Brown styles. Regular 25c collars to be closed out at..... **14c**

Women's 39c and 50c Lisle Gloves, 18c. Plain or lace lisle gloves, in black, tan, grey and white. 39c and 50c qualities to go at, per pair..... **18c**

2 and 4-hole White Pearl Buttons; 5c grade, per dz., 2 1-2c.

Millinery at Little Prices

New Autumn fashions at tempting prices—the remaining summer millinery to be closed out at deeply cut prices as to appear almost ridiculous.

Black Pleated Silk Hats.—The newest ideas for early fall wear, in Turbans large brim effects. Well-made and specially priced at

$1.25, $148 & $1.98

Hand-Made Turbans of chenille braid and pleated chiffon. The most beautiful ideas of the new season very attractively priced at..... **$5.00**

Autumn Ready-to-Wear Hats to go with the new tailored suits. Exceedingly smart and up-to-the-minute ideas in a wide range of materials and trimmings. Priced at..... **$1.98, $2.98 and $3.98**

Any Summer Trimmed Hat in the house, containing values actually up to $15. Making a clean sweep at sacrifice price of..... **$2.50**

Clearance of Ready-to-Wear Hats.—Values up to $6, in very clever and dressy effects. Choice at..... **75c**

Infants' Wear

Any Child's Hat at ½ Price.—Choice of any child's hat in our entire stock, including Leghorns, Tuscans and Milan braids, trimmed with ribbons and flowers, at a reduction from the marked price of..... **½ Off**

Infants' Bedford Coats, ribbon, braid and Cluny lace trimmed deep cape. Closing out values up to $2 and $3 at the Sale Price of..... **$1.69**

Negligees

Kimonos and Dressing Sacques in plain colors, stripes and neat figures. Closing out garments that sold at $1 and $1.25 at the remarkable low Sale Price of..... **69c**

$1 and $1.75 Wrappers, 75c.—Made of light lawns, in neat stripes and figures. Never intended to sell under $1 and many $1.75, choice Monday at Sale Price of..... **75c**

Final Clearance of Underwear

Keenly reduced prices rule on the balance of our women's underwear.

Women's 75c Vests, 48c.—Low neck and sleeveless, with crocheted yokes. Closing out 75c grades at Sale Price of..... **48c**

Women's Umbrella Drawers.—Knit umbrella drawers, trimmed with wide lace. All reduced to, pair..... **45c**

69c Corset Covers, 45c. Made of nainsook, lace trimmed, beading and ribbon. Always 69c. Monday..... **45c**

Women's Petticoats, cambric top, lawn flounce, lace trimmed, embroidery ruffle. Choice..... **$1.25**

Men's Autumn Attire is Ready

A complete and representative advance showing of Fall Fashions in ready-to-wear clothing is now ready for their inspection. The tailoring and general character of these garments reaches a standard higher than ever attained before and not to be equaled in ready-to-wear attire. Perfection is our watchword, and the most skilled cutters, tailors and buyers have been working hard for months past to make this line the finest in America. Suits and Overcoats from..... **$10 to $35**

The balance of our Summer Clothing at 30% to 50% reductions—Worth investigating.

Sale of Boys' School Wear

$3 Suits at $1.69. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and crashes, in sailor-blouse, Norfolk and double-breasted styles. Pants have patent waistband and taped seams. Ages 3 to 16 years. Very desirable garments, reduced to..... **$1.69**

$3.90 and $5 Suits, $2.55. All-wool materials, in wanted styles. Ages 2½ to 16. Monday..... **$2.55**

$1.39 and $1.50 Wash Suits, 79c. Good washable Galateas, cheviots and crashes, in sailor-blouse, Russian-blouse and kilt effects. Ages 2 to 8. All the best colorings, at Sale Price of..... **79c**

Boys' Knee Pants. Plain or fancy cheviots, in ages 3 to 15. Well-made trousers reduced to 3 pairs for $1, or, per pair..... **35c**

Trunk Dept.

Special for Monday.

Dresser Trunks—heavy bass wood box, canvas covered, fitted with five trays, linen lined. All trimmings riveted, iron center bands and sheet iron bottom. Finest trunk ever offered at..... **$10**

Steamer Trunks—canvas covered, iron bound, hardwood slats, heavy lock, bolt and hinges. Specially reduced to..... **$4.20**

Duck Covered Trunks—wrapped slats protected by brass clamps, heavy brass lock, bolts and dowels. Extra heavy and fibre bound. A matchless trunk, 32 inch size..... **$6.20**

Each size larger 40c more.

"Pegamoid" Suit Cases—linen lined, steel frame and three hinges. Strongly-made suit case reduced to..... **$3.19**

24-inch Cowhide Suit Cases, linen lined, special $4.50.

Straw Hats Must Go---Other Specials

Choice of Any Straw Hat in the House, 50c.

A sweeping clearance of all our men's, boys' and children's fine Milan, Mackinaw, Manila and Sennet braid hats. All the leading shapes of the season—nothing reserved. Hats which sold at $1, $2 and $3, choice at..... **50c**

Boys' new Fall Caps, 23c.

Hammocks ½ Price

$7.98	Hammocks, now	$3.99.
$6.48	Hammocks, now	$3.24.
$5.98	Hammocks, now	$2.99.
$4.98	Hammocks, now	$2.49.
$4.48	Hammocks, now	$2.24.
75c	Hammocks, now	38c.

Sale of 50c Suspenders at ½ Price.

These high-grade suspenders in just the patterns and quality which most men want, to be closed out at just half price..... **25c**

Men's $1.50 White Shirts, $1. Extraordinary offering of new white pleated negligee shirts. Our regular $1.50 line, and superior to most makes at that price. All sizes from 13½ to 18. They are going Monday at, each... **$1.00**

Men's Balbriggan Underwear. Fancy Balbriggan underwear, in many colors. Closing out our regular 50c quality Monday at Sale Price of..... **29c**

Solomon's — Solomon's

All the City News
All the County News
All the State News
All the Domestic News
All the Foreign News
All the News All the Time

In... THE GAZETTE

DAILY AND SUNDAY

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1904. SIX PAGES.

FINDERS NEVER KEEPERS THERE

Honest Salesmen Who Find That an Old Adage Does Not Apply to Them.

TREASURE TROVE GOES ASTRAY

"Finding pocketbooks makes a lot of trouble for us," said the salesman in a large store. "You might think that I would like to pick up a purse containing a sizeable sum of money, not that you would suspect me of an intention to keep it, but because you think that the owner might not show up, and, therefore, under the law of man and of morality, the money would belong to me. But it doesn't always work out that way. Of course, if I find a pocketbook left behind by a customer I take it to the room for lost articles, where it is supposed to remain until the owner appears and identifies the property, when it is returned to him or her.

"Theoretically, after a certain period has elapsed, the pocketbook and the money ought to be given to the finder after it has been properly advertised and the loser still fails to put in a claim, but of all the salesmen or saleswomen in any store who have found a purse with money I have never heard of a single one enjoying the proceeds of the find, and I am morally certain that there have been occasions when lost money was not claimed by the owner. You see, if the finder wants to keep track of his treasure trove he has to go to the office to inquire if the property has been claimed. On the first few trips the man in charge is friendly enough, but after a while he gets surly; intimates that you wish the owner might never be found, and altogether he assumes a manner that convinces you that he wants the money himself if the owner does not show up. Maybe the boss hears you asking, and if it happens too often he is apt to suspect your honesty, forgetting that you were honest enough to turn in the money and that you are the one to whom it belongs if the owner cannot be found. So, after a while you cease haunting the office, and although you may have your suspicions when you see the man in charge of lost articles indulging in unwonted expenditure you content yourself with a bitter smile and a reflection that the money would have done you just as much good.

"There are other troubles. Usually when we pick up something valuable a customer sees us and then we have to watch to prevent the wrong person from getting it. We dare not examine it too openly, if it is an article of jewelry; we dare not count the money, if it's a purse or pocketbook we find, for somebody may see us counting the money and then easily identify as his or her own something that belongs elsewhere. Now, watch!"

The salesman drew from his pocket a worn, fat purse and laid it down on the counter with a corner peeping out under a fold of cloth. Five feet away stood a woman making purchases from another salesman. Presently she saw the purse and gradually edged towards it, meanwhile keeping up a run of comment on the goods and their prices. Just as she was about to cover the purse with her handkerchief the first salesman extended his hand and dexterously plucked it from the counter.

"Somebody lost a purse," he remarked. "Looks as if it might contain a considerable sum." And turning his back he opened the purse and examined its apparent contents. "How much is in it?" said the woman. "Three $5 bills, a $5 and a $10 gold piece," he replied. "Oh," he ejaculated, "I oughtn't to have told you how much."

The woman concluded her business and walked out. A 12-year-old boy, who had been standing near started after her, but she paid no attention to him. The boy caught hold of her dress and ambled out behind her.

"That's her boy," said the salesman, "but she doesn't want us to know it. Probably she thinks we won't recognize him the next time we see him. Wait for developments."

Five minutes elapsed, and suddenly the boy hurried in. "Did anybody find a purse?" he asked, breathlessly.

"Yes," said the salesman.

"My mother lost her's," said the boy.

"What kind of a purse was it and how much was in it?" queried the clerk.

"Three $5 bills, a $5 and a $10 gold piece."

"Somebody claimed it two minutes ago and went away with it," replied the salesman.

"Oh," said the boy, and he walked away, dazed.

CLOTHIER OFFERED SUIT TO SECURE RAILROAD PASS

Merchant Was Willing to Give Goods Worth $30 for Mystic Piece of Paper to Reach Philadelphia.

"A well-known clothier came into my office the other day and offered me the best suit of clothes in his store if I would get him a railroad pass to Philadelphia and return," said a clerk in Director Bigelow's office yesterday. "An excursion ticket to Philadelphia and return can be purchased for $10, and I was offered a suit that might sell for $25 or $30. The man who made the offer was perfectly sincere. There are many such applicants here for railroad passes, and people who have plenty of money and can easily pay railroad fare.

"The explanation of this queer offer is that this clothier wanted the pass simply to display to his friends and acquaintances and make them believe that he has a pull with the administration. They are willing to pay full railroad fare to get a pass.

"I know of many such cases," said Councilman Helmold, who was listening. "I know a wealthy man who says that his wife refuses to go away for the summer unless she can ride on a pass. She wants to show it to her friends and tell them that her husband has influence at the City hall."

Lands and Acreage.

In the states of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana corn, cotton, truck, stock and general farm lands can be purchased very cheap along the line of the only double-track railroad in the south. Best markets in the United States. We secure lands for homeseekers or for colonies at lowest prices. For free descriptive matter and full particulars address

E. A. RICHTER,
Pass. and Land Agt., Illinois Central R. R., 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

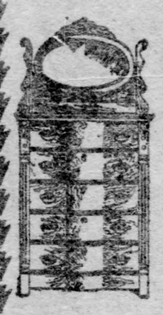
To Make You Feel Right

take a delightful Sunday outing up the beautiful Monongahela valley. Sidewheel steamers Columbia and Woodward leave foot of Smithfield street Sundays at 8:30 a. m., to meet down boat. Fare $1.50. Meals on boat. Fare to Morgantown and return, including meals and berth, $5. Telephone, Bell Court 2558; P. & A., Main 2915.

Last $5.00 Excursion to Niagara Falls and Return, Saturday, August 27th Via B. R. & P. Ry.

Tickets good five days, trains leave depot, end 9th street bridge, Allegheny, 9 a. m. and 10 p. m., city time. Get your tickets and Pullman reservations at ticket office, 504 Smithfield street, or P. & W. depot, Allegheny.

THIS CHIFFONIER ONE DOLLAR



down. Handsome, well-made, nicely finished, worth $17; Spear's price $11; have it charged. The Chiffonier will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

Chiffonier worth $25 for $16.00; have it charged, will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Chiffonier worth $9 for $6; have it charged; it will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar..... $1

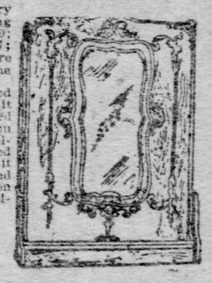
SPEAR & CO

908 and 910 PENN AVENUE.

This Folding Bed ONE DOLLAR

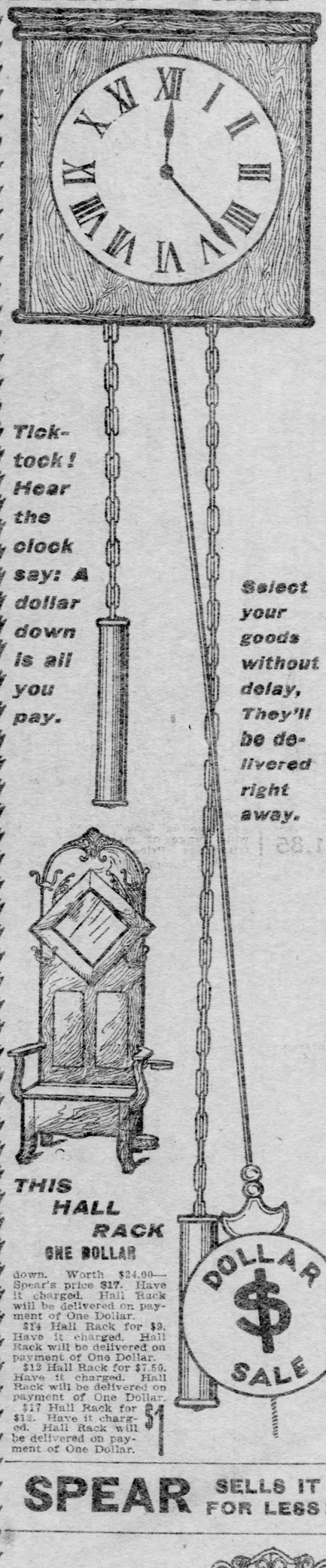
down. This is a very up-to-date Folding Bed; worth $48.00; Spear's price $27; delivered anywhere on payment of One Dollar.

$20 Folding Bed for $11. Have it charged. Folding bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $35 Folding Bed for $22. Have it charged. Folding bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.



$1

EVERY TIME THE CLOCK TICKS YOU SAVE A DOLLAR AT SPEAR'S SEMI-ANNUAL DOLLAR SALE



Tick-tock! Hear the clock say: A dollar down is all you pay.

Select your goods without delay, They'll be delivered right away.

Every minute while the dollar sale lasts is a golden opportunity. Don't hesitate. Don't delay. It will be six months before you will again be able to buy so much for a dollar if you miss this sale. Get this fact hard and fast in your mind. You can select anything in the line of furniture or carpets in the entire establishment, pay one dollar down and the goods will be delivered to you right away. It's wonderful. Nobody but Spear ever made such an offer. And Spear does it only twice a year. Now is the time. Come quickly. Sale continues all this week.

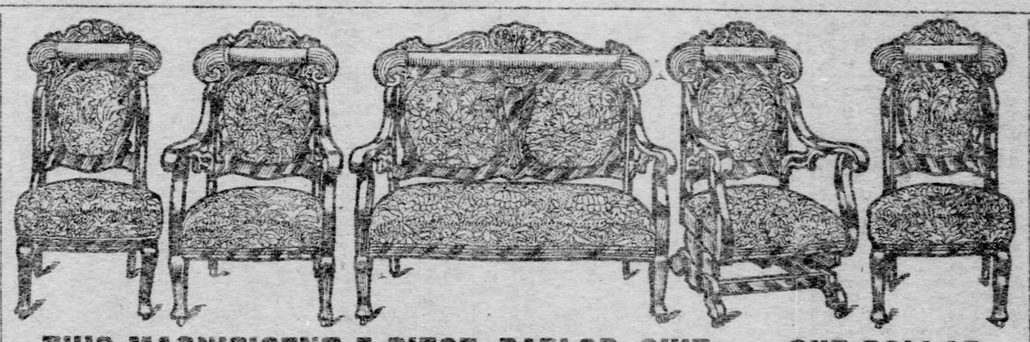
Fancy Oak Wardrobe One Dollar

down; large size, strongly made and nicely finished, worth $15; our price is 10.50.

Have it charged; delivered to you on payment of one dollar.

VELOUR COUCH ONE DOLLAR

down; worth $12; covered with fancy velour, for $8, which you can pay in small weekly or monthly payments. $1



THIS MAGNIFICENT 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT ONE DOLLAR

down. Beautifully upholstered in velour, brocatelle, etc., mahogany finish frame; sell in other stores for $60; Spear's price $35, which you pay in small weekly or monthly payments; have the suit charged; it will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1

$30 five-piece Parlor Suit for $19; have it charged; suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.
$60 five-piece Parlor Suit for $65; have it charged; suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.
$35 five-piece Parlor Suit for $24; have it charged; suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.... $1

Gas Range One Dollar

down. A lovely baker, worth $33. Spear's price $19. Have it charged. Range will be delivered on payment of one dollar $1

China Closet One Dollar

down. One of the handsomest ever made and actually worth $50. Spear's price is $35 and you can pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. $1

THIS SPLENDID ROCKER ONE DOLLAR.

down. A strongly built rocker. Worth $5. Spear's price $2.98. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.

CARPETS of Any Quality or Size **ONE DOLLAR**

down on every purchase amounting to $10. It makes no difference whether you want the richest and most elegant carpet in the stock or one of moderate price—the largest and finest stock of carpets in the State to choose from and on any $10 purchase you pay down only One Dollar $1

Brussels Carpets, regular 75c a yard quality; Spear & Co.'s price 48c
Brussels Carpets, generally sold at $1.00 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price 79c
Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price 35c
Ingrain Carpets, worth 85c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price 60c
Velvet Carpets, worth $1.15 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price 70c
Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price $1.00
Axminster Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price 90c
English Wilton Carpets, worth $1.75 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price $1.25

BEAUTIFUL RUGS ONE DOLLAR DOWN

Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, always popular, choicest patterns; Spear's price $16.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.
Rich Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, soft and beautifully blended colors; Spear's price $22.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, choice new patterns, bright colors; Spear's price $13.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.
Fine Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, heavy and firm, all good patterns, Spear's price $11. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.... $1

THIS LIBRARY TABLE ONE DOLLAR

down. Worth $7. Spear's price $3.75. Have it charged. Table will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

THIS EXQUISITE BEDROOM SUIT ONE DOLLAR

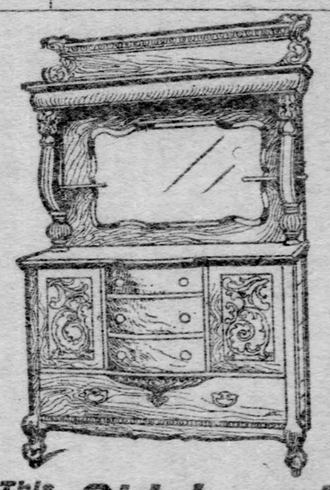
down. Rich in appearance, worth $40; Spear's price $26. Have it charged; pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments; suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

Bedroom suit worth $25 for $16; have it charged; suit will be delivered you on payment of One Dollar.

Bedroom suit worth $50.00 for $35; have it charged, suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1

NO MATTER WHAT OTHERS PROMISE YOU, SPEAR WILL DO BETTER.

THE STORE THAT MADE PENN AVENUE FAMOUS.



This Fine Sideboard ONE DOLLAR

down; an elegant Sideboard, well worth $35. Spear's price $23. You can have it charged; the Sideboard delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Sideboard worth $60 for $45; have it charged—it will be delivered on paying One Dollar.

Sideboard worth $75 for $50; have it charged; it will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1

THIS HALL RACK ONE DOLLAR

down. Worth $24.00—Spear's price $17. Have it charged. Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

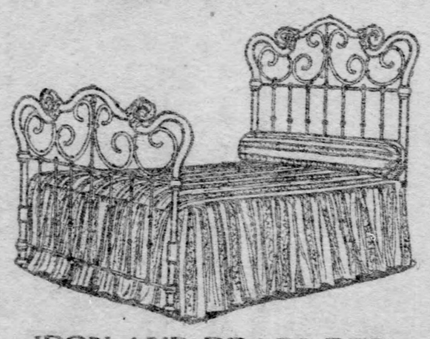
$14 Hall Rack for $9. Have it charged. Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

$12 Hall Rack for $7.50. Have it charged. Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

$17 Hall Rack for $12. Have it charged. Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1

DOLLAR $ SALE

SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS!

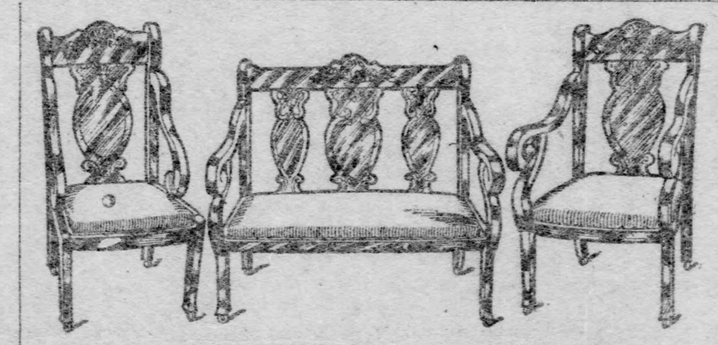


IRON AND BRASS BED ONE DOLLAR

down. A really handsome bed; worth $18.00. Spear's price $10.50. Have it charged; bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Iron Bed worth $6 for $3.75. Have it charged; Bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Brass Bed worth $55 for $37. Have it charged; Bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1

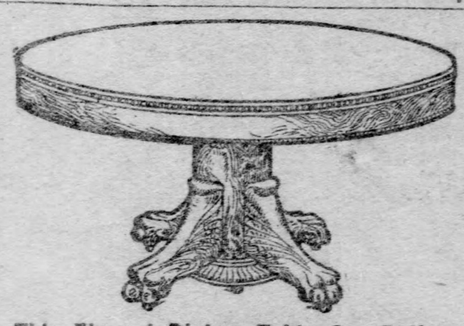


This Fine 3-Piece Leather Parlor Suit ONE DOLLAR

down. A superb Suit. Worth $75. Spear's price $53. Have it charged; suit will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

$24 three-piece Suit for $16. Have it charged; suit will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

$35 three-piece Suit for $24. Have it charged; suit will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1



This Elegant Dining Table One Dollar

down. Solid oak, strongly made, finely finished; actual value $35; Spear's price is $22, and you can have it charged; the table will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Round Top Dining Table, worth $12 for $7.50; have it charged; delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Extension Table, worth $25 for $17; have it charged; table will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1

SPEAR & CO., 908-910 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Household Credit & Auction Co.

815 PENN AVENUE.

A GREAT SNAP IN

SHOPWORN FURNITURE AND MISFIT CARPETS

WE MUST UNLOAD

We caught the big dealers short. They had more shopworn furniture and misfit carpets than we could well take care of without crowding us. They insisted, however, and we bought. Well, it was a great snap. We bought everything at ridiculously low prices. But we are terribly crowded. We must unload at once for our big store is so full we can't move. We will dispose of these bargains at great bargains to you. The highest grade furniture made, only slightly shopworn, and the finest carpets that happen to be misfits are going at whatever they will bring. You will buy when you see these bargains. There is no doubt about that. All we want is for you to come at once. First come best served.

SPECIAL

60 sample Mattresses to fit any size bed, a little soiled, worth $3.00 to $10.00, for this week..... $1.49

40 sample Springs to fit any size bed, sold regularly from $2 to $5 each, this week..... 95c

20 pairs of Pillows, slightly soiled, worth $2 each, for this week only..... 49c

35 Remnants of Oilcloth. Sold in other stores for 90c a yard. Our price this week, 15c a yard

Odds and Ends In Furniture

30 slightly shopworn Refrigerators. Sold in other stores for $6. Our price this week..... $3.75

28 slightly shopworn Go-Carts. Sold in other stores for $5. Our price this week... $2.98

7 Sideboards, solid oak, large mirror, latest pattern, worth $60, this week... $19.50

8 Extension Tables, solid oak, massive legs, sold everywhere at $15, our special price for this week..... $4.98

18 Rockers, solid oak, slightly shopworn, sell regularly for $3 to $5, for this week only.. 98c

10 Bedroom Suits, solid oak, would be a bargain at $30, our price for this week only..... $14.75

16 Parlor Suits, upholstered in genuine velvet, all colors and patterns, mahogany frames, worth $57.60, this week only..... $19.50

26 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, including all the newest styles, worth $5 to $10 each, for this week..... $2.98

12 Chiffoniers, oak, large size, very ornamental, worth $9, our special price for this week only..... $4.50

70 Dining Room Chairs, oak, a trifle shopworn, worth 80c each, this week only..... 30c

CARPETS!

This Is the Only Place Where You Can Get Bargains in New and Genuine Misfit Carpets.

3 BIG SPECIALS.

23 Ingrain Misfit Carpets, slightly soiled, from 20 to 30 yards in each, would be a bargain at 50c a yard, this week,

19c a Yard

38 Brussels Misfit Carpets, a little soiled, 18 to 25 yards in each, a special bargain for this week,

32½c a Yard

25 Velvet Misfit Carpets to fit any size room, slightly soiled, but a bargain at $1 a yard; for this week,

52½c a Yard

ROOM RUGS

11 Heavy Ingrain Rugs, all sizes, slightly soiled, sold in other stores for $10 to $12, our special price this week.... $4.98

6 Extra Heavy Brussels and Velvet Rugs, size 9x12, sold elsewhere for $20 and $30. Our special price for this week..... $11.50

22 Very Fine Oriental Rugs, size 9x12, slightly soiled, sold in other stores for $50, for this week only..... $14.50

20 Hearth Rugs. Size 26 inches. Sold elsewhere for $3. Our price this week..... 75c

CASH OR CREDIT

Terms Arranged to Suit.

Young People Going Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Bring this ad. with you, so you get just the goods you want.

We are the only Dealers in genuine Misfit Carpets in the city.

Household Credit & Auction Co.

815 Penn Ave.

PITTSBURGH.

MATHEWSON AGAIN PROVED TOO CLEVER FOR THE PIRATE BATSMEN

POOR PLAYING BEAT THE PIRATES

Errors by Leach, Bransfield and Carisch Gave Giants All Their Runs.

AN OVATION TO FRED CLARKE

Christy Mathewson, the ex-Bucknell college boy, who is sharing the pitching honors with "Iron Man" Joe McGinnity for the New York team, once more showed his great skill when he held the hard-hitting Pirates to three basehits and shut that team out without a run in a game which the downfall of rain cut off at the end of the sixth inning. The final score was New York 5, Pittsburgh 0.

It was the Pirates' first appearance after their successful eastern trip, and there was a crowd of 8,120 present to bid the boys welcome. The crowd gave the Pirates, particularly the new men, McCormick and Cassidy, the glad hand when they appeared on the field, but the real ovation was held for Manager Clarke, and when the disabled leader of the Pirates limped on the field with the aid of a cane the reception tendered him was one of which he must have felt proud. Clarke tried to get onto the field without being seen and sneaked in under cover of the grandstand, but some of the occupants of the right wing of the grandstand noticed him and started the applause, which was soon joined in by every spectator present and kept up until Clarke was forced to remove his hat and he blushed like a school girl.

The game was nothing to brag about from the local standpoint, as the Pirates seemed to have sprung an attack of stage fright, which has been a common thing for them this season when there have been big crowds at the park, and particularly on Saturdays. The chief offenders were Leach, Bransfield and Carisch, whose mileplays were responsible for all the visitors' runs and victory. Sam Leever started in to pitch for the home team, and his work would have been all right had his support been anywhere near what it should have been, but it was not and this upset the schoolmaster and made him so nervous that a change was made after the second inning, and Patsy Flaherty substituted, but he fared little better than Leever. Leach's error in the first inning gave the Giants two runs to start with, and errors by Bransfield in the third and Carisch in the fifth gave them their other three runs.

Mathewson, on the other hand, was given the kind of support that his grand pitching deserved, and it is doubtful had the game gone to its limit if the Pirates would have been able to get a run across the plate, so clever was the pitching of the Giant twirler and so clean was his support. It might also be remarked that Umpire Bob Emslie, who was giving the decisions on the bases, was a contributor to the Giants' success, as he allowed Bresnahan to pull off a trick in the first inning which helped his team a lot. At the time Bresnahan was on first by reason of a single to left. Browne, the next batter, drove the ball at Ritchey and there was a sure double play, but Bresnahan got a death grip on Ritchey and prevented his making the throw to first. Emslie was not looking, but was paying attention to first base, and the claim of interference was not allowed.

The Giants started off with two runs in the first, which Bresnahan led off with a single, but was forced at second, and there would have been a double play had the umpire been paying attention to his business. Browne, who forced Bresnahan at second, was allowed to stay on first, and he went to third when McGann poked a lucky two-bagger in right. Mertes, the next batter, drove the ball at Leach, who attempted to get Browne at the plate, but his throw was wild, the ball going to the grandstand, allowing both Browne and McGann to score. In the second inning Gilbert and Bowerman singled in succession, but sharp fielding prevented any runs from being scored, a double play by Beaumont and Wagner helping the team out of an ugly hole.

As the Giants were showing a fondness for the delivery of Leever, a change of pitchers was made, and Flaherty was sent to the rescue. Browne was the first batter to face the left-hander, and he singled to right. McGann tried for a sacrifice and Flaherty gathered the ball in and made the throw to Bransfield, but the first baseman dropped the ball and both runners were safe. A sacrifice by Mertes placed the runners on third and second, from which points they scored on Dahlen's single to middle field. In the fifth Devlin drew a base on balls, went to second on Gilbert's safe bunt, and scored when Carisch threw the ball to right field in an effort to catch Gilbert at first, the play being a very foolish one.

The Pirates had two chances to score, but could not get the run home. In the first Leach drew a base on balls, stole second and went to third on Ritchey's single to center, but was left there, as Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann executed a fast double play that retired the side. Again in the sixth there was a chance, when Flaherty reached first on Gilbert's error and got as far as third on an out and a single, and could have scored on Ritchey's fly out to Bresnahan, but was afraid to take the chance.

Considerable of the spectators' interest was centered in the work of the two new players, McCormick and Cassidy, who covered left and right fields. McCormick made by far the best showing of the two, though Cassidy had no chance to show what he could do in the fielding line, while McCormick had a difficult chance offered by Dahlen in the sixth inning, which he accepted in fine style. At bat Cassidy seemed weak, but this may be accounted for by nervousness in his first game on the home grounds. McCormick, on the other hand, secured one of the Pirates' three hits.

When the first New York batter was at the plate in the seventh inning the rain which had been threatening all afternoon came down so heavy that the players were chased from the field and the spectators from the open seats. The rain only lasted 15 minutes, but that was long enough to turn the playing field into a sea of mud and further play was out of the question. The score:

Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Leach 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	B'nahan m.	0	1	1	0	0
B'mont m.	0	1	5	1	0	Browne r.	2	1	1	0	0
Ritchey 2.	0	1	2	2	0	McGann 1.	2	1	7	0	0
Wagner s.	0	0	1	6	0	Mertes l.	0	0	2	0	0
Br'sfield 1	0	0	6	0	1	Dahlen s.	0	1	1	4	0
Cassidy r.	0	0	0	0	0	Devlin 3.	1	0	1	2	0
McCor'k.	1	0	1	0	0	Gilbert 2.	0	2	2	2	1
Carisch c.	0	0	2	6	1	Bowman c.	0	0	5	1	0
Leever p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mat'son p.	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty p.	0	0	0	4	0						
Totals.	0	3	18	3	3	Totals.	5	7	18	8	1

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5

Two-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Mertes. Stolen bases—Leach. Double plays—Beaumont and Wagner; Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann. First base on balls—Off Flaherty 1 (Devlin); off Mathewson 1 (Leach). Struck out—By Flaherty 1 (Mathewson); by Mathewson 2 (Beaumont, Cassidy). Hits—Off Leever 4 in 2 innings; off Flaherty 3 in 4 innings. Time—1:00. Umpires—Johnstone and Emslie.

Marshall's Muff Was Costly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A base on balls, an out and a muff by Marshall gave Chicago the only run in today's game. Both Wicker and McNichols put up a hard fight, but the former, although hit harder, had the better support. Tenney was put out of the game for objecting to a decision of the umpire. Attendance, 7,200. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Dexter m.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith 3.	0	0	0	2	0	Tenney 1.	0	0	4	0	0
Chance 1.	0	0	9	3	0	Abbichio s.	0	0	3	1	1
M'Carty m.	0	1	4	1	0	Cooley l.	1	1	0	0	0
Kling c.	0	1	7	1	0	Delehanty 3.	0	1	2	2	0
Evers 2.	0	0	2	2	0	Raymer 2.	0	2	1	8	0
Jones r.	0	0	0	0	0	Cannell r.	0	3	0	0	0
Pierce r.	0	0	2	0	0	Moran c.	0	0	5	2	0
Wicker p.	1	0	2	2	0	M'Nicol'll p.	0	0	0	3	0
						Marshall l.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals.	1	2	27	12	1	Totals.	0	8	24	15	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Raymer. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double play—Delehanty, Raymer and Tenney. Struck out—By Wicker 5, by McNicholl 3. First base on balls—Off McNicholl 4. Wild pitch—McNicholl. Time—1:36. Umpire—Zimmer.

Many Children Saw Reds Win.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand children saw today's game as the guests of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York	5	Pittsburgh	0
Chicago	1	Boston	0
Cincinnati	2	Philadelphia	1
St. Louis	8	Brooklyn	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	73	30	.709	St. Louis	56	50	.528
Chicago	62	39	.614	Boston	46	67	.374
Pittsburgh	60	42	.588	Brooklyn	37	68	.302
Cincinnati	62	45	.579	Philadelphia	37	78	.257

LEAGUE GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia clubs. Hahn was hit harder than Fraser, but won his game through superior support. Attendance, 12,500. Score:

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kelley l.	0	0	10	1	1	Thomas m.	1	1	3	1	0
Seym'r m.	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason 2.	0	1	5	4	1
Sebring r.	1	1	2	0	0	Wolv'ton 3.	0	3	0	2	0
Odwell l.	1	0	2	0	0	McGee r.	0	0	1	0	0
Steinf'dt 3.	0	0	1	1	0	Lush 1.	0	2	5	0	1
Corcoran s.	0	0	4	1	0	Titus l.	0	0	3	0	0
Huggins 2.	0	2	1	4	0	Donohue s.	0	1	3	0	1
Schlei c.	0	0	5	0	0	Doolin c.	0	0	1	5	1
Hahn p.	0	0	0	0	1	Fraser p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Roth	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	2	3	27	13	2	Totals.	1	10	24	10	3

*Batted for Fraser in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen bases—Schlei, Seymour, Gleason, Steinfeldt. Double play—Kelley and Corcoran. Bases on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Fraser, 6. Sacrifice hits—McGee, Fraser, Corcoran. Hit with ball—By Fraser, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Fraser, 4. Time—1:52. Umpire—Kennedy.

Scanlon Was Very Wild.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—St. Louis defeated Brooklyn in the first game of the series in a loosely played exhibition. Scanlon was unsteady and had to be taken out in the fifth inning, with the bases full. Nichols was hit freely, but kept his game well in hand. Attendance 5,900. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Shay, s.	2	2	2	4	2	Ges'ler, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Shan'n, r.	1	1	3	0	0	Dillon, l.	0	1	10	3	0
Beckley, 1.	0	1	7	0	0	Lumley, r.	1	2	0	0	0
Brain, 2.	2	1	4	0	0	She'ard, 1.	0	1	4	5	0
Grady, c.	1	1	7	1	1	Strang, 2.	0	2	6	2	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	Babb, s.	0	0	2	1	0
Barclay, l.	1	1	0	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	8	1	2
Burke, 3.	1	2	1	1	0	Jordan, 3.	0	0	2	3	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Scanlon, p.	0	0	1	2	0
						Cronin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	8	10	27	12	4	Totals.	3	10	24	13	2

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	—8	

Two-base hits—Lumley, Brain. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double play—Shay and Beckley. Stolen bases—Shay, Shannon. Hit by pitched ball—Barclay, Dillon. Wild pitch—Nichols. Bases on balls—Off Nichols 1, off Scanlon 3, off Cronin 1. Struck out—By Nichols 4, by Scanlon 2, by Cronin 2. Hits—Off Scanlon, 5 in 4½ innings; off Cronin, 5 in 3½ innings. Time of game—1:38. Umpires—Carpenter and Moran.

DOUBLE HEADER WILL BE PLAYED TOMORROW

Pirates and Giants Are Booked for Two Warm Contests—Phillippe and McGinnity to Fight It Out.

As Pittsburgh has a postponed game with New York to be disposed of here, Manager Clarke decided to play a double-header at Exposition park tomorrow afternoon, the first game beginning at 2 o'clock.

The pitchers for Pittsburgh will not be decided until the various candidates warm up tomorrow afternoon, but it is almost certain that Phillippe will pitch one of the games. Leever may go in the other. It was argued by Manager Clarke that the schoolmaster was not at fault for the start the Giants got in yesterday's game. McGraw does not give any intimation of his plans for the double-header, but it would be a good guess that Iron-Man McGinnity will be called upon to do some of the work, and there may be a pitchers' battle. The twirlers are alike in many ways, being cool, shrewd and plucky.

Groundkeeper O'Maley will early tomorrow make some improvements in the infield, suggested by Ritchey and Wagner. The Pirates believe that the alleged deceptive work of the former groundskeeper, which necessitated the sodding of the field close to second base, prevents the players from covering as much ground as they do away from home. The sod will be removed.

Interest in the Pittsburgh-New York series is not confined to the two cities. The telegraph company has received requests for special wires to Chicago and elsewhere for the remaining contests.

Harry Smith, who was hurt in Boston last week is expected to report here tomorrow. Since the accident he has been resting at his home in Massillon.

Cassiday did not have many opportunities to display his speed. He struck out the first time up and his second appearance, which was in the fifth round, he grounded out to McGann.

Mike Donlin looks strange in a New York uniform. His swaggering walk, however, was readily recognized by the spectators, some jeering him instead of giving him the glad hand.

Dummy Taylor tried to "butt" into the game as a coacher, but the umpires would not stand for his being on the line and sent him to the bench.

With Leach on third and Ritchey on first in the opening round and one out, Wagner hit the first pitched ball, telescoping Ritchey at second and himself at first. Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann being the executioners.

When Bowerman caught Bransfield's foul fly in front of the grandstand he feigned a hard throw into the stand because the occupants hooted him. No one was scared at Bowerman's alleged funny move, but he came in for a round of sarcastic remarks.

Ritchey laughed heartily when Bransfield slipped and missed Devlin's easy foul fly. Bowman, who was on the coaching line, tried to make fun of "Kitty," but no attention was paid to the Giant.

Central League Games.

MARION, Aug. 20.—Marion and Wheeling broke even in a double header today. The first was a pitchers' battle. In the second timely hitting won for Wheeling. Score:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Marion	0	0	1
Wheeling	1	0	0

Batteries—Myers and Shannon; Miller and Westlake.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Marion	1	0	1
Wheeling	2	1	0

Batteries—Collins and Shannon; Hanlon and Westlake.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 20.—Fort Wayne took both games of a double header from Dayton today. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Fort Wayne	0	0	0
Dayton	0	1	0

Batteries—Alberts and Ostedlek; Smith and Hawkins.

SOUTH BEND, Aug. 20.—South Bend took both games from Evansville today. The second game was called in the eighth inning in order to allow Evansville to catch a train. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
South Bend	0	0	0
Evansville	2	0	0

Batteries—Smith and Andrews; Williams and Cross.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
South Bend	0	4	1
Evansville	0	0	0

Batteries—Christian and Andrews; Dahl and Cross.

Highland Up Against It.

The Highland A. C. was shut out without a hit yesterday at Avalon. Score:

A.V.F.D.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	H. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Delp 3.	2	1	2	4	0	Slevin s.	0	0	0	1	0
Hallett c.	3	2	7	2	0	Johnson 1.	0	0	2	0	1
Ralston s.	2	1	1	0	1	Wheat'y 2.	0	0	3	2	1
Place r.	3	3	1	0	0	Slevin m.	0	0	4	2	2
Da'herty 2.	2	3	1	3	1	Rankin 3.	0	0	3	3	1
Taylor p.	4	3	0	8	1	Cotton l.	0	0	0	0	1
Rob'son m.	2	1	0	0	0	Donahue r.	0	0	1	1	0
Da'herty l.	2	2	0	0	0	Barrett c.	0	0	8	2	0
Speer 1.	3	2	15	0	0	Gapen p.	0	0	3	0	0
Totals.	23	18	27	17	3	Totals.	0	0	24	11	6

Avalon	1	3	1	6	2	3	1	6	x	—23	
Highland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Rain Stopped Tennis Tourney.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The national tennis tournament today was postponed until Monday because of rain.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE SIX INNING GAME

LYNCH IS NOW LEAGUE'S LEADER

The Tall Pitcher Stands at Top, but Has Taken Part in Far Less Games Than Others.

THE PIRATES REAL LEADERS

By failing to get their customary number of hits per times at bat both Wagner and Chance fell off a few points in their averages since last week, on the other hand, good hitting sent Lynch and Grady up a few points, and in this report they both lead the two hard-hitting players of Pittsburgh and Chicago. Although Wagner is now in third place, the credit of having a leader at the top still remains with the champions, for Lynch leads the league with Grady second. Wagner, although at third place, still retains his wonderful record of leading in nearly every department of the game.

Since last week Beaumont has made rapid strides and today is only two hits behind Wagner. The great center fielder has made 131 hits, against Wagner's 133. There are now 13 players with 100 or more hits and six with 99, so that it will be only a short time until the majority will have made a century number of hits. Wagner, as reported last week, leads in runs with 78, against Huggins' 74, and also leads in hits with 133, in doubles with 33; stolen bases with 43; total bases with an even 200, and extra bases with 6. Lumley and Kelley are tied with 12 triples, and Chance and Dolan have made 6 home runs, against Lumley's 7. In sacrifice hits Shannon leads with 25, with Gleason second with 22.

In the pitchers' table Wiltse still leads, being the only player with a clean record. McGinnity and Flaherty are still second and third. The champions lead in both batting and fielding, having moved up in both departments since last week. The complete records of all players who have played in 10 or more games up to and including the games of last Thursday follows:

	G.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
Lynch, Pittsburgh	14	5	16	0	1	.364
Grady, St. Louis	90	29	75	3	5	.362
Wagner, Pittsburgh	100	78	133	43	2	.353
Chance, Chicago	90	76	112	31	11	.352
Donlin, New York	65	47	87	23	3	.349
Beckley, St. Louis	93	61	122	11	8	.328
Hawley, New York	24	7	12	0	0	.324
Wiltse, New York	16	7	12	0	0	.324
Beaumont, Pittsburgh	100	68	131	22	15	.315
Jones, Chicago	71	35	75	11	3	.306
O'Neil, St. Louis	19	8	18	0	3	.305
Seymour, Cincinnati	86	50	108	3	2	.304
Clarke, Pittsburgh	70	51	84	3	1	.303
Kelly, Cincinnati	91	60	99	12	12	.300
Odwell, Cincinnati	14	8	28	3	1	.297
Thomas, Philadelphia	92	57	99	12	5	.297
Leach, Pittsburgh	93	55	111	14	3	.288
Smoot, St. Louis	91	46	98	18	11	.283
Shay, St. Louis	61	33	62	24	3	.288
Cooley, Boston	94	33	94	11	0	.286
Bresnahan, New York	73	53	75	9	1	.281
Gilbert, Cincinnati	94	58	88	31	9	.279
Lumley, Brooklyn	102	55	114	20	7	.278
McGee, Philadelphia	45	16	40	4	3	.282
Devlin, New York	93	66	99	22	17	.281
Shannon, St. Louis	105	67	111	29	28	.280
Gessler, Brooklyn	41	17	43	7	1	.280
Dolan, Cincinnati	99	71	100	14	11	.278
Abbattichio, Boston	106	52	104	17	10	.278
Dahlen, New York	93	59	99	33	12	.277
Tenney, Boston	100	54	100	12	15	.277
Farrell, St. Louis	98	58	106	9	5	.272
Hulswelt, Philadelphia	72	18	68	4	9	.272
Slagle, Chicago	88	58	97	20	3	.270
Browne, New York	101	68	108	13	21	.269
Mertes, New York	101	55	97	36	13	.269
Casey, Chicago	103	58	109	16	13	.268
Brain, St. Louis	86	35	89	15	11	.268
Wolverton, Philadelphia	81	34	84	14	7	.267
Evers, Chicago	102	35	98	16	12	.266
Sebring, Cincinnati	88	28	92	8	1	.266
Delehanty, Boston	95	34	91	19	2	.264
Babb, Brooklyn	104	38	95	25	8	.262
Doolin, Philadelphia	68	28	56	6	4	.259
McCormick, Pittsburgh	66	32	59	11	0	.258
Gilbert, New York	101	46	84	22	17	.257
Stelnfeldt, Cincinnati	50	15	44	5	7	.256
Smith, Pittsburgh	47	17	36	5	3	.255
McCarthy, Chicago	79	28	76	6	7	.253
Gleason, Philadelphia	105	43	104	6	22	.253
Dobbs, Brooklyn	84	36	81	8	9	.252
Geier, Boston	99	31	99	11	2	.252
Kling, Chicago	82	31	80	6	10	.251
Dirrick, Boston	81	17	79	1	0	.250
Searfoss St. Louis	22	6	17	0	0	.250
Duffy, Philadelphia	11	8	8	8	1	.250
Huggins, Chicago	82	74	83	6	9	.248
Phelps, Pittsburgh	42	24	36	2	0	.247
Titus, Philadelphia	82	40	77	6	9	.247
Leever, Pittsburgh	22	6	15	0	2	.244
Dilion, Brooklyn	85	21	78	7	6	.245
Lush, Philadelphia	53	22	45	4	1	.244
Roth, Philadelphia	52	21	42	6	8	.242
Needham, Boston	53	12	44	3	0	.241
Carisch, Pittsburgh	22	6	15	0	2	.240
Corcoran, Cincinnati	104	39	96	16	6	.238
Schlei, Cincinnati	63	17	50	8	2	.267
Ritchey, Pittsburgh	100	47	82	4	11	.236
Bowerman, New York	85	22	42	4	8	.235
Warner, New York	61	24	46	4	6	.235
Ewing, Cincinnati	18	4	13	1	0	.232
Bransfield, Pittsburgh	88	33	79	8	11	.230
Fisher, Boston	23	3	14	0	0	.230
Donohue, Philadelphia	27	7	22	5	0	.229
Jutter, Brooklyn	41	12	20	8	4	.224
Bergen, Brooklyn	68	14	54	2	5	.223
Peitz, Cincinnati	85	25	46	1	3	.220
Wicker, Chicago	39	19	25	3	3	.217
O'Neil, Chicago	36	6	23	0	1	.217
Flaherty, Pittsburgh	20	7	14	0	4	.215
Tinker, Chicago	92	35	70	28	6	.215
Weimer, Chicago	25	4	16	2	2	.213
Sheckard, Brooklyn	93	51	74	15	8	.213
Moran, Boston	68	18	52	5	2	.212
Barclay, St. Louis	98	29	69	18	8	.211
Dexter, Boston	75	24	58	5	4	.211
Taylor, St. Louis	29	6	19	3	1	.209
Burke, St. Louis	94	34	67	19	13	.209
Corridon, Philadelphia	23	4	15	0	1	.208
Cannell, Boston	75	23	56	9	5	.208
Williams, Chicago	45	15	31	7	3	.209
Rayner, Boston	104	26	73	10	16	.206
Mitchell, Philadelphia	23	9	18	1	2	.205
Kruger, Pittsburgh	34	19	26	6	6	.201
Diehl, Pittsburgh	10	6	6	3	2	.188
Mathewson, New York	35	10	17	8	8	.187
Cronin, Brooklyn	21	4	15	0	3	.184
McCormick, Brooklyn	98	25	60	20	5	.183
Duggleby, Phila	23	4	11	0	1	.180
Lundgren, Chicago	19	5	10	0	1	.179
Strang, Brooklyn	57	24	36	16	2	.178
McFarland, St. Louis	20	6	11	0	2	.177
Briggs, Chicago	22	3	11	0	1	.175
Barry, Chicago	58	17	35	9	3	.175
Woodruff, Cincinnati	83	19	56	9	11	.172
Willis, Boston	31	3	17	1	2	.170
Kellum, Cincinnati	81	13	42	2	1	.167
Hahn, Cincinnati	22	3	9	0	2	.166
Taylor, New York	27	6	13	0	4	.165
Nichols, St. Louis	23	4	11	0	0	.164
McGinnity, New York	38	7	15	1	10	.147
Harper, Cincinnati	23	9	11	2	1	.145
Suthoff, Philadelphia	20	4	8	0	2	.140
Jones, Brooklyn	33	6	13	3	3	.137
Jordan, Brooklyn	35	8	14	0	7	.129
Walker, Cincinnati	15	4	7	0	2	.128
Dunleavy, St. Louis	14	1	5	0	1	.128
Poole, Brooklyn	24	3	8	0	3	.125
Pittinger, Boston	27	1	10	0	1	.120
Frazer, Philadelphia	30	5	9	0	4	.114
Garvey, Brooklyn	22	0	7	0	2	.109
Phillippe, Brooklyn	17	3	6	0	1	.104
McLean, St. Louis	19	1	6	1	0	.102
Wilhelm, Boston	27	2	4	0	4	.063
Sparks, Philadelphia	17	2	3	0	0	.061
Miller, Pittsburgh	19	2	2	0	0	.043

CLUB BATTING RECORDS.

	G.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
Pittsburgh	100	487	907	123	88	.268
New York	104	524	881	190	123	.263
St. Louis	105	434	915	156	99	.263
Cincinnati	108	509	922	111	86	.256
Chicago	104	415	883	152	80	.255
Boston	106	343	830	99	63	.242
Philadelphia	105	366	828	82	83	.237
Brooklyn	104	340	738	136	77	.219

CLUB FIELDING RECORDS.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	Ave.
Pittsburgh	100	2752	1362	191	4305	.956
St. Louis	105	2778	1391	196	4365	.955
New York	104	2816	1441	199	4230	.953
Chicago	104	2774	1396	226	4396	.950
Cincinnati	108	2745	1313	213	4271	.950
Brooklyn	104	2813	1368	224	4365	.948
Boston	106	2832	1346	245	4423	.945
Philadelphia	105	2769	1343	281	4393	.934

PITCHERS' RECORD.

	W.	L.	Shutouts. W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Wiltse	6	0	1	0	0	1000
McGinnity	23	5	7	1	2	.821
Flaherty	14	4	5	1	0	.778
Harper	17	5	2	2	1	.773
Hawley	26	2	1	1	1	.765
Nichols	18	6	2	0	1	.727
Case	5	2	1	1	0	.714
Kellum	14	6	1	2	1	.700
Briggs	13	6	2	2	0	.684
Wicher	11	6	2	0	0	.647
Walker	9	5	1	1	0	.643
Leaver	12	7	1	1	0	.632
Weimer	14	8	2	1	0	.615
L

ROWDY BALL PLAYERS MUST GO—MUNROE THINKS HE WILL BE CHAMPION

PULLIAM'S STAND ON ROWDY BALL

Position Taken in Kelley Case Will Be Indorsed by All True Lovers of the Sport.

SOME OTHER ABUSES

The stand taken by President Harry Pulliam in the matter of rowdy ball is one that is sure to receive the hearty indorsement of every true lover of the game and while there are some who may sympathize with Joe Kelley, the leader of the Reds, in his indefinite suspension, yet the more sensible will look upon that punishment as one befitting the case in every way. It had reached that stage where Pulliam had to put his foot down or else allow Kelley to run the league, and like the sensible leader that he is, Pulliam chose the course which is bound to reflect credit on his administration.

Of course, Kelley thinks he is being made the scapegoat for the misdoings of others, but if Joseph will only take time to think matters over he will find that he is alone to blame and that the punishment, while severe, is just what might be expected for one who has been a constant rule breaker. In making the suspension of the Reds' leader, President Pulliam produces the figures to show that Kelley has been the worst offender in the league and has been put out of the game for abusing umpires more than any other player. The trouble seems to be that Kelley cannot rid himself of the old Baltimore habit of kicking on everything and he has by this time learned that there is quite a difference between baseball now and in the days of the old Orioles when Nick Young was running the league and players were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased.

It Only Hurts the Team.

Had there been a good excuse for the fussing made by Kelley with the umpires there might have been some sympathy for him in his present predicament, but there was not, and the majority of his kicks were made for no other reason than to try to intimidate the officials into giving his team the best end of a decision on the next close play. The umpires soon caught on to the Kelley plan and while they might not have agreed among themselves, yet it is a fact that just as soon as the leader of the Reds started in to do some kicking he was at once ordered from the game and for this the umpires could hardly be blamed as they had to do something to protect themselves. The great wonder is that a player of Kelley's intelligence could not see this and learn to curb his tongue, but he did not, and now is suffering the penalty.

It fortunately happens for the president of the league that he is in a position to pick out the very best man in order to make a test case of the rowdy ball rule. It was one of the owners of the Cincinnati club who introduced the rowdy ball rule and insisted on its adoption, and it was this same man who made the motion giving the president of the league full power in the enforcement of this rule so that if there should have been any one player to live up to the rule it would have been the leader of the Cincinnati team, and yet it turns out that this same leader is the chief violator. This, then, puts the matter up to the owners of the Cincinnati club to force their own players to observe the rule or else suffer the consequence, as Kelley is doing at present.

Clarke Sorry for Kelley.

Speaking of the Kelley case the other day, Manager Clarke said he was sorry for the leader of the Reds, whom he is a great admirer of as a player and whom he had advised on more than one occasion to cut out his kicking and attend strictly to playing the game and managing his team. Clarke says that the days are past when umpires can be intimidated into giving close decisions to a team just because the manager of that team chooses to heap abuse on the head of the official. He says, and very truly, too, that it seriously injures a team to have its leader removed from the game and that is a handicap that some teams have been suffering all season. There are, of course, times when it becomes necessary to enter a protest against the rulings of umpires, but there is no sense in the club leader, or one of his valuable players, keeping the kick up until one or the other is put out of the game. Clarke says the Pirates have learned the lesson, as is shown by the few players who are put off the playing field this summer.

While Pulliam is about it and making his stand in favor of clean ball he might pay some attention to the actions of certain members of the New York team who have shifted their tactics somewhat and when they are not abusing the umpires are giving their time to the villification of opposing players, particularly the pitchers whom the Giants find hard to hit. An example of this was shown in the first game of the double-header at the Polo grounds on Tuesday last when McGinnity from the side lines hurled at Patsy Flaherty epithets which would not be tolerated in the lowest den of vice.

May Cause Serious Trouble.

The supposed purpose of these verbal attacks is to get the opposing pitchers angry and thus rattle them so as to make their work ineffective. This seems a cowardly advantage to take of a fellow player who is in no position to resent these attacks, for the moment he attempts to defend himself he lays himself open to the will of the umpire as well as the head of the league for creating a scene on the playing field. In this matter McGinnity, who is undoubtedly one of the very best pitchers in the business, is simply following the instructions of his leader and there should be a way to put a stop to it. The names applied to Flaherty were such as should call for the party making them to do a term in the workhouse and then the punishment would hardly fit the crime. It's about time this kind of thing should be stopped or it may lead to murder on the field.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

EARLY FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

The Emerald A. C. is out for the 125-pound championship.

The McCunnigle Indians challenge all 75 to 80-pound teams. Address P. Duffy, 415 Walnut street, Sheradenville.

The Superior A. A. will hold its initial practice at West View today. Any 80 to 86-pound team address Floyd J. Meals, 2910 Shady avenue, Allegheny.

The Foster club of Lawrenceville will place a first-class team in the field. The club will have the use of the grounds at Thirty-sixth street and the A. V. Ry.

The Twin Citys will hold a meeting at 1313 Rebecca street this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All last year's players and any others wishing to try for the team are requested to be present.

The Meadow Tigers have organized. Davis and Clemps, the battery, will be in the team. Also Bimbi and Akeen, the ends. For games address James Davis, 15 Carver street, E. E., Pittsburgh.

The Monterey Tigers have organized with Jerry Madden as manager and S. McKeever as captain and would like to hear from all 50 to 55-pound teams. Any good players wishing to join the Monterey report Tuesday evening. Address E. J. Miskiwe, Western street, city.

The Mifflin A. C. has the following players: Shannon, Dullard, Mooney, Barker, Lloyd, Brown, F. Beare and Kuntz of last season's team; Peas, Graham, Moore and Girard of the Lawrenceville team; D. Beare of the Iron City team, Colwell and Hannah of St. Mary's college. A special meeting will be held Thursday at Thirty-sixth and Liberty streets.

The Phipps have organized their football team and would like to get games with 75 to 80-pound teams. The lineup is: A. McCleary and Richards, center; D. McCleary, quarterback; Tomado, right tackle; O'Brien, left tackle; Hoover, right guard; Blackstock, left guard; Evans, right end; Lowdens, left end; Reid, left halfback; Hamilton, right half, and Blackstone, fullback. Address Warren Blackstone, 520 Grant avenue, Allegheny.

The Flavel team of the East End has been reorganized. "Nell" Neff was elected captain and George Tierney was re-elected manager. The following players are to report at the club Monday evening at 8 o'clock: Boyle, Neff, Briggle, Nicholson, Willis, Davis, Driscoll, Tierney, Dougan, Fish, Meeck, Collins and Spangler. Any out-of-town team desiring a game with Flavel will kindly address G. A. Tierney, 314 Carnegie building, Pittsburgh.

Marienville Wins Gun Shoot.

MARIENVILLE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—In a match on "Forest range" yesterday afternoon Marienville defeated the Sheffield Gun club by 10 targets. Marienville's score was 428 and Sheffield's 418.

HOT BATTLE ON IN EASTERN OHIO

Homestead and Waynesburg Are Playing Best Ball in This Section.

SOMETHING ABOUT GOODWIN

The battleground for the independents at this stage of the season is in Eastern Ohio, where Youngstown, Niles and Warren are putting up the hottest kind of an argument. Niles, by winning last Thursday's game, went one to the good over Youngstown. Warren is trailing behind, but Manager Breen has made a sweeping change in his team, getting players from the Central league.

The battle in this section is not as warm as in previous years for the reason that Homestead has been outclassing its competitors. The Steel Workers have taken the series by a big margin from Johnstown, Waynesburg, Washington, in fact all the teams save the Athletics of Turtle Creek, who play Saturday ball only.

The Steel Works A. C. of McKeesport has been playing good ball at home, but it is doubtful if it could take Homestead's measure in a series. These clubs have not played as yet. Games had been arranged but Homestead cancelled to take on other teams.

At this stage it looks like Homestead for the championship again, but the Waynesburg outfit must not be overlooked for an instant. Milt Montgomery, since he assumed control, has secured a winning combination, one that is hard to beat. Montgomery is an experienced player himself and he has the knack of keeping the players always on the move.

Wilhelm Strengthens Team.

The addition of Harry Wilhelm strengthened the outfield greatly. Wilhelm is not only a fast player, but he has years of experience and is just the man for a team that contains a bunch of youngsters, especially in hard games, which are being played now and are to come. Wilhelm joined the team, coming home from the Hudson River league. He intends to stay at Waynesburg the rest of the year, and next spring, with John Buttermore, another old Uniontown player, start an independent team at Uniontown.

McKeesport can claim the championship for extra inning games, if it chooses to. This team had been getting away with regular inning contests and those that would go an extra round, but the first long game of any note was with P. A. C. This game took place some time ago. "Toots" Shultz got the decision over Bill Rankin in 13 innings. Last Wednesday Spittal and Don McKim, the latter pitching for the Braddock A. C., fought it out for 18 innings, the former winning. "Toots" Shultz scoring the winning run. This was the longest game of the season in this locality, and the next, which lasted seven innings, was also won by McKeesport. The following day "Toots" Shultz beat Jim Brownlee's Washington team, 2 to 1, allowing but four hits.

Gossip About the Players.

Another local boy is to break into the big league. Brooklyn has secured a claim on Arthur Goodwin, a resident of Waynesburg, who has been pitching winning ball for Memphis in the Southern league. Goodwin is a righthander with good speed and a fine baseball head. Little is known of him in this section for the reason that he played his best ball in minor leagues. His first professional engagement was with Washington in the old Tri-State league as a catcher. After that league went up he dropped out of the game. At Connellsville he caught on a small amateur team, but one day he went into pitch against Scottdale. He "had nothing" but a high fast ball, but he got away with his game, and many after that. He then went into the Iron and Oil league, joining Warren. After this league disbanded he went to the Virginia league, then to the Eastern, last year being with Albany of the New York State league.

The friends of Ike Collins are sorry to learn that his pitching arm is in a pitiable condition. This promising pitcher has not the cunning in his "whip" that he had last spring when he kept Pittsburgh college to the front all season through his effective work. Waynesburg fans still remember his work against Washington last year, whom he let down without a hit or run and when it was evident that he was not himself there was a general regret that he had to go. A rest for the season, he thinks, will bring his arm around again. Waynesburg got a good twirler in Johnnie Yoedt of the Fairbanks.

Walter Grange, the old Shadyside Academy captain, who was the best pitcher at Trinity college the past two years, worked his first professional game Monday. He was on the rubber for Homestead and beat the Duquesne A. C. The up-river crowd made Risher's champions travel ten innings to win and at times the situation was not any too pleasing to Homestead. Grange was a little wild, due to the fact that he had pitched very little since the college season closed. Idleness lost him some control, but there is little doubt that he would not fail to make good. He has good curves and fair speed and does not get alarmed when men are on bases or the situation is critical.

It was not an uncommon coincidence last Thursday when three Interscholastic pitchers worked in three winning games. Don Doyle shut out the Chautauqua team in 10 innings, 1 to 0, with four hits; Shultz beat Washington, 2 to 1, and Frank Eastley pitched but one inning against Lebanon, which club Altoona won from 9 to 3. Doyle pitched for the Pt. Chautauqua team and Shultz for McKeesport.

RICHARD R. GUY.

SWIM ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Three Daring Men Will Attempt to Cross Straits of Dover.

DOVER, ENGLAND, Aug. 20.—Three swimmers are attempting to cross the straits of Dover this year, Montague Holbein, "Jack" Haggerty and S. W. Greasley. Holbein, who has made in the last few years four attempts to swim across the channel, entered the water in a fifth attempt at 4:35 p. m. today, starting from a point near Lydden Spout, westward of Dover. Haggerty started from the admiralty pier here at 8 p. m. This is Haggerty's first attempt to cross the channel.

Greasley will take the water at high tide tomorrow morning. They will hope to reach Cape Gris Nez, on the French coast, near Boulogne-Sur Mur, within 24 hours. Experts say the conditions are favorable. The sea tonight is calm.

Murphy's Home Run Timely.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Murphy's home run with two men on bases clinched the first game for Johnstown, which was played on a muddy field. The score:

Johnst'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cumb'land	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vought 3..	1	1	3	3	1	Hooker m..	0	0	2	0	0
Morgan m.	1	2	3	0	0	Curtis i....	0	1	3	6	1
Nallin	0	0	0	0	0	Kyle Tate 3.	0	1	3	0	0
Bandhert s.	1	2	2	1	0	Higbee s...	0	1	0	2	1
Tate r.....	0	0	0	0	0	Raley r....	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy c..	1	1	2	1	0	Brophy 2...	0	1	4	1	0
West 1.....	0	0	14	1	0	Laughlin 1.	1	0	6	0	1
Riley p....	0	2	0	5	0	Judd c.....	1	2	3	2	0
Will'ms 2..	0	0	3	3	0	Bennett p..	0	0	1	3	0
Totals..	5	8	27	14	1	Totals....	2	6	24	8	3

Johnstown	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—	5
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Sandherr, Vought. Home run—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Nallin, Curtis, Bennett 2. Stolen bases—Harry Tate, Williams. First base on balls—Morgan 2, Hooker. Hit by pitched ball—Nallin, Hooker. Struck out—Vought, Nallin, Williams, Bennett. Time—1:26. Umpire—Wolfe.

Rain Stops Morgantown Game.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The third game in the series between Waynesburg and Morgantown was called in the second inning on account of rain. The score was 6 to 0 with Waynesburg leading and still at bat. The visitors won the first game 9 to 6, and the second 5 to 3. Since the season opened Waynesburg has won three games and Morgantown three. Batteries today—Waynesburg, Patton and Montgomery; Morgantown, Creel and Gronninger.

Mackay Quits the Turf.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Clarence H. Mackay, who withdrew his horse race entries on the death of his father, will not again take up the sport. His colors will not be seen again on the turf. His many business duties in connection with the properties under his control take up so much of his time that he does not deem it expedient to again enter into active racing.

MINER MUNROE VERY CONFIDENT

Thinks He Will Be Able to Defeat Jeffries and Gives Reasons for the Same.

THE CHAMPION WORKS HARD

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—It has been remarked frequently of late that there never was a championship affair as devoid of roast and repartee as the Jeffries-Munroe function. In camp the big fellows avoid mention of each other so studiously that one might think there was a clause in the articles of agreement forbidding mutual recrimination.

The writer induced Munroe to punch a hole in the reserve with which he has hedged himself about. Before doing so Jack took occasion to deny that he had given out a written statement setting forth the things he intended to perpetrate on hapless Mr. Jeffries. The champion, by the way, had previously pleaded not guilty to issuing a declaration that has been accredited to him.

"I would rather rough the sandbag two hours than write two minutes," said Jeffries, and those who are close to him say he could not have selected a better alibi.

"On what do you base your belief that you can defeat Jeffries," I asked Munroe.

The Miner Has Confidence.

"I reason this way," said the miner. "I take the four-round bout at Butte as my starting point. Nothing will ever convince me that Jeffries did not flog me as hard as he was able that night. He punished me, of course, but not in such a way as to prevent me from continuing. Now, I was as green as grass at that time. I knew next to nothing about boxing and I could not protect myself. He had no trouble in hitting me with all his power.

"Well, then," continued the young man from Butte, "I am satisfied that I have not gone back physically since then. I can stand every bit as much pounding now as I did that night up in Montana, and I have learned, among other things, how to avoid blows and defend myself. I don't think Jeffries has improved as much as a puncher to offset what I have learned to defend myself. Now, to get down to figures. The rate Jeffries was punching me at Butte that night I reckoned that he could not have defeated me in less than 12 rounds. As I claim to be as good a man physically now as I was then, this means that it would take him 12 rounds to stop me right now if I had not had a glove on since that time. But I am conceited enough to think that I have picked up a whole lot about the boxing game.

"In addition to learning how to defend myself I know how to send in a damaging punch and how to counter. The gains I have made have given me confidence, and I feel that when he couldn't down me when I was a mere punching bag in his hands, he can't defeat me now at all. I have stood a lot of harsh criticism from wise men and experts without talking back, but I want to say now that it isn't in Jeffries to knock me out in 20 rounds. He may have become somewhat cleverer than he was when we met before, but he doesn't carry any more guns. I don't wish to appear boastful at this late hour, but I am going to express an opinion: If the fight ends with a knockout it will be Jeffries that will go under."

Should Have Hard Try Out.

When Kid McCoy took hold of Munroe and began to coach him in the fine points of the game it was thought that Jack would be urged to cut loose with more freedom at his sparring partners. It has been remarked frequently that Munroe takes everything that comes his way when gloving with "Twin" Sullivan, Harry Chester and Andy Gallagher and rarely puts anything like a full measure of force into his returns. The visitors who have been watching progress out at the beach camp are given to wondering whether it wouldn't be a good plan to have at least one trial horse on Munroe's staff with whom the miner could mix it indiscriminately on occasions. It may be, for that matter, that some of the young men who box daily with Munroe at present would be quite ready to give and take in a more pronounced way with Munroe, but Jack, while quite willing that they should slam him at will, is disinclined to let go punches in return.

What will the betting be? Some of the Jeffries men have offered 2 to 1 as a feeler, but they will have to loosen their pursestrings to a greater extent than that in all probability. So far as can be learned there has not been a nibble at the 2-to-1 bait, but a whisper is going the rounds that a neat sum of Munroe money will be uncovered if the other side will chalk up odds of 10 to 4.

The indications are that there will be brisk wagering on the duration of the contest if anything like a tempting price is offered by the champion's backers. There are quite a number of investors who, while they would not take the Munroe end of it in a straight-out betting proposition, cling to the belief that Jeffries will not be able to dispose of the Butte man in a hurry.

Jeffries Is Working Hard.

Meanwhile Jeffries isn't acting as though he considered Munroe an easy mark.

"I'll train as hard as ever," said Jeffries on the eve of his departure for Harbin, and he has lived up to the announcement. He has had real hot weather to contend against, but he has not tried to avoid the daily treadmill of work. When a blistering day comes along he toils in his gymnasium in the morning and again after the lamps are lit. No bad carrier mounting a ladder with bricks on his shoulder ever labored harder than Jeffries does when tugging at that big sack of sand.

The reward of it all is good condition, but the incentive to work is the feeling that Munroe is a tough customer. In training as he is doing Jeffries is paying the miner a big compliment.

SHARKEY PICKS JEFFRIES.

The Ex-Sailor Says That Munroe Will Be Easy for the Big Champion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Tom Sharkey said today: "I pick Jeffries to win next Friday night's championship fight at San Francisco. I except Munroe to give a good account of himself, but I think it is only a question of how many rounds he can withstand the fearful attack of the champion.

"I don't think it will be a long fight. Munroe says he is going to cut out the pace and carry the fight to Jeffries. The quicker he does this the quicker he will be defeated. I don't think there is a man in the world who can force the fighting with Jeffries and get away with the best of it. Close fighting is Jeffries' strong point. When a fellow doesn't come to him, Jeffries goes after him and makes him fight. Whenever you come in contact with the big fellow it is like running into the side of a house.

"Munroe doesn't know what is in going up against, even though he has stood four rounds before the champion. He will find a different Jeffries next week when they come together in 'Frisco. I think it is this body blow that will beat Munroe. He is easy to land on, for he pays little attention to his guard in his anxiety to land on his opponent."

TO BUILD CHALLENGER.

Sir Thomas Having Trouble to Secure Mr. Watson's Consent.

GOUROCK, SCOTLAND, Aug. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton is facing some difficulty in securing a designer for the Shamrock IV. After discussing the matter with leading Clyde yatchsmen he decided that George L. Watson was the most likely to succeed and opened negotiations with him. But Mr. Watson replied that his health did not warrant his undertaking the strain of designing another challenger for the America's cup, and he therefore declined.

Outside pressure was brought to bear, however, and Mr. Watson visited the Erin today for another conference with Sir Thomas, and they will further discuss the matter tonight.

At the Clyde Yacht club, where Mr. Watson dined with President Thomas this evening, the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed by a confidential friend that a definite order to design a challenger had again been urged on Mr. Watson and that if he consents a formal challenge will immediately be issued.

FORMER SOUTHERN LEAGUER NOW WITH HOMESTEAD

ALBERT MILLER,

Left fielder on the Homestead L. A. C., who is one of the fastest outfielders on the independent circuit. He was with Memphis last year. His home is at Zanesville, O.

BRUNOTS ISLAND MATINEE RACES POSTPONED BY RAIN

Local Horsemen Have Horses in Shape for Inter-City Meeting at Cleveland.

The matinee meet scheduled for Brunots Island yesterday had to be called off owing to the rain. Eight races had been scheduled for the day and the majority of the horses were in splendid condition. The races have been postponed to Tuesday, August 23.

It will be the last chance to see the Pittsburgh horses racing before the Cleveland Inter-city matinee meet in Cleveland, August 30 and 31. The Pittsburgh horses will be shipped to Cleveland Wednesday. The fastest horses owned by matinee members will be sent on to Cleveland and more than 30 trotters and pacers will represent the Smoky City.

Pittsburgh had a look in at the gold cup in the races last year. The cup is offered for trotters and must be won three successive years by the same horse to become the property of the club which the trotter represents. Last year the race for the cup was won by C. K. G. Billings, the well-known horseman of Cleveland, with The Monk. Dolly Dillon, the half sister of Lou Dillon, took a heat in the race, a heat was won by Waubon, and The Monk took the other two heats, winning the race. Dolly Dillon, who was a Pittsburgh favorite, was sold by her owner, but some equally speedy trotters will be sent to compete for the cup.

Colonel Wilkes, 2:09¾, champion trotter of Brunots Island track, will be in the race. He is in good condition. J. D. Callery, the owner of Colonel Wilkes, will drive him in the Cleveland races. Late in July Colonel Wilkes lowered the record of 2:10 established at Brunots Island by Dolly Dillon to 2:09¾. Mary D, Frank H. Denny's speedy trotter, with a mark of 2:09¾, will also compete in the race for the cup. She has made the speedy ones of Pittsburgh look to their laurels and in company with Uncle William, 2:10¼, owned by J. G. McCune, will make a good showing for Pittsburgh on the Cleveland matinee track.

Another trophy which Pittsburghers will try for is the pacing cup. This cup goes to the owner of a pacer winning the race at Cleveland this year, and is raced for but once. There is a dearth of pacers in Pittsburgh, but two fast ones will be sent to Cleveland to try to give Pittsburgh a reputation for this class. Frank Wilson, a bay gelding recently purchased by J. C. Bennett, who has a mark of 2:06¼, will go after the cup. Alta W, J. A. Glesenkamp's black mare, with a mark of 2:13¾, will also be entered in the pacing event for the cup. The other horses to be sent to Cleveland for the various events bring the total up to 31.

After the Cleveland meet the racing at the island will be resumed, and on September 12, 14 and 15 an inter-city matinee meet will be held at the Brunots island track. The fastest horses, trotting to wagon, in the country will be seen on the island these three days. Lou Dillon, the trotting queen, will be brought to Pittsburgh by C. K. G. Billings of Cleveland, and it is said she will go against the world's record on the island. Arrangements will be made by the officers of the Matinee club to take care of the large crowds which are expected here in September when the inter-city meet opens and the seating capacity of the island will be increased.

WELSH BEATS P. A. C.

McKeesport Southpaw Has Good Day and Wins His Game, 4 to 0.

P. A. C. was unable to solve the curves of Johnnie Welsh yesterday at McKeesport, and the little southpaw won his game, 4 to 0. Bill Rankin worked nicely for P. A. C., but his support at the bat was weak. The game was closely contested and brilliant plays were numerous. The score:

M'K'p't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Cl'ren s.	1	1	1	1	0	Soffel s....	0	0	4	3	1
English 1..	0	0	1	0	0	Harkins 3..	0	0	3	1	1
H.Shultz 1.	0	1	9	0	0	Morris 1...	0	1	7	1	0
Weisser 2..	0	2	4	4	0	Bisel 1....	0	1	2	1	0
Jones r....	1	0	2	0	0	Beuchner 2.	0	0	1	2	1
Geer m....	1	1	2	0	0	Shields r..	0	0	0	1	1
Sellars 3..	0	1	2	6	1	Venning c..	0	1	8	1	0
Murray c..	1	1	6	1	0	Curran m..	0	0	1	0	0
Welsh p....	0	1	0	3	0	Rankin p...	0	1	1	3	0
Totals...	4	8	27	15	1	Totals....	0	5	24	12	4

McKeesport	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	*	—	4
P. A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Geer. Three-base hits—Sellars, Beuchner. Sacrifice hit—Soffel. Stolen bases—Murray. Hit by pitcher—Soffel. First base on balls—Off Welsh 1, off Rankin 1. Struck out—By Welsh 5, by Rankin 5. Time of game—1:20. Attendance—615. Umpire—Dean.

McClelland to Start Training.

Jack McClelland will start to train tomorrow for his coming fight with Jimmy Dunn, which is to take place at South Sharon, Pa., in a few weeks. Dunn is now training at New Castle, where they are sure he will take the winner's end when the two men meet. Dunn has more weight to take off than McClelland, as he has been getting very big since he fought in St. Louis.

Yoho Chosen Manager.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the directors of the Sharon baseball team today Frank Yoho was elected manager to succeed Ed Murphy, who went to Johnstown. Yoho will play second. The directors have also decided to play to the end of the season.

Hickery Claims Championship.

The Hickory A. C. claims the 17 to 18-year-old championship. It has August 27, September 3 and 5 open for any team disputing the claim. Address W. S. Radcliffe, 432 Pacific avenue, East End.

CHANDLER EGAN AGAIN WINS WESTERN TITLE

Defeated D. E. Sawyer in the Final by Clever Play, and Retains Honors Won Last Year.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor today at Highland park won the western golf championship for the second time. He defeated D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton in the 36 hole finals, 6 up, five to play. The only period in the games when the big gallery of golfing enthusiasts who followed the two players thought Egan in danger was when Sawyer, by brilliant under bogey play, took the first two holes. That was the only time, however, when the Wheaton man was upon Egan.

In the long game Egan was better invariably than his rival. His short game was invincible, and the hard luck that came to Sawyer at several holes was mostly due to his own erratic work. Of the subordinate events decided, Walter E. Egan, the defeated champion, won the directors' cup from K. L. Ames of Glenview, 2 up, 1 to play. Phelps B. Hoyt, another former western champion, won the North Shore cup, defeating R. E. Hunter, Midlothian, 1 up in 20 holes. In final round of the championship finals Sawyer won the two first holes with one under bogey, and sent his third tee shot within seven feet of the flag, while Egan was short of the green. However, on a good approach and a long put Egan halved the hole. Egan took the next two holes by steadier play and was on even terms. The sixth was halved and Egan won the seventh because Sawyer pulled his brassey out of bounds. Egan was one up at the turn and won the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth holes, partly because Sawyer's play was erratic, partly because Sawyer also had golfing luck on several shots, such, for instance, as a soft spot on the tenth green that spoiled a perfect approach shot.

After two halved holes Sawyer's plays steadied and holing in bogey or under he captured the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth holes, leaving him only 2 down on the morning play.

Morning—										
H. C. Egan, out.....	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	—39
D. E. Sawyer, out.....	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	—40
Egan, in.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—37-76
Sawyer, in.....	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	—39-79
Afternoon—										
Egan, out.....	4	6	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	—41
Sawyer, out.....	4	6	4	6	4	5	5	5	5	—44
Egan, in.....	5	3	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	——
Sawyer, in.....	4	3	5	6	*	*	*	*	*	——

*By holes not played

In the afternoon play no change was made in the relative standing until Egan won the third hole, holding a four-foot putt after Sawyer had overrun the hole seven feet on his second. Sawyer was short on his approach to the fourth hole, and Egan won it, leaving Egan four up.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth holes were halved. Egan made himself practically certain of the match at the ninth hole of the afternoon play (the 27th of the match) by inning in a brilliant four to Sawyer's five. Each was at the edge of the green in two, Sawyer's position was the better, but his approach was not as good as Egan's, and he missed his down-hill putt while Egan holed. Sawyer won the next hole because Egan was short on his approach, and the next was halved in three. For the twelfth hole (30th of the match) Egan sent clerk second on to the green for 190 yards, while Sawyer's brassey second was to the edge of the green. Sawyer over-approached and lost, five to four. The next and deciding hole was marked by two brilliant shots by Egan, his midiron second landing to the right of the green, 20 yards away. Pitching up to six inches, he easily won the hole and made it after Sawyer sent his approach putt several yards past the hole.

Thornburg Golf Club's Victory.

Thornburg Golf club defeated a team from the Washington Golf club yesterday on the former's links by the score of 10 to 8. Members and friends of the Washington team were afterward entertained by the Thornburg club. Individual results were:

Thornburg.	G.	C.	Washington.	G.	C.
F. A. Yeager.....	5		J. M. Fulton.....		0
Charles O. Treat....	4		Charles V. Harding.		0
Charles B. Garrison..	0		R. M. Carson.....		2
Frank Thornburg	0		H. F. Woods.....		5
H. S. McKinley.....	1		A. D. Hills.....		0
John Lietch	0		W. F. Paxton.....		1
Total	10		Total		8

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The New Castle Golf club defeated the Beaver Valley Country club here today, 17 to 14. Score:

New Castle.		Beaver Valley.	
J. F. Wallace.....	2	V. L. Bradford.....	0
A. W. Treadwell...	2	F. H. Haalgan.....	1
H. P. Shaner.....	3	W. P. Pell.....	0
F. B. Sankey.....	3	C. Merrick.....	3
W. M. Knox.....	3	W. A. Metcol.....	0
R. R. Rose.....	1	H. H. Patterson....	2
F. Foulk	1	S. P. Simpson.....	2
C. L. Patterson.....	2	E. T. Corbus.....	0
R. F. Dana.....	0	W. W. Simpson.....	3
F. Smith	3	F. M. Cramer.....	0
G. Lonzo	0	W. M. Kennedy.....	3
Totals	17	Totals	14

OIL CITY, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The Ligonier golfers, who have been making a tour of the northwest, defeating all clubs, were easily outplayed by the Oil City Golf club today. Score: Oil City—Fredericks 3, Mattern 8, Rose 3, H. Case 1, S. E. Case 1. Total 14. Ligonier—J. Denny 0, F. Denny 0, Aschon 0, Peterson 0, Frank 1, Barkley 1. Total 2.

Homestead Relcases Harry Tate.

Rain yesterday caused a postponement of the Homestead-Athletic game at Turtle Creek. The game will probably be played later in the season. Manager Risher of Homestead has released Harry Tate, middle fielder. Tate was off in his hitting and when he told Risher that Johnstown wanted him, Risher told him to sign there. Tate played middle for Johnstown yesterday. "Farmer" Brown will pitch Saturday games for the Athletics, but he is at liberty to pitch mid-week games. His home is at Buena Vista, Pa.

ROYAL BATTLE FOR TURF HONORS

Eastern and Western Horses Will Fight It Out at Sheepshead Meeting This Week.

SOME LIVELY TURF GOSSIP

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The meeting at Sheepshead Bay, which begins next week, promises to show a battle royal for turf honors between the east and west. The skirmishes have been fought at the present Saratoga meet and have given an earnest of what lovers of the royal sport may expect when the horses face the starters at the Sheepshead fall meet. Never have there been so many high-bred horses from the west racing in the east as there will be at Sheepshead.

J. B. Respess will bring his stable, including the great Dick Wells, to Sheepshead; Mike Daly, with Claude and Elliott, will be a contender for some of the prizes, as will T. C. McDowell, with Alan-a-Dale and other good ones; the Dyments, with Fort Hunter; John Sanford, with Adriutha, Molly Brant, Caughnawaga and Burnt Hills; J. W. Schorr, with Jack Lory and Moharib; Woodford Clay, with Flying Ship and Outcome; C. E. Rowe & Co., with Colonial Girl, Hermis' conqueror in the $50,000 World's Fair handicap, and F. C. Van Meter & Co., with a powerful stable of youngsters. All these and others have expressed their intention of going after some of the eastern purses during the fall meetings and the big eastern owners will have to look to their laurels.

Many Rich Prizes.

The stakes at Sheepshead have all filled well and the rich prizes offered will be competed for in worthy style.

Among the stakes to be decided are the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which are all the big handicap horses, including Colonial Girl, Hermis, McChesney, The Picket, Alan-a-Dale, Cut Wells, Delhi, Claude, Caughnawaga and others; the Dash, for youngsters; the Reapers, at one and three-sixteenth miles, for three-year-olds; the Flatbush, at seven furlongs, for two-year-olds; the $25,000 Century stakes, at a mile and a half; the Waldorf, a special for youngsters; the September, for three-year-olds; the Flight, in which are engaged all the crack sprinters, and the $25,000 Annual Champion, for three-year-olds and upward, at two and one-quarter miles.

Of course, the star event of the meet will be the Futurity, with 12 starters. It will be worth $52,000, making it the biggest purse ever raced for in the United States. There were originally 1,128 nominations to the stake, of which 260 were rendered void. Of the remainder 383 were declared at $10 each, 86 at $20 each, 140 at $60 each and 72 at $70 each. These are 100 colts and fillies which are eligible to start at $350 each or forfeit $100, and 69 that may start at $350 each or forfeit $120. The Coney Island Jockey club adds $10,000 to the stake, which will make it worth something over $52,000 this year.

H. B. Duryea will play a strong hand in the Futurity. The present plans of his stable are to start five youngsters in that rich event, and of the five each is a crackerjack. They are Tanya, Rose of Dawn, Artful, Iota and Pioneer. The last named is a newcomer and has not yet been seen at the post, but from reports heard about him he is as good as anything in the stable, not excepting the great Tanya.

Pioneer has been picked out by the rail-birds as being even faster than Sysonby and Tanya.

According to the present outlook, Tanya will be ridden by Shaw, Artful by Hildebrand, Rose of Dawn by Lyne and Pioneer by O'Neil.

Despite the fact that the stars of last season, Waterboy, McChesney, Irish Lad, Africander and Hermis, have done little to add to their laurels at

WHEAT BOOM CONTINUED AND STOCKS DECLINED

Net Losses in Wall Street Were General But Not Very Important—The Banks Gain in Loans, Cash and Surplus Reserves.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The boom in the wheat market yesterday was more rampant than ever, and prices of all options reached the highest yet quoted, May touching $1 16¼, declining to $1 14 and closing at $1 15¾. The market absorbed an enormous amount of profit-taking, commission houses advising clients to lighten their loads over Sunday, but the buying power seemed to be unlimited, and came largely from the northwest, where the reports of damage are the most sensational to which the trade was ever treated. Wall street has been quietly ignoring the excitement in the wheat market, believing that gross exaggeration characterized the reports of experts traveling over the wheat fields in the interests of Chicago clients, but yesterday and the day before the conviction forced itself upon the street that a movement like the present one could not be maintained if there were not a good foundation for it. As a consequence there was a general easing of prices in yesterday's stock market, with declines in leading western stocks like St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and the Harriman group of ½ to ¾ per cent. Pennsylvanis and Baltimore & Ohio declined ½ per cent each, and the industrials lost ¼ to ½ per cent. The largest net declines were in the tractions, Metropolitan selling off to and closing at 121½. There were no dealings for foreign account, the London stock exchange being closed. The principal feature of the market was the heavy sales by a leading professional trader who has a considerable following.

The weekly bank statement attracted very little attention, but was more favorable in the matter of cash gain than looked for. Loans increased $2,683,000, specie increased $2,324,800, legal tenders decreased $833,700, and net cash reserves increased $1,491,100, bringing the total holdings of specie and legal tenders up to $361,005,700, the largest ever reported. There was also an increase of $884,000 in surplus reserve, and the total surplus now stands at $58,613,075, as compared with $21,600,000 at the corresponding date a year ago. The first signs of a coming change in the currency movement appeared during the past week at Chicago, and within the next two weeks it is probable that money will begin to move westward; but the east is so strong in cash and surplus at the present time that it does not seem probable that much change will occur in money market conditions for some time to come. A vigorous movement of grain and cotton to market would call for increased banking accommodations, but unless this is accompanied by a sudden reversal in industrial activity, the money market will be free from disturbance this fall. That this is the opinion entertained by eastern bankers is inferred from the freedom with which they are offering time loans extending over the remainder of the year at 4 per cent, and in some instances at a lower rate.

The speculation in wheat, which has overshadowed developments in the iron trade, is different from anything witnessed for many years. In 1898 the price was higher and the market was accompanied by scenes of equally wild excitement, but on that occasion everybody recognized a "corner" was being attempted by Leiter. On the present occasion there is no preconcerted "corner," and no one man or group of men is looked upon as a leader. The big professional speculators are believed to have taken profits early last month, when floods were interfering with the winter wheat harvest. It is the general impression that the smaller speculators throughout the country then took the short side, being influenced by the action of the foreign markets and by the almost unprecedently light exports. The price continued to creep upward, and then during the first week of the present month reports began to be received of damage to the spring wheat crop, which up to that time promised an unusually large yield. These damage reports have increased in number and importance, and during the past week took on a sensational character. The only thing that has resembled the present movement in price and change in spring wheat conditions was the market of 1900. In June of that year the government reported the spring wheat condition at 87.3 per cent of an average crop. One month later the same authority placed the condition at 55.2, the lowest ever reported, and indicating that a veritable calamity had overtaken the crop. At the beginning of June, 1900, the price of cash wheat in the Chicago market was 66⅞ cents a bushel. Before the end of the month it had risen to 87½c, and there were confident predictions of "dollar wheat." However, 87½c proved to be the highest cash price reached for the crop, and in August there was a decline to 71⅝ cents. The bottom seemed to drop out of the market, and the cash price remained below the 80-cent line for the remainder of the year, notwithstanding the official figures on the crop, showing a total of both winter and spring wheat of only 522,000,000 bushels, fully confirmed the previously reported damage. In 1900 the yield of corn exceeded 2,100,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1896, and thus substitution of corn for wheat helped to keep down the price of the latter. This year there is also the promise of an enormous corn crop, but thus far this prospect has not checked the advance in wheat. In 1900 the extreme rise in wheat amounted to 22 cents a bushel, all in the month of June, before the actual damage had been done, and long before it had been confirmed. So far in the current month of August the advance in the price of May wheat has been just 23 cents a bushel, from 96¾c on August 2 to $1 16¾ yesterday. The rise of June, 1900, was based upon damage caused by the drought. The rise this month is based upon damage caused by rust and smut. The government report as of the 1st instant indicated a total crop of 605,000,000 bushels. The highest subsequent estimate by a very conservative authority, the Price Current, was 575,000,000 bushels, made last week. Mr. James J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, and who is probably as well posted on conditions in the northwest as any of the crop experts, estimated a total yield of 540,000,000 bushels. That was about two weeks ago. Yesterday some of the Chicago commission houses were estimating the yield at less than 500,000,000 bushels. The last time the crop in the United States fell below the latter figure was in 1896, when the yield was only 427,884,000 bushels, but curiously enough that year recorded the lowest price ever known in this country, cash wheat selling in the Chicago market at 53 cents a bushel in the month of August. The market is today higher than for any corresponding date in 15 years, and in the opinion of many conservative operators has more than discounted the worst that can happen to spring wheat yet unharvested.

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday the bulk of the business was in National Fireproofing preferred, which sold to the extent of 500 shares at 29⅝ to 29½, and Manufacturers Light and Heat, which rallied nearly a point to 33⅝, and closed at that price bid. The steel and coal stocks were extremely dull and slightly lower. There was no trading in any of the Westinghouse stocks and prices were nominally unchanged.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

$2000 A. V. 7s	118½	13 Ohio Fuel	37½
5 Brewing pfd	44½	60 M. L. & H.	33½
5 do	44½	40 do	33¾
15 Mon. Water	85		

10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

80 M. L. & H.	33⅝	100 Am. Sewer P.	21
15 do	33¾	60 U. S. Stl. com.	11¾
10 do	33⅝	40 Crucible pfd	86½
10 do	33⅝	75 U. S. Stl. pfd.	58½
15 do	33¾	75 do	58½
5 do	33⅝	10 do	58½
30 do	33⅝	50 Pgh. Coal pfd.	98
50 do	33⅞	50 do	98
40 Ohio Fuel	38	10 do	98
400 E. Proof pfd.	29½	828 Pgh. Coal	
100 do	29⅝	div. scrip	102⅝

Summary.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
10	Brewing pref.	*44½	*44½	*44½	+½
40	Crucible pref.	86½	86½	86½	—¾
500	Fire Proof. pref	29½	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
295	Mfrs. L. & H.	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅛
15	Mon. Water	85	85	85	0
55	Ohio Fuel	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
110	Pgh. Coal pref	98	98	98	—½
100	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21	—⅛
50	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
100	Do preferred	58½	58½	58½	—⅛
1323					
	BONDS.				
$2000	Ally. V.E.E.7s SCRIP	118½	118½	118½	—7
$28	P. Coal pfd. div.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	0

*Less than 10 shares.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	33⅜	....
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	37⅞	....
Luster Mining	10	11⅜	11½
Westinghouse Electric 2d pfd	50	70	....
Suspension Bridge	25	....	60¼
Crucible Steel	100	5⅜	5¾
Do preferred	100	86½	87
Monongahela River Coal pref	50	100	....
Manufacturers Light & Heat	100	33½	33⅝
National Fire Proofing	50	7⅞	....
Do preferred	50	29½	29⅝
Philadelphia Co.	50	39⅜	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	24	24⅝
Do preferred	50	44½	44⅝
Pittsburgh Coal	100	....	14
Do preferred	100	....	58½
United States Steel pref.	100	58¼	58½
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	131	135
Monongahela Incline Plane	50	62	....
American Sewer Pipe	100	....	21¼
BONDS.		$	
Duquesne Traction 5s	....	....	114
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	....	99¼	100
Monongahela River Coal 6s	....	110½	....
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	113½	....
Wilk. & E. Pgh. St. Ry. 5s	....	111	112
Brownsville Ave. St. Ry. 8s	....	109	....
Pittsburgh-Buffalo 5s	....	100½	101
Harbison-Walker 5s	....	100	....
Allegheny Valley Ry. 7s	....	118	....

Rally In New York Stocks.

In the face of crop damage reports and the disturbance in the iron trade the New York stock market made a remarkably strong showing. Many prominent stocks sold up to the highest prices of the year, and others scored good gains. The following table shows the low prices for the year, the highest prices for the past week and the amount of the recovery:

	Low 1904.	High Aug.	Adv.
Atchison	64	* 82½	+18½
Do preferred	87	* 98¾	+11¾
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	* 86	+13⅛
Canadian Pacific	160½	*128⅛	+19
Chicago Great Western	12⅝	15¼	+ 2⅝
Northwest	161¼	*184	+22⅞
St. Paul	137¼	*151⅝	+14½
Delaware & Hudson	149	161⅞	+12⅞
Erie	21¼	26⅜	+ 4⅞
Do 1st preferred	35⅝	45¼	+ 9⅝
Illinois Central	125¾	137	+11¼
Louisville & Nashville	101	*122¼	+14½
Missouri Pacific	87	* 96	+11
New York Central	112⅞	121	+ 8⅛
Ontario	16⅜	* 34⅜	+15¼
Norfolk & Western	53½	* 65	+11½
Pennsylvania	111⅝	*124¼	+12⅝
Reading	58¾	* 76⅞	+18⅛
Rock Island	19¼	25¼	+ 6
Southern Pacific	41⅞	* 56¾	+15
Southern Railway	18¾	* 28⅛	+ 9⅞
Texas Pacific	20⅛	29⅛	+ 9
Union Pacific	71	*100¼	+29⅛
Wabash	15	19½	+ 4½
Do preferred	32⅜	38½	+ 6¼
Amalgamated Copper	43⅛	* 58⅜	+12⅜
Smelting	46	* 62	+ 8
Sugar	122¼	*134⅜	+12¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	38	* 54⅞	+16⅞
Manhattan	129¾	*155⅝	+15⅞
Metropolitan	104⅜	124⅜	+20
Peoples Gas	92⅜	101¼	+ 9⅛
Steel	8⅝	12½	+ 4⅛
Do preferred	51¼	67⅝	+ 9⅜

*High for year.

Pig Iron Production and Stocks.

Beginning the year with an overplus of 597,904 tons of pig iron, the merchant furnaces of the country have added to the surplus stocks in the first seven months only 69,262 tons, or a grand total of 667,166 tons furnace stocks on August 1. It is considered practically certain that for the remainder of the year there will be a decrease in surplus furnace stocks, so that on January 1, 1905, the available pig iron supply will be smaller than at that date in 1904. Belief in this is based upon the decrease in production, which this month is below consumption, and the fact that consumption promises to be better in the fourth quarter than in the corresponding quarter last year.

The appended table shows pig iron production and surplus furnace stocks on the first of each month of the present year, together with the monthly production of pig iron in 1903:

	1904. Prod.	Surp. Stks.	1903. Prod.
January	921,231	597,904	1,472,788
February	1,126,409	526,402	1,343,615
March	1,447,085	529,745	1,560,470
April	1,557,267	457,913	1,608,431
May	1,533,350	444,059	1,713,614
June	1,222,030	545,802	1,673,228
July	1,082,784	620,844	1,546,184
August	.....	.....	1,371,126
September	.....	.....	1,555,717
October	.....	.....	1,425,078
November	.....	.....	1,039,822
December	.....	.....	846,605

On August 1 there were in blast 164 furnaces as compared with 188 furnaces in blast on July 1, a decrease of 24. Thus far in the month this proportionate ratio has been maintained and the indications are that production this month will be below the million ton mark—the third time within three years.

U. S. Steel Products.

No one outside the Steel Corporation is competent to figure the effect of the reduction in prices of wire and nails, but this fact does not prevent Wall street from devoting some of the dogdays to the problem. Following is one of the calculations made by one of the news agencies yesterday:

Wire and wire products form the second largest line of finished products manufactured by the United States Steel Corporation. Steel rails head the list, the aggregate tonnage last year exceeding wire products by 807,710 tons. In 1903 the corporations' output of steel rails was 1,934,315 tons, the gross value of which was $56,160,820. The production of wire and wire goods was 1,126,605 tons, the gross value of which was approximately $46,000,000. Thus the corporation's rail mills returned last year a gross value only $8,160,820 more than the wire mills of the American Steel and Wire Company, its subsidiary wire producer. In cutting the price not less than $5 a ton, the corporation is reducing its gross earnings for the rest of the year by not less than $2,000,000, and perhaps more.

For the years 1903 and 1902 the Steel Corporation's output in the principal unfinished and finished products was as follows:

	1903. tons.	1902. tons.
Pig iron	7,123,953	7,802,812
Steel ingots	9,167,900	9,743,918
Blooms, billets & slabs	495,209	782,687
Steel rails	1,934,315	1,920,788
Wire and wire products	1,126,605	1,122,809
Finished structural work	480,692	481,092

The cut in wire products made by the corporation brings their price below the minimum of 1903.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	79⅝	American Sugar	129⅝
Do preferred	97⅞	Do preferred	131
Boston & Albany	248⅝	Am. Tel. & Tel.	137½
Boston & Maine	180	American Woolen	11¼
Boston Elevated	150	Do preferred	78⅞
Fitchburg pfd	136	*Dom. Iron & Stl.	9½
Mexican Central	11¼	Mass. Gas	42¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	190	United Fruit	105½
Pere Marquette	74	United Shoe Mach.	50
Union Pacific	97⅝	Do preferred	39
†Am. Agr. Chem.	14½	U. S. Steel	11⅝
*De preferred	76	Do preferred	58¼
Am. Pneu. Tube	4		

*Bid. †Asked.

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	49½	Penna. Steel	42
Cambria Steel	19½	Do preferred	77
Cambria Iron	47¾	Philadelphia Co.	39⅝
Cons. Trac. N. J.	70	Do preferred	44¼
Con. Lake Sup'r.	4 5-16	Phila. Traction	88⅝
Do preferred	7¾	Phila. Elec. Co.	6⅝
Elec. Stor. com.	66	Tidewater Steel	5⅝
Elec. Co. Amer.	9½	Do preferred	4
Lehigh Valley	38⅞	Union Traction	54
Marsden	5½	United Gas Impt.	85⅞
Penna. R. R.	61⅞	Welsbach Co.	20

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse com.	80	†Mass. Electric	15
Edison Elec. Il.	262	*Do preferred	60
†General Electric	165		

*Bid. †Asked.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Today is a holiday on the stock exchange. Bar silver steady at 26⅝d an ounce. Money, 1⅝@2 per cent; discount rates, short bills, 2¾ per cent; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £8,000.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Prices on the bourse today were firm and business was restricted. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504. Three per cent rentes, 98 francs 22½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Trading on the boerse today was extremely quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfgs for checks; discount rates, short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week decreased nearly $8,000,000.

Stock market inactive and prices closed irregular.

National Fire Proofing preferred firmer, 500 shares selling at 29⅜ to 29½.

Manufacturers Light and Heat strong, advancing to and closing at 33⅞.

Steel and Coal stocks very dull and closed slightly lower.

No sales in the Westinghouse group, but prices were steady.

IN WALL STREET.

The boom in wheat again checked trading in stocks.

Prices closed lower all around, but the net declines were small.

Trading fairly active, the sales footing up 264,400 shares.

Metropolitan Street Railway broke to 121½ and closed at the lowest.

United States Steel preferred declined to 58⅛ and closed at 58¼.

Bank loans, cash and surplus reserve, increased for the week.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, Aug. 15.—Stock market active and buoyant, the standard railroad issues leading the advance. Many issues reach the highest prices of the year. U. S. Steel preferred rallied to 60⅝ and reacted to 59¾. Foreigners bought 50,000 shares American securities. English consols and Japanese bonds higher in London; Russian bonds lower. Call money easy at ⅝ per cent. Japanese naval victories a factor in the strength of the London market. Standard Oil Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, the same as for the corresponding quarter. Grain markets rallied 1 to 2 cents, corn leading and selling at the highest price of the year.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.—Stock market opened firm but closed with a general reaction. Louisville & Nashville and Union Pacific were exceptions, both advancing to the highest prices of the year. Sentiment, affected by a renewal of crop damage reports, which caused an advance in wheat to the highest price of the year. Corn declined slightly on relief from drought in the southwest. Call money remained easy and sterling was lower. Gold to the amount of $10,000,000 engaged for shipment to Cuba. U. S. Steel preferred declined to 58¾ on rumors of impending cuts in finished products.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.—Reported cuts of from $5 to $7 a ton in wire and nail products caused a decline in U. S. Steel preferred in the day, but the stock turned and closed strong and higher. Railroad stocks advanced sharply in the face of a boom in grain, which carried May wheat to $1 12⅜ in the Chicago market, the highest for years. Corn and oats also strong and higher. Foreign stock markets depressed. Rumors of a $50,000,000 Russian loan in Paris caused decline in Russian bonds. Strike in the New York building trades reaches a critical stage. Further reports of damage to spring wheat.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.—Rumors of an "open market" for iron and steel products with the exception of rails, caused depression in U. S. Steel preferred, the stock subsequently recovered all the loss and closed firm. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper advanced to the highest prices of the year. Railroad stocks helped by the sharp reaction in wheat. Lackawanna Steel Company reported to have cut pool prices on beams and plates $5 a ton. Foreign security markets heavy. London money market easy. Bank of England's reserve to liability increased to 54.63 per cent, the highest of the year.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.—Great excitement in the wheat market. At Chicago the May option jumped to $1 14⅞ and closed at $1 14, the highest for years. The rise based upon fresh reports of damage to spring wheat. Corn easier on relief from the drought in western and central states. Exports of wheat for the week, 1,703,600 bushels, an increase over the previous week. Stock market opened steady to firm, but closed lower all around. No new developments in the iron trade. Foreign market strong for copper stocks, unchanged for government securities and lower for American stocks. Money easy and unchanged at ⅛ to 1 per cent on call loans.

SATURDAY, Aug. 20.—In the Chicago market May wheat jumped to $1 16¾, the highest for years. Crop experts reiterated reports of extensive damage to spring wheat. Stock market declined all around and closed at the lowest, but net losses were not important. Bank statement showed increases in loans, cash and surplus reserve. The total surplus now stands at $58,613,075, the largest for any corresponding week since 1894.

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	104⅜	Man. con. gold 4s.	105⅝
Do coupon	105	Mexican Cen. 4s	62½
U. S. 3s, reg.	105	Do 1st inc.	14⅜
Do coupon	105¼	M. & St. L. 4s	97
U. S. new 4s, reg.	131¼	M. K. & T. 4s	99⅜
Do coupon	131¾	Do 2nds	78½
U. S. old 4s, reg.	106⅜	Nat. Mexico c. 4s	76½
Do coupon	106⅝	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	100⅝
Atchison gen. 4s	100¾	N. J. C. gen. 5s	133
Do adjt. 4s	94⅜	North. Pacific 4s	104⅞
Atl. Coast L. 4s	100⅝	Do 3s	74½
Balt. & Ohio 4s	103¼	N. & W. con. 4s	101¾
Do 3½s	94⅞	Ore. S. L. 4s & P.	95⅝
Cen. Georgia 5s	111	Penna. conv. 3½s	98⅝
Do 1st inc.	88	Reading gen. 4s	100
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	106¾	St. L. & I. M. 5s	116⅝
C. & Alton 3½s	78¼	St. L. & S. F. fg. 4s	84¼
C. B. & Q. n. 4s	97¼	St. L. S'w 1sts	96½
C. M. & St. P. g. 4s	100	Seab'd Air L. 4s	73
C. & N'w con. 7s	128⅝	South. Pacific 4s	94¾
C. R. I. & P. 4s	78¼	Southern Ry. 5s	117½
Do col. 5s	84⅞	Tex. Pac. 1sts	119
C. C. C. & St. L. 4s	105¾	T. St. L. & W. 4s	73½
Chicago Term. 4s	74	Union Pacific 4s	105½
Cons. Tobacco 4s	65¾	Do conv. 4s	103½
Col. & South. 4s	84	U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	78
D. & R. G. 4s	100¾	Wabash 1sts	117½
Erie prior lien 4s	98⅝	Do Deb. B	60
Do gen. 4s	86	W. & L. E. 4s	91¼
F. W. & D. C. 1st	104½	Wisconsin Cen. 4s	89½
Hock. Val. 4½s	108	Col. Fuel conv. 4s	72
L. & N. unif. 4s	101½		

Total sales (par value), $1,225,000.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevator	½	Manhattan Trans.	3
American Chicle	90	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	1
Do preferred	80	New Amst. Gas 5s	107½
Amer. Tin Can	4½	New Orleans Ry.	9½
Do preferred	42½	Do preferred	29
Bay State Gas	½	Do bonds	74
British Columbia	2⅜	N. Y. Transit	6⅝
Brooklyn Ferry	5	North. Securities	161
Central Foundry	1½	Otis Elevator	33
Do preferred	39½	Do preferred	93
Electric Boat	39¼	Roy. Bak. P. pfd	106
Do preferred	65	Seab'd Air Line	10⅜
Electric Vehicle	9¼	Do preferred	20½
Do preferred	14¼	Standard Oil	622
Greene Con. Cop.	14⅜	Tennessee Copper	28
Havana Com.	25	Trust of America	482
Do preferred	35	Union Copper	⅞
Int. Mer. Mar.	4⅜	Tonopah	7½
Do preferred	15	White Knob	3⅝
International Salt	18½	Interboro	145½
Do 5s	54½		

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange last week were the smallest for any full week since early last June. The total was 8,341 shares stock, $11,000 bonds, $1,923 scrip and 600 tons pig iron warrants. Prices were irregular, 16 stocks closing at net advances, 8 at net declines and 6 remaining unchanged. It is gratifying to note that the stocks which were most active were the ones to score the largest gains. Pittsburgh Coal preferred rallied from 55½ to 58¾ and closed at 58, an advance for the week of 3 per cent. Manufacturers Light and Heat rallied 1⅝ to 33⅞ and closed at the highest price bid. National Fire Proofing preferred advanced a dollar a share and closed within a fraction of the top. Westinghouse Air Brake gained $8 a share, while Electric, after advancing to 80¼, reacted to 70 and closed at 73½. It was announced from New York that the 50,000 shares new stock offered at $80 a share was subscribed for. Bank and trust company stocks and bonds were dull, but generally firm. There is a scarcity of stocks offering for sale, and no material increase in the demand could be satisfied without advancing prices. The liquidation in the local market is apparently as complete as in New York, but the recovery here has been insignificant compared with the rally in New York stocks.

Private sales of Tonopah Extension, amounting to 2,000 shares, were reported on Saturday at $1 15, an advance of 10 cents a share.

Union Natural Gas stock sold privately at 82 and that price was bid for more. All the natural gas stocks are displaying a firmer tone, which is believed to be in anticipation of an advance in rates for fuel gas in October.

The General Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 1.

American Sewer Pipe after selling up to 21⅝ reacted to 21. The bonds sold at 98½, an advance of 1½ per cent.

The United States Glass Company made a favorable annual report during the week, but there were no sales of the stock on the exchange and no quotations. The stock is now very closely held by investors.

The gross earnings of Louisville & Nashville for the second week in August decreased $5,775.

New York brokers' letters were predicting a further reaction in the stock market on Monday, when it was thought that the active issues would again be a purchase.

A leading Chicago grain operator said: "From a speculative standpoint wheat ought to break 10 cents. It is entitled to that kind of a reaction. Then the next rise should carry it to $1 25."

Harbison-Walker preferred advanced $4 a share during the week on purchases of less than 75 shares, and at one time the bid price showed an advance of $5 a share.

The rise in wheat is having the same effect at Minneapolis that the rise in cotton early last spring had in New England. Of a total daily flour producing capacity in Minneapolis of 78,000 bbls, less than 30,000 was in motion last week, with prospects of further reduction if the wheat market continues to rise.

Sales of United States sinking fund 5s on the New York exchange last week amounted to $1,355,000 at prices ranging from 78⅝ to 78½. The most active issue was Union Pacific convertible 4s with sales of $2,640,000 at prices ranging from 103⅜ to 104⅝.

In reviewing the western coal trade the Black Diamond says: "The most significant feature of the situation within the past week has been the increase in the demand for bituminous coals required by the domestic trade. While the volume of this business is probably less than it was a year ago, it is so much improved over what it was two months ago that the change is worthy of note. Not only are orders coming from dealers much more freely than they were in July, but the indications for the immediate future hold out some encouragement. A still better business during the latter part of the present month and during September. While this improvement has been occurring in domestic soft coals, in steam coals the situation continues bad, and is such that some of the factors are almost losing hope that there will be any improvement. The continued strikes, and especially the one which involves the packing houses, has so curtailed the consumption of steam coal that demand is very dull. Prices, too, continue on a weak basis, and there is little profit in any coal that is now being at present. There is every reason to believe, however, that the winter will be fairly active, especially after the national election has been disposed of, and business of all descriptions again resumes its normal channels."

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

Excellent ore is found in the raise from the 250 to the 150-foot level of the Atlas mine in Buffalo Hump, Idaho. The full width of the raise is in rock running $24 in gold. The shoot on the lowest level has been opened for 175 feet. It was 250 feet long in the 150-foot level. The raise is showing the continuity of the ore.

Much prospecting and development are being done in the Pine Creek district, Idaho. The district is located eight and a half miles northwest of the town of Priest River, in Kootenai county, and two miles from Priest river. An 18-inch body of high-grade gold ore is reported to have been struck in the Magnolia mine on Miller mountain, Idaho. The mine is owned at Nampa.

The Colorado Springs Gazette says: Ore so rich that it is settled for by the pound is now being mined in the El Paso mine on Beacon hill. While rich strikes have been reported from time to time on this property, it was never known for a positive fact that they had ore that run from $50 to $100 a pound, and since the case of the two men was tried who were charged with stealing high-grade ore from this property these facts have leaked out. Of course, such values are exceptional and the average grade of the ore at the property sent out in carload lots does not go that much to the ton. But it is known that the company, every now and then, sends out shipments of sacked ore that is a wonder in values.

The Twentieth Century Company, controlled in Cleveland, has placed orders for a new mill for its Thunder Mountain mine.

A dispatch from Gunnison, Col., says: Another rich shoot of ore has been encountered in the big Raymond tunnel, on Ohio creek, in the Gold Brick district. This makes the third vein opened in driving the tunnel less than 1,000 feet. The vein encountered is similar to the others opened and assures a great mine for the Raymond company, in which Gov. Peabody is interested. Extensive work is going on in this part of the county and much capital is coming in for investment.

A fine showing of high-grade ore 20 inches wide and 7 feet long has been encountered on the southern end of the property of the Higgins Development Co. The strike shows strength, but not certain permanency. The value of the ore taken out was $108 a ton. A calcite and iron cave was recently broken into which shows considerable carbonate.

The Higgins Development Co. was organized to develop 11 claims adjoining the Copper Queen properties in Bisbee, Artz. The company has 50,000 shares of a par value of $10 each on which $7 a share has been paid in. There is still due on the property $175,000.

Henry J. Mayham, who helped to promote the Columbus Consolidated, Hidden Fortune and Golden Empire mining companies of the Black Hills, South Dakota, was in New York last week from Deadwood. His arrival in the east is believed to be due to some plan now on foot whereby additional funds may be secured to work the Columbus and Golden Empire properties. It is rumored that a deal will be closed within a week by which the needed money further to develop these properties will be secured. There has likewise been a report current that a combination of these three properties might be made. Mr. Mayham denied there was any truth in the story when he was seen at the Waldorf. "I am organizing a syndicate of six men," he said, "most of them being personal friends of William Saunty of Stillwater, Minn., to contribute the necessary money to place the Columbus Consolidated and Golden Empire on a self-sustaining basis. I have been assured $125,000 for the Columbus and hope to get much more for the Golden Empire."

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.
Allouez	11½	11⅝	11½	11½
Anchor	†.27	....	....	.20
Atlantic	12½	12½	12½	12¼
Gold Mountain	†.20	....	....	.19
Bingham	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	24½
Calumet & Arizona	†97	....	....	97
Calumet & Hecla	....	....	....	†500
Centennial	24	24	24	23¾
Calumet & Pgh	*27	†20	....	27
Elm River	2	2	2	2¼
Franklin	†8	....	....	7½
Junction Dev. Co.	19½	20⅜	19½	20½
Goldfield	†.92	....	....	.85
Jumbo	†.62	....	....	.58
L. S. & P. D.	*30	†32	....	30
McNamara	†.41	....	....	.39
Mass	†3½	....	....	3
Mohawk	†42½	....	....	42
Michigan	4	4	4	4¼
Midway	†.47	....	....	.43
Osceola	†64½	....	....	63½
Old Dominion	†12¾	....	....	12⅜
Parrot	†25	....	....	24½
Pittsburgh & Duluth	†30	....	....	†30
Quincy	83	83	83	82
Range Consolidated	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
Ray & O'Brien	†.11	....	....	.09
Rescue	†.11	....	....	.09
Redtop	†.16	....	....	.14
Trinity	7 9-16	7 9-16	7½	7¼
Tamarack	95	95	95	....
Utah	39½	39½	39½	39
Utah Mining	†21¼	....	....	21
Wolverine	†82	....	....	80½
Winona	†8½	....	....	8
Tonopah Extension	†1.15	....	....	1.05
Tonopah Montana	†2.45	....	....	2.35
Tonopah Belmont	†.65	....	....	.62

*Bid. †Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.65
Alice	.20	Ontario	3.80
Breece	.10	Ophir	2.45
Brunswick Con.	.16	Phoenix	.12
Comstock Tunnel	.09	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Savage	.22
Horn Silver	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.35
Iron Silver	1.75	Small Hopes	.20
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	1.90

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The usual Saturday dullness prevailed in all metals, a small business being put through to cover certain immediate needs of buyers. Quotations were generally unchanged from yesterday. Tin, $26 85@27 00. Copper, lake, $12 50@12 75; electrolytic, $12 50@12 75; casting, $12 25@12 50. Lead, $4 20@4 25. Spelter, $4 85@4 95. Iron quiet and nominally unchanged.

Cotton.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.76	9.78	9.73	9.77
February	....	....	....	9.79
March	9.80	9.81	9.79	9.82
April	....	....	....	9.84
May	9.84	9.84	9.84	9.86
August	*10.20	10.41	10.25	10.41
September	9.99	10.04	9.97	10.03
October	9.77	9.80	9.76	9.79
November	9.72	9.72	9.72	9.72
December	9.74	9.76	9.72	9.75

*Bid

Believed to Have Been Murdered.

COSHOCTON, O., Aug. 20.—The body of John Studer, a wealthy widower, was found in Wills creek today by a searching party. It is believed he was murdered.

STOCK LIST SUSTAINS SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES

Profit-Taking Movement in Wall Street Developed a Good Headway.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

Stocks developed a more pronounced reactionary tendency than was apparent on Friday and the general lists sustained substantial losses. The continuation of the profit-taking movement, which was so apparent in the closing days of the week, rapidly

MORE ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE

Good Deals Are Pending and Inquiry Is Steadily Increasing.

HOUSE MARKET IMPROVING

A very perceptible improvement was noted in the realty market last week. For the first time in weeks a large downtown deal was announced and in a section where no sales had been made for two years previously. While this was the only deal actually consummated for downtown property at least three deals that will touch the six figure mark are known to be pending for business properties on the main streets and may be closed this week. Two offers were made for Fifth avenue holdings, one at the rate of $11,000 a front foot. A price of $15,000 a front foot was set upon another Fifth avenue lot above Wood street, for which an option was asked. One of the largest deals of the year is now pending for Wood street property with a comparatively small difference between the parties dealing. These tangible evidences of returning activity were extremely gratifying to brokers who have waited for months for any sign of the buying spirit to be manifest.

In the East End and the suburbs more activity was manifest also. Bellevue contributed one of the best sales of the year in suburban property and several sales of note were made in Allegheny. One district where there is a steadily increasing amount of dealing is Squirrel Hill, where for a year or more few properties have changed hands. It is to be noted that most of the deals made there now are for choice vacant sites which will be improved by the purchasers with costly residences. Brokers who cater to coal and farm deals are reporting an increasing inquiry, with much easier conditions. A large number of the transactions announced are still in the nature of trades, but there is more of a disposition on the part of both buyer and seller to deal at some price than has been evident for a long time. If this returning confidence in the general situation continues to increase as the vacation season draws to a close a brisk reaction may be looked for in the realty market this fall.

Steady Improvement in Building.

The F. W. Dodge Company, in its review, comments on construction conditions as they appear throughout the territory over which it operates, as follows:

"There has been a quiet but steady improvement in demand along most lines during the past week or 10 days. While the relation between the construction interests and speculative markets are not very close, the healthy tone of the latter appears to have a stimulating influence on business in general throughout the entire territory. It is yet too early for the situation to take on any characteristic color or to permit of any definite prediction as to the business of another year. Rates on nearly all kinds of construction continue to rule lower, in spite of uniform market quotations, and in competitive work the range of figures is the narrowest that has been known in years. This indicates that general and sub-contractors are paring items down to the lowest possible notch that yield any profit at all. There is an absence altogether of the characteristic complaint of a couple of years ago in delays occasioned by slow and irregular deliveries of brick, steel and other materials. Collections are reported to be rather better than the average for this season of the year, though the movement along this line is not as satisfactory as it was during July.

"The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending August 17, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,057,000, against $1,184,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $47,186,000. The figures for the same week last year were $946,009, showing an increase this year of $111,009."

Brisk Inquiry for Houses.

Judging from the reports of brokers in every part of the two cities the house market this fall promises to be unusually good. The larger firms, which have pursued a policy of persistent advertising, are reporting from two to five times as many inquiries as they received two months ago and more in many cases than they have had since the real estate boom broke in the spring of 1903. Many high class houses are being sold or traded at good figures. But the greater number of inquiries are for homes that can be bought at from $3,000 to $10,000. Compared with the list of new houses three or four years ago, the number of such houses that are new is comparatively small. In sections of the city where four years ago hundreds of houses were being built there are now hardly a dozen under way. The absence of speculative building the past two years is beginning to be felt severely and the steadily increasing demand for good houses built to sell justifies the house-building boom that is imminent this fall. In many localities a house has to be advertised only once or twice to bring in a score or more of inquiries. The character of these inquiries is, according to the best posted brokers, much more hopeful than for months, as the would-be home buyers manifest a determination to get a house of their own if possible and also are found to have a good-sized cash payment. Where bunches of new houses, such as the Miller houses in the Nineteenth ward, the McConnell houses in Millvale avenue, Twentieth ward, the Butz houses in Bellevue, or the Shickler houses in Belmar place, have been recently completed and never occupied the inquiries give promise of a steady and rapid sale this fall. There is already considerable inquiry for lots of houses that are just being started, such as the Schaeffer houses in Hamilton avenue and the O'Neil houses in the Greenfield district. High rents have had a most wholesome effect on the house market, as is shown especially by the demand for cheap homes that can be bought at $3,000 or less. Brokers on the outskirts of the city where they control in large part the business of their individual communities have much to hope for in this increasing inquiry for homes.

Big Sale for Bellevue.

The Home Trust Company was fortunate in putting through the best deal in Bellevue for months. For Fred W. Kiefer, the well-known insurance agent, they sold to George N. Powell nine houses in Sheridan avenue for $76,500, or $8,500 each. The houses were built by Andrew Lennox in 1903 and were secured by Mr. Kiefer last year in an exchange deal. They stand on lots 32x100 feet including all the frontage on the north side of Sheridan avenue, between James and Miller streets. Each house contains 10 rooms and bath and is provided with all modern conveniences. They rent for $40 a month each and were taken by Mr. Powell for an investment.

William O. Wright has sold to John G. Holmes a lot 58x118 feet at North Negley avenue and Margaretta street, Nineteenth ward, for $24,000. The lot is improved with a fine residence of 12 rooms.

Three of the houses built by Harry E. Woodburn in Belmar place have been sold to John Wilks for $16,500, or $5,500 each. They are eight-room reception hall brick dwellings, standing on lots 25x93 feet each and face on the north side of Race street, near Collier street. It is reported that Squirrel Hill frontage was taken in exchange for the house, which were owned by a feed merchant of the East End.

New Types of House Wanted.

Local architects report an increasing inquiry this fall for the Queen Anne cottage, a type of which there are few in Pittsburgh. The dozens of lot buyers who have decided to build homes for themselves are seeking to get something different from the plain reception hall house, which seems to be about the only type that many speculative builders can furnish. For the small family the Queen Anne house or some modification of it offers great advantages in addition to the fact that it can be made much more beautiful than the ordinary type of reception hall dwelling. In other cities whole suburbs are built up with tasty cottages of this kind, which differ enough in their design to give an individuality to the home. The colonial effects in suburban cottages are also being much sought in Pittsburgh, much to the delight of many architects who have advocated their use for some time. People want gables, too, architects say, and the cottage with its first story walls of stone and its second story of shingle of dark brown creosote with a red tile roof is a type that is likely to come into general use next year. In many of these houses a broad effect is sought and to get the necessary 40 feet a wide lot is required. In other respects they can be built at a cost so little higher than the reception hall house, although they offer opportunities for large expenditures if the owner desires.

New Building Is Popular.

The new building of the Washington National bank at Fifth avenue and Washington street is quite a rendezvous for real estate men and architects who work largely in that locality. The Columbia Realty Company has moved up from the avenue to a handsome office at Room 302. So also has J. Cooper, who now occupies Room 204. George A. McLaughlin and Edward Kelly, Jr., are snugly quartered in 201 and Frank & Sanes have 206 for their office. Architect John T. Comes has a large, well-lighted room on the top floor of the building at 602 and Architect J. Mervin Beall is in 403.

The contract will be awarded in a few days for St. Timothy's Episcopal church at Broadway and Main street, West Park, McKees Rocks. The main body of the church will be 57x82 feet with a wing on either side. The old property of the church in Third street, Esplen, was sold some time ago to the Polish Catholic church and the new building will cost $20,000.

The building of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Creek avenue, Carnegie, which was offered for hospital purposes last year, has been sold to George O. Lenfesty for $9,000. The women found that to give the building away as desired they would have to go into court. The hospital project received little support until it was taken up by the board of trade, which may result in an emergency hospital in Carnegie.

Architect J. M. Beall is taking bids on three houses for J. M. Eastman to be built in Murray avenue near Forbes street at a cost of $5,000 each; for the Methodist Episcopal church at Monessen to cost $7,000 and for a residence for Mrs. Ida M. Caughey in Thomas avenue, Bellevue, to cost $6,000.

Sales Made by Brokers.

Fifth avenue: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Theodore Wilcox to Mrs. Henry Jacobs a three-story brick building on lot 20x150 feet in Fifth avenue, near Boston street, for $9,000; for J. Z. McCune to J. Z. Gelding 100 acres near Ford City, Armstrong county, for $7,500, a nine-room house in the Belmar plan being given in part payment; for R. A. Sloan to John Eldred a nine-room house on lot 24x100 feet in Adelaide street, near Herron park, for $5,000; for I. Leonard Aronson to William Dalof a seven-room brick house on lot 17x75 feet in Webster avenue, near Trent street, for $3,500.

Webster avenue: H. M. Berman of the Merchants Savings and Trust Company sold for Casper Baltensperger to M. Louis Freedbers, 1900-1906 Webster avenue, four brick houses on lot 60x84 feet, for $13,500.

Upston: The Keystone Realty Company sold for the Tube City Land Company to Harry T. Watson and Aaron J. Baker, 12 lots in the Upston plan in Port Vue borough for $9,450. The lots will be improved with houses to cost $2,000 each. The same brokers sold for the Locust Grove Land Company to Charles F. Dahlstrom of McKeesport six lots in Versailles avenue and Parker street, Locust Grove plan, on which the buyer will build six $3,000 houses.

Vine street: W. J. White sold for Daniel J. Price of Knoxville to Frank & Sanes No. 45 Vine street, a brick house on lot 18x90 feet, for $4,100.

Walker place: George T. McDonald sold for the Walker Place Land Company to Attorney James D. Bailey, 80x100 feet in California avenue near Marston avenue, Walker place, for $5,000. The site will be improved with a $15,000 residence.

The James Murtha Company sold the farm of O. L. Cribbs, in Crawford county, to D. R. Schuite, consideration being $2,000; also farm of W. A. Lawrence in the same locality to G. N. Keogh, consideration being $2,500.

James A. Cooper & Co. sold for Mrs. Hannah Van Ullem to Frank A. Stevenson a 5-room frame dwelling, lot 25x100, in Russellwood avenue, West Park plan, Stowe township, consideration $2,500. Two lots in the Twenty-third ward, valued at $360 each, were given as part of the consideration, balance being paid in cash.

Transfers Recorded.

Walther Chas L to W H Osmond, Aug 3, Stowe twp, 194 lots, Grandview	$56,000
Miller Barney C to E J Borland, July 27, Avalon, 34x103, Cleveland ave	5,500
Easley E A to H A Thistlewaite, Aug 8, Avalon, 20x130, Center ave	2,050
Sewickley B & L A to E J Walker, July 22, Aleppo twp, 10 acres	2,800
Earon W R to Isabella Smith, Aug 16, Sewickley, 52x120, Hopkins st	3,000
Smith E N to Geo A Nesdle, Aug 13, Baldwin twp, 40x112, Marion ave	850
O'Connell Morris to Patrick Tierney, Aug 10, McKees Rocks, 25x110, Bequet st	2,000
Nash George to Swissvale School Dist., Aug 11, Swissvale, 50x190, twp road	4,250
Jamison W H to Anna Schmidt, Aug 19, 15th wd, Ally, 26x92, Broadway	900
Alexander R D to Edgewood Club, July 15, Edgewood, 168x276, Maple ave	15,400
Wright Wm O to J G Holmes, Aug 17, 19th wd, Pgh, 58x118, Negley ave	24,000

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending August 20:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front ft.	Square ft.
Water street	185x 80	Three-story brick.	$1,228	$16.32
Daum street	120x145	Vacant.	150	.....
Beechwood boulevard	100x200	Vacant.	150	.....
Beechwood boulevard	112x200	Vacant.	150	.....
1824-1826 Center avenue	40x100	Two brick buildings.	325	.....
Friendship avenue	80x150	Four-story flat.	833	5.55
911 Beech avenue, Allegheny	36x120	Residence.	686	.....
Forbes street	146x157	Vacant.	153	.....
Sewickley	3 acres	Vacant.	6,000 per acre.	
Sheridan avenue, Bellevue	288x100	Nine houses.	265	.....

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Butter steady, unchanged; receipts, 5,052 pkgs. Cheese quiet, unchanged; receipts, 2,076 pkgs. Weekly exports, 1,182 pkgs. Eggs quiet and firm, unchanged; receipts, 7,412 pkgs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 17@18c; dairies, 12@15½c. Eggs steady, at mark, cases included, 13@16½c. Cheese steady, 7⅞@8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Butter firm, good demand; extra western creamery, 18½c; do nearby prints, 20c. Eggs steady, fair demand; nearby firsts, 19½c at mark; western firsts, 19@20c. Cheese unchanged; New York full creams, choice to fancy, 8¾@9c; New York full creams, fair to good, 8@8½c.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm, $2 50. Tar firm, $1 70. Crude turpentine firm, $2 25, $3 75 and $4 00.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 20.—Turpentine firm; sales, 100 bbls; exports, 360 bbls. Rosin firm; quote A, B, C, $2 30@3 32½; D, $2 35@2 37½; E, $2 40@2 42½; F, $2 45@2 47½; G, $2 52½; H, $2 70@2 75; I, $3 32½; K, $3 37½; M, $5 85; N, $4 00; WG, $4 55; WW, $4 62½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Turpentine firm, 53¾c; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, $2 25; D, $2 30; E, $2 35; F, $2 40; G, $2 47½; H, $2 65; I, $3 12½; K, $3 37½; M, $3 87½@3 70; N, $5 82½; WG, $4 17½; WW, $4 42½.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 60,477 bales, including 19,000 forwarded direct. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 1,799 bales; Queensland, 1,043 bales; Victoria, 25 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 85 bales; elsewhere, 649 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS.

Saturday, August 20, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light and market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 75@6 00; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 40@5 65; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 00@5 35; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, $4 50@4 80; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3 50@4 25; common, 700 to 900 lbs, $2 75@3 25; good to choice heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair heifers, $2 75@3 75; common to good fat cows, $2 00@3 75; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@4 00; good fresh cows and springers, $30@49; common to fair, $15@25.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and market steady; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 10@4 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $3 75@4 00; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 25@3 60; spring lambs, $3 50@5 85; clipped lambs, $5 00@4 75; veal calves, $6 50@7 00; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5 double decks; market active and prices from 5@10c higher; prime heavy, $5 60@5 70; mediums, $5 75@5 85; heavy Yorkers, $5 80@5 85; light Yorkers, $5 80@5 85; pigs, $5 65@5 85; roughs, $4 00@4 75; stags, $3 00@3 75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 551 head; feeling steady. Dressed beef slow and weak at 7@9¼c for native sides; shipments, 1,480 head cattle and 5,450 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, none. Feeling steady for veals. City dressed veals, steady, 8@12c; country dressed, 7¼@10¼c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 5@7c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,612 head. Active and firm for both sheep and lambs; all sold. Sheep, $2 50@4 00; lambs, $5 00@7 00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,285 head; nominally firm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head. Market steady; good to prime steers, $5 25@6 00; poor to medium, $4 00@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@4 00; cows, $2 00@4 50; heifers, $2 25@5 00; canners, $1 25@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 25; calves, $4 00@6 00; western steers, $3 25@4 75. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, $5 25@5 50; good to choice heavy, $5 35@5 55; rough heavy, $4 85@5 10; light, $5 35@5 60; bulk of sales, $5 30@5 55. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head. Market steady. Good to choice wethers, $3 75@4 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 00@4 00; western sheep, $3 25@3 90; native lambs, $3 50@6 00; western lambs, $4 50@5 90.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Hogs—Active; butchers, $5 60@5 85; common, $5 85@5 30. Cattle—Steady; fair to good shippers, $4 25@5 00; common, $2 00@2 50. Sheep steady, $3 00@3 50. Lambs steady, $3 00@6 25.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head, including 200 head southerns; market steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 25@5 90; fair to good, $3 75@5 00; western fed steers, $3 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 25; southern steers, $2 75@4 00; southern cows, $2 00@3 25; native cows, $1 50@4 25; native heifers, $2 50@5 00; bulls, $2 00@3 50; calves, $2 00@4 50; receipts for the week, 45,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market 5c higher; top, $5 37½; bulk of sales, $5 20@5 35; heavy, $5 15@5 25; packers, $5 20@5 35; pigs and light, $5 00@5 37½; receipts for the week, 33,800 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts nine; market nominally steady; native lambs, $4 00@5 60; native wethers, $3 50@4 00; native ewes, $3 00@3 60; western lambs, $4 00@5 60; western yearlings, $3 50@4 10; western sheep, $3 25@3 70; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 25.

R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks, Bonds and Grain,
223 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

BELL 2834 COURT.
P. & A. 1241 MAIN.

August 21st, 1904.

TO THE PUBLIC:

I have been in the brokerage business since 1893, and during that time my aim has always been to give to the public the best service consistent with good business methods. Today I have one of the best equipped plants for the transaction of business west of the Allegheny mountains, and I have **MORE** successful speculators than any other broker in Pittsburgh. It has always been my aim to have successful speculators do their business through me. Now, what I want is **MORE** successful speculators. **I am going to give $6,000.00 to successful speculators. BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1st, I will give $1,000.00 to the customer who makes the highest percentage of profits from that date until October 1st.** This offer is open to all customers now on my books as well as all **NEW CUSTOMERS.** I will also give $1,000.00 to the most successful speculator in **OCTOBER,** and the same in **NOVEMBER** and **DECEMBER;** that is, $1,000.00 to the most successful speculator in each of the months named.

In addition to this, to the most **successful speculator** from Sept. to Jan. 1st I will give an additional reward of **$2,000.00;** the customer being required to have an open account with me during all of these months. I am trying to make it as plain as possible to you that what I want is more **successful speculators** in the stock market, as I assure you that the more business I get the more money I make. You understand that in competing for these rewards it is the party that has the **largest percentage** of gain who wins. The customer with a **$50.00 account** stands equal with the man having a **$50,000.00 account.** I carry New York stocks on 5% margin, ten shares being the smallest number that can be traded in; and on grain I will carry any of the options on a margin of 2c per bushel.

Yours Respectfully,

R. M. WEAVER.

P. S.—Write for Information.

FROSTS HELP TO BOOST WHEAT

Chilly Reports from Canada and Dakota Send Cereal Up a Cent.

MARKET STRONG TO THE END

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A suggestion of killing frosts before Monday in Canada and Dakota sent wheat today higher than ever during the present advance. September sold at $1 11⅛ and December at $1 13⅝. The close was off from the top prices, but showed net advances of 1c and 1⅛@1¼c, respectively. September corn closed ⅝c up and December 1c higher. Oats are unchanged. Provisions gained from a shade to 7½c.

Wheat traders during the entire session were kept in an intensely excited mood by the continued flow of dispatches from the northwest, giving sensational stories of rust damage and alarming predictions of what might result from a frost before Monday. The market had lost none of its recent bullishness when trading started and the opening prices showed gains of ⅛@1¼c for the September delivery, at $1 10⅛@1 10⅜, and for December ⅝@⅞c to 1@1⅛c, at $1 12⅛@1 12½. There was plenty of wheat for sale at these prices by profit-taking longs. September sagged off to $1 08⅜, with December back to $1 10⅛. There was no suggestion of a weakening market, however, and the buying was resumed for an hour with as much eagerness as though the craze had just broken out. At top prices—$1 11⅛ for September and $1 13⅜ for December—there was more liquidation which operated to bear the price for the nearer month to $1 10¼. The close was strong at $1 10⅜. December broke to $1 12⅛ and closed at $1 12⅝. Statistics were apparently given little consideration by the trade. Primary receipts were 797,100 bushels, against 618,900 bushels a year ago. Clearances of wheat and flour equalled 75,500 bushels. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 290 cars, against 297 cars last week and 314 cars last year.

Sentiment in the corn trade underwent a radical change over night and when the market opened today there was little for sale, while commission houses had a large number of buying orders to fill. September found buyers to start with at 53⅛@54⅛c, a net advance of ⅛@¾c. December opened ½@1⅛c higher, at 53⅞@55⅜c. The strength was stimulated by the bullish excitement prevailing in wheat, traders apparently paying little attention to the weather, which was in the main favorable to the growing crops. Active covering of short sales by local traders sent September to 54½c, but a reaction to 53⅝c followed the late break in wheat prices. The close was firm at 54c. December kept within the opening range and closed firm at 53¾c. Local receipts were 160 cars.

Oats at the outset were strong, the tone being influenced almost entirely by other grains. September started ¼c to ½@⅝c higher, at 34¼c to 34½@34⅝c, steadying at 34⅜c. There was enough local long selling to cause a reaction later to 34c and the close was firm at that figure. Local receipts were 389 cars.

Provisions ruled firm with only moderate activity manifested. The price of live hogs was 5c higher and had its influence on the demand for provisions. September pork closed 7½@7¾c higher, at $11 80. Lard was up a shade, at $6 90. Ribs gained 2½c, at $7 45.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 157 cars; oats, 372 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

	Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls		12,100	15,000
Wheat, bu		185,000	31,000
Corn, bu		204,000	260,000
Oats, bu		547,300	289,500
Rye, bu		11,000	.....
Barley, bu		5,900	4,400
		Car lots.	Estimates.
Wheat		112	130
Corn		160	157
Oats		398	372
Hogs, head		2,500	.....

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 7,741 bbls.; exports, 3,827 bbls. Firm and held higher but very quiet. Winter patents, $5 20@5 50; do., straights, $4 90@5 25; do., extras, $3 45@4 00; do., low grades, $3 25@3 80. Minnesota patents, $5 00@5 35; do., bakers', $4 20@4 75. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $4 25@4 50; choice to fancy, $4 60@4 90. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 10@1 12; city, $1 12@1 15; kiln dried, $3 10@3 20. Rye nominal. Barley steady; feeding, 48c c. i. f. New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 5,000 bu; spot strong. No. 2 red nominal elevator, $1 15½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1 33 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options—Wheat opened strong and active on outside buying and further damage news from the northwest. Heavy profit-taking occurred, however, and in the last half hour about one-half the advance was lost, the market closing unsettled and 1¼@1⅝c net advance. May, $1 16¾@1 17⅛, closed, $1 16¾; September, $1 15⅛@1 16⅝, closed, $1 15⅝; December, $1 15⅜@1 16¾, closed, $1 15⅝.

Corn—Receipts, 34,575 bu.; exports, 164,633 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 59½c elevator and 59½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61⅝c; No. 2 white, 59½c. Option market was dull but nominally higher, closing ⅝c above the previous night. September closed at 59⅝c; December closed at 58⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 85,625 bu.; exports, 2,710 bu. Spot quiet; mixed, 28 to 32 lbs., 34½@36¼c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs., 41@42½c, clipped, white, 36 to 40 lbs., 42¼@45c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator, $1 11¼; September, $1 11¼; December, $1 13½; No. 2 hard, $1 08@1 10. Corn—No. 2 cash, 53c; September, 53½c; December, 50c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 35½c; December, 35c; May, 36⅝c. No. 2 white, 36@36½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 21⅜; No. 2 northern, $1 18¼; September, $1 18⅝; December, $1 13⅝.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 19@1 20; No. 2 northern, $1 16@1 18; new September, $1 10¼ bid. Rye—No. 1, 75@76c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; sample, 57@58c. Corn—No. 3, 56@56½c; September, 54c bid.

Financial and Trade Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which was made public today shows that the gross earnings of the company for the year ending June 30 aggregated $14,735,708. The net earnings were $5,978,279 and with income from other sources the total net income for the year was $6,190,122. The net income, after deducting the amount paid for fixed charges and taxes was $1,388,907. Add to the surplus remaining at the end of last year the surplus now on hand amounts to $1,594,159.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 20.—Five buildings, entailing a loss of about $40,000, were destroyed by fire today. Among the buildings burned were the factory of the Lynchburg Box Company and a large tobacco warehouse occupied by the Kyle Tobacco Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The cash holdings of the associated banks this week touched new high records with a total in excess of $361,000,000. Deposits also reached their highest level, aggregating $1,209,570,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—National bank notes received today for redemption $1,039,085. Government receipts from internal revenue, $732,337; customs, $608,376; miscellaneous, $161,536; expenditures, $1,890,000.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2.					
Sep. o.	1 12	1 12⅝	1 10⅛	1 12⅛	1 10⅞
Sep. n.	1 10⅛	1 11⅛	1 08⅛	1 10⅜	1 09⅜
Dec. ..	1 12⅛	1 13⅝	1 11⅛	1 12⅝	1 11½
May ..	1 16	1 16¾	1 14	1 15⅝	1 14
CORN					
No. 2.					
Sept. .	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	54	53⅝
Dec. ..	55⅜	55⅜	52⅞	53⅜	52⅜
May ..	53	53	52	52⅝	51⅝
OATS					
No. 2.					
Sept. .	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	34
Dec. ..	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	35¼
May ..	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37½	37½

BANK STATEMENT.

Cash Gains in the Associated Weekly Returns Is Again Below Estimates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The cash gain of $1,491,000 shown in today's weekly return of the Associated banks was again some $3,000,000 below preliminary estimates. The banks added $881,650 to surplus, increasing that item again to the largest volume since June 1898. In the financial district the exhibit did not attract very general attention, owing to the inactive condition of the money market. The heaviest loss in cash during the week was by the First National, which showed a decrease of $4,836,000. The largest cash gain was by the Merchants National and City National, each a trifle less than $1,500,000. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$100,000	.....
Bank of Manhattan Co	298,000	.....
Merchants National	1,482,000	.....
Mechanics National	.....	$531,000
Bank of America	1,104,000	.....
National City	1,422,000	.....
Chemical National	.....	391,000
American Exchange	.....	109,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	176,000	.....
Nat. Bank of No. America	551,000	.....
Hanover National	$2,000	.....
Corn Exchange	.....	82,000
National Park	$36,000	.....
Fourth National	820,000	.....
First National	.....	4,836,000
Chase National	.....	115,000

Important changes in the loan account were as follows:

Bank of New York	$378,000	.....
Manhattan Company	$1,000	.....
Merchants National	.....	$552,000
Mechanics National	392,000	.....
Bank of America	.....	983,000
National City	.....	3,423,000
Chemical National	149,000	.....
American Exchange	476,000	.....
Commerce	.....	615,000
Mercantile National	.....	196,000
North America	.....	188,000
Corn Exchange	.....	399,000
Hanover National	.....	943,000
Importers & Traders	460,000	.....
National Park	363,000	.....
Fourth National	19,000	.....
First National	5,768,000	.....
Chase National	.....	1,341,000
Seaboard National	.....	144,000

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at a partial advance of 5 points on better French cables than expected, and rather smaller primary receipts which, if continued, were thought likely to stimulate public demand. The market ruled generally firm and closed steady net 5 points higher. Sales were 44,250 bags, including September at 6.60@6.65c; December, 6.90@6.95c; January, 7.05c; March, 7.20@7.25c; May, 7.45c; July, 7.55@7.60c; spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8 3-16c; mild steady; Cordova, 9½@13c. Sugar, raw quiet; fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c; refined quiet; No. 6, 4.80c; No. 7, 4.75c; No. 8, 4.70c; No. 9, 4.65c; No. 10, 4.60c; No. 11, 4.55c; No. 12, 4.50c; No. 13, 4.45c; No. 14, 4.40c; confectioners' A, 5.05c; mold A, 5.55c; cut loaf, 5.90c; crushed, 5.80c; powdered, 5.30c; granulated, 5.20c; cubes, 5.45c.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cotton futures closed steady; August, 10.41c; September, 10.05c; October, 9.70c; November, 9.72c; December, 9.75c; January, 9.77c; February, 9.79c; March, 9.82c; April, 9.84c; May, 9.86c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10.55c; middling gulf, 11.10c; sales, 320 bales.

Contract to Pittsburgh Firm.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The first contract for permanent road construction in Greene county under the direction of the state department of public highways has been awarded to the Joseph Thomas Constructing Company of Pittsburgh, for $20,214 65. This contract calls for about three miles of permanent road south from Waynesburg along Smith creek.

New Bank in Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Lin F. Ruth, Edward E. Dick and Rockwell Marietta, the heaviest stockholders in the Title and Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania, and the wealthiest men of Connellsville, are organizing another national bank to be an adjunct to the Title and Trust Company. The new bank will have a capital of $100,000. Plans have been drawn for a magnificent banking building to cost $150,000.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

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MERCURY VAPOR LIGHT A WONDER

Peter Cooper Hewitt's Inventions Are Revolutionizing Electricity.

A CHEAP CONVERTER FOUND

The cheapest artificial light in the world is claimed to describe the new electric lamp which Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York has recently perfected. George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh has bought the patents. The Cooper Hewitt Electrical Company has been formed by Mr. Westinghouse to manufacture the lamp which is expected to accomplish little short of a revolution in the methods of lighting.

The light has been seen here. In a couple of shop windows on downtown streets are the long glass tubes from which emanate the almost ghastly green rays which give to all the surroundings a hue suggestive of death. As you watch the light, however, you learn to like it the more, for it is softer than any similar light produced. No sharply cut shadows are cast as by an electric light with its glare. Instead it softens the outlines, for it is more penetrating than any other light. Moreover, it is the great desideratum; it is light without heat.

Light without heat has been sought widely. Gas makes a room stifling in a short time. Even the ordinary Edison incandescent lamp diffuses enough heat to make its near presence undesirable on a warm evening. From the Cooper Hewitt lamp, however, there is no heat; nothing but the soft light.

Ghastliness Is Overcome.

The ghastliness of the lamp as it glows without cover arises from the fact that in its rays there are no rays of red. Hence none of the red tints in the human face or in other objects on which it shines or glows is reflected. For use in houses or for general purposes this peculiarity of the light has been entirely overcome. The tube is covered with a delicate silk cover dyed in rhodamin, and the red natural effect is at once added to the light with but small loss of radiance.

The light has its origin in an electric current passed through mercury vapor, the mercury being vaporized in a vacuum tube. Mr. Hewitt, in telling the story of the years of experiment that led to the invention, says:

"Six or seven years ago it seemed to me that I could find a cheap artificial light. I began with the Geissler tube and the lamps of Tesla and Moore, but relinquished this line for the time being as too complicated for the purpose which I had in view. I tried various gases—a great many gases, in fact—in the tube, passing an electric current through them, and found some of them promising—hydrogen, for instance, which gave on a light rich in red rays. I had to abandon the gases as possible illuminants, however, because they gave off so much heat as to melt or break the glass, and I could find no way of overcoming this obstacle. Light without heat was the problem.

Early Experiments.

"At that time I knew nothing of the mercury arc, though it was not new. Way, in 1861, had used a form of it for a masthead light in the Isle of Wight. Rapieff, in 1879, had taken out a British patent for a mercury light, and Dr. Arons of Germany had made scientific reports concerning it in 1892 and 1896. Finally, however, I turned my attention to mercury vapor—that is, mercury vaporized

Peter Cooper Hewitt.

in a vacuum, such as you see in the lamp there. One day, in running one of these tubes very hard, I noticed certain flashes. These seemed to me entirely extraordinary. I chased them up and gradually proved the fact that the mercury was conducting. I next saw that, once the resistance of the mercury vapor was overcome, it offered but slight resistance to the passage of the current. This, if you like, was the genesis of my invention. Just when it was I cannot say. I will look it up.

"Now all of us, the men named and hundreds of others who have been trying to make a mercury light, had the same problem. My success was primarily due to seeing exactly where the problem lay, namely, in the high resistance of the negative cathode, the terminal of the wire conducting the current into the lamp. The others failed to give the proper value to this special resistance. My study brought out what it consisted of and how it could be broken down. Detecting it and overcoming it was my only secret. But this represented study and work for years, that trying series of patient experiments in which you never know where you are going to land."

Other Inventions.

The vacuum lamp is not the only important invention Mr. Hewitt has made. Equally important is the "Static Converter." The use of this is to convert an alternating current of electricity into a direct current. The alternating current is the one commonly supplied and used for electric lighting, etc. It is the one in the development of which George Westinghouse has made his greatest fame as a manufacturer. The direct current is used to run trolley cars, automobiles and all machines operated by electrical power. The trouble with the direct current has been the impracticability of transmitting it far from the power house. The alternating current, on the other hand, can and is economically transmitted by wire over long distances. Consequently the need of a converter or transformer, by which an alternating current can be taken from a trunk wire and changed into direct current, needs no emphasis. The present device for this purpose is a huge rotary converter weighing 700 pounds, with many movable parts subject to wear and tear and deterioration. This is completely replaced by the small glass globe invented by Mr. Hewitt. It weighs only three pounds. The negative waves of the alternating current, entering by the negative cathode, are all stopped by the mercury vapor, acting as a check valve, and only the positive go out through the positive electrodes. There is no loss of energy, and the device seems perfect, beyond improvement. Its effect upon automobiling alone will be tremendous, as an electric automobile carrying one of these converters becomes practically independent of charging stations, and can tap an alternating wire for a new store of energy wherever one exists.

A third invention of Mr. Hewitt is the "Interrupter," and like the other two it is a variation of the use of the mercury vacuum. A positive and negative electrode in the globe are used for the rapid creation of electric waves. These are produced by the load of the intervening vapor through the negative and discharge through the positive wire. It is designed for use in wireless telegraphy. With Mr. Hewitt's "Interrupter" there is no deterioration; the action is absolutely regular, and the speed may be anything from a million to a billion waves per second. This permits selective signaling. Two instruments may be so keyed that they respond only to each other, all other instruments failing to detect their wireless communication. This has been the great need up to now. In fact, Prof. Pupin of Columbia University, a very high authority in these matters, declares the "interrupter" to be one of the most important physical discoveries made in the last 10 years. Its power is anything desired, and, with a two-horse power motor operating an alternator, a two-horse power energy is sent radiating from the terminal wires. This may be 2,000 or 10,000 or a hundred thousand traversing space indefinitely, and if ever the mystical message is sent to Mars it will be through this machine.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, the inventor, is a grandson of Peter Cooper, the builder of the first American locomotive and a great man in American history. He is a son of the late Abram S. Herwitt of New York.

MAN RETURNS ON WHOM DEATH CLAIM IS PAID

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 20.—Dr. R. G. Lightle, who was supposed to have been burned in his barn at Searcy, May 22, and on whose death insurance companies paid $19,000 on policies, returned to Searcy today, and surrendered to a deputy sheriff. Lightle says he did not attempt to commit fraud, but left suddenly because he had a corpse in his barn for dissection, and when the building burned, he feared he might be arrested for grave robbery. Mrs. Lightle has returned $15,500 of the insurance money.

England and Austria to Sign Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is the expectation of the foreign office that a treaty of arbitration, on the same lines as that negotiated with other great powers, will be signed shortly between Great Britain and Austria.

BANK CLERKS FROM THIS CITY PROMINENT IN CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS

J. S. M. Phillips, Chairman Ways and Means Committee Pittsburgh Chapter.

Harry J. Pears, Vice Chairman Pittsburgh Chapter.

D. C. Wills, President Bankers and Bank Clerks Association.

J. B. Crist, Recorder of Pittsburgh Chapter.

John S. Swartz, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

Alfred M. Barrett, Pittsburgh's Favorite for Permanent Chairman.

PITTSBURGHERS HOLD THE BALANCE

Delegates from This City Are So Strong They Are Being Sought After for Their Votes.

MANY FRIENDS TO TRAVEL

That Pittsburgh is always in the front competing with sister cities is again demonstrated by the fact that Pittsburgh chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will probably send the largest delegation to the second annual convention of the institute, to be held in St. Louis on August 25, 26 and 27. The local chapter, which is second only to Chicago in size, was one of the first organized after the American Bankers' association recommended that chapters should be formed in every large banking community.

John B. Finley, president of the Fifth National bank, was the man chosen for the head of the institute and he has been the president ever since its organization. He was also prominent in the forming of the local chapter, which received its official birth May 14, 1901. One of the most active of the bank clerks in promoting the interests of the chapter, and who served as the cahirman for the first two years, was David C. Wills, now cashier of the Diamond National bank.

St. Louis chapter is using its efforts to make the second national convention something long to be remembered, and although it seemed that the Cleveland chapter could not be surpassed for its hospitality and the thorough manner in which it entertained the delegates to the first convention, yet it adds some additional interest to the coming convention when the St. Louis chapter declares that all previous records will be broken. Among the business to be transacted next Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be the election of officers, which includes the permanent chairman of the convention, six vice presidents, the treasurer and chairman of the national committee on arrangements for the next convention, and at this time the next convention city will be chosen.

Has Much Influence.

For some time several rival factions have been in the field, campaigning in a quiet but vigorous way for their respective candidates, the contest centering on the permanent chairmanship and the selection of the next convention city. Pittsburgh chapter, by reason of its strong membership and its activity in institute work, stands in a position to influence the final result which ever way it deems best, and consequently has been approached by several aspiring candidates for its support.

At a meeting of the delegates from Pittsburgh chapter in the parlors of the Colonial hotel Tuesday several questions were decided as follows: That Pittsburgh chapter should vote as a unit on all questions at the convention; that the delegate-at-large be instructed to cast the vote of Pittsburgh chapter for Alfred M. Barret of Alexander Hamilton chapter, New York city, for permanent chairman of the second national convention, and that the Pittsburgh vote should be cast for Minneapolis for the next convention city. It was undecided as to what recognition Pittsburgh chapter should have.

The program prepared for the convention is calculated not only to instruct but to amuse as well, but the latter feature is not the predominant one, business taking first rank. Several tours of the fair grounds have been arranged, while those delegates who stay after the convention will be entertained with automobile and boat rides and in other ways. On Wednesday evening, the day before the convention proper begins, a reception will be given for the ladies by the Ladies' auxiliary, an organization of St. Louis ladies, who will take the wives, sisters and sweethearts of visiting delegates under their charge. On Saturday evening, the last day of the convention, the banquet will be held.

Travel in a Body.

The Pittsburgh delegation, including the 16 delegates, are about 30 in number, and will leave the city Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, connecting at Youngstown with the train from the east bearing the delegates from the eastern chapters, while about 12 miles from Youngstown, the special car bearing the Cleveland delegates will be included, the entire party making the remainder of the journey together. Several of the Pittsburgh men will take their wives, and the delegates have invited E. E. McCoy, assistant cashier of the Keystone bank; H. M. Landis, cashier of the Federal National bank, and A. J. Lawrence, with their wives, to travel in the private car of the chapter to the convention. The delegates will take with them samples of steel rails, iron ore and other products for which the Iron City is famous, including several thousand stogies.

In the inter-city debate Archibald C. Boal of Pittsburgh will be one of the speakers.

Those who comprise the Pittsburgh party to the convention are as follows: F. W. Duff, McKeesport Title & Trust Company; C. F. Thomas, First National bank of Charlerol; A. C. Osbrons, Burgettstown Trust Company; F. A. Johnston, Real Estate Savings & Trust Company of Allegheny; W. S. Wortman, Oakland Savings & Trust Company; J. M. Hiller, German Trust Company; E. B. Mercer, formerly with Citizens National bank; E. E. McCoy, Keystone bank; H. M. Landis, Federal National bank; A. J. Lawrence of A. J. Lawrence & Co., brokers, and the 16 delegates—J. Harry Schlotter, T. A. McNary, J. M. Nicely, R. H. McMichael, J. Edgar Mason, E. S. Eggers, B. E. Wright, Oscar Kapff, Robert L. Wickline, J. C. Nevin, Harry J. Pears, James Carson, Jr., D. C. Wills, Everett E. Kehow, Archibald G. Boal; delegate-at-large, J. S. M. Phillips.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY THREATENED WITH DEATH

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—An anonymous letter was received today by Assistant United States District Attorney John M. Marx threatening the federal officials and those connected with him with death if the prosecution and arrest of Italians for alleged naturalization frauds did not cease. The letter, which evidently was written by an illiterate person, was signed with a roughly-drawn heart pierced by an arrow.

Schneider's Story of No Consequence.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Consul General Evans said today that as the late F. Kent Loomis had lost no important papers and had never been to Southampton, he did not think that the story told by Franz Schneider, who gave himself up to the police at Birmingham yesterday, accusing himself of stealing papers "from a person at Southampton, believed to be F. Kent Loomis," was even worthy of investigation.

HUMOR OF DINING ON FAST TRAIN

Traveler Tells of a Meal and Its Discomforts on the "Finest" Railroad in the World.

COURSES WERE ACROBATIC

"I have been looking over a number of booklets published by railroad companies," said a business man the other day, "and have come to the conclusion that the compilers of these pamphlets are either egregious prevaricators or have never traveled over the roads about which they write so entertainingly."

This man had just returned from an extended journey and the reporter saw that it was a propitious moment in which to extract some criticisms on the discomforts of modern railway traveling.

"In what way do the descriptions differ from actual conditions found by the traveler?" was asked.

"Well, just to illustrate my point," was the reply, "I'll relate an experience I had on one of these roads that in the little book is described as the finest railway system in the world. There are other things in the book about cusine par excellence, courteous attention on the part of the employes, etc. But things had not this appearance to me after I had gone over the road. To start with it was a blistering hot day, and because of a series of tunnels along the first 50 miles of track the porters shut all the windows and informed the passengers that open windows were prohibited.

How the Soup Behaved.

"Towards evening we picked up the dining car, and being very hungry I lost no time in seating myself at a table and ordering a good dinner. I was trying to read a magazine as I waited for my meal, and I noticed that the car was rocking fearfully. However, this did not disturb me until the waiter placed the soup on the table. Then my troubles began. I directed the first spoonful toward my mouth but it landed in my ear and tricked down over my coat. After using the napkin for a few minutes I started again and found that half the soup was on the table. The next spoonful went under my collar and flowed in a hot uncomfortable stream down my neck. By this time I was holding on for the remainder of the soup had taken a sudden flight up into the air and landed in an untidy mess on the cloth. There was 25 cents gone and nothing to show for it. The waiter spread several clean napkins on the table top and replaced a vase of handsome flowers that were probably part of the 'exquisite appointments' described in the book.

"In a few minutes my steak and other dishes were set before me, and with a hunger increased by disappointment at the loss of my broth, I started again. Cutting off a bit of that steak I commenced to feed myself, but promptly stabbed myself in the face with the fork as the car lunged suddenly to one side like a ship in a heavy sea.

Smeared With Ice Cream.

"'Makin' some time, sah!' said the polite darkey back of my chair. I was in no mood for joking, and remarked that the engineer was perhaps making better time with his train than I was with my meal. By careful maneuvering I managed to sneak a few bites into me while the train was not looking, and had decided that with patience perhaps I might make a pretty good job of it after all. Then there was a jerk, a whirr, and a crash, and to my disgust that handsome vase of carnations flew into the air turned a somersault and landed flat on my meal. Flower stems, leaves and water spread themselves over all the dishes.

"'Sort o' rockin' some, Mistah,' remarked the darkey, as he braced himself against the side of the coach and held on with both hands. Somehow the humor of the situation did not appeal to me, and I gruffly ordered some ice cream. Well, when I finished that cream I was a sight. I was smeared from the eyes to the bottom of my vest and looked as though I had been used for a mop in a soft drink establishment.

"That night the 'unrivaled service' fell down in some manner, and while I slept we ran around a wreck and covered more miles than we paid for. At day break I woke up almost famished, and at 6 o'clock got up, dressed and prepared to tuck away a breakfast large enough to restore my system to its normal condition after 18 hours of starvation. In the wash room I asked the porter if the diner was open yet.

"'No dinah on the train, sah!' he answered, and after some questioning, I learned to my dismay that the diner had been dropped about midnight, and because of the change of route necessitated by the wreck we had missed the one we were to have picked up at 4 o'clock. The possibility of connecting with another was something about which the porter knew nothing, and it made me angry to notice that apparently he was indifferent bout the matter of dining cars. Starvation seemed to ave no terrors for him. To make matters more hopeless I learned after a search through the train that the news agent had exhausted his first supply of fruit and had been unable to replen'sh it because of the absence of towns along the line. In perfect mysery I tried reading and smoking, but the pangs of hunger increased until I reached the end of my journey that night."

SECURE ORDER AGAINST LOUD HAWKING BY THE NEWSBOYS

An order was issued yesterday by Superintendent Campbell, of the Allegheny bureau of police, prohibiting the crying of papers in a loud voice on Sunday. The police were instructed to arrest all offenders. The action is taken at the request of several pastors of Allegheny churches.

Two Women Killed by Train.

HAMILTON, ONT., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Leonard Dodge of Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Thomas Knox of Lyndon, Ont., were struck by a train near Jerseyville today and killed.

The Only Wines Fit For Invalids.

The chemical change that takes place in wine while ageing and depositing its unhealthy parts is too little understood and appreciated. It is wonderfully improved for medical use. Each racking after six months' rest during a number of years extracts its unhealthy parts.

Speer's Port Grape Wine and Burgundy are not bottled until nine years old and racked every six months during that time. Old doctors in wine countries of Europe understand this.

BIBLE FOOD INDUSTRY FORMED IN PITTSBURGH

Historic Grain Is Basis of Diet, Called "Lens," That Is 60 Years Old Yet Little Known Here. A Product of Paris.

"Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils; and he did eat and drink, and rose up and went his way."

Thus does old testament history picture often the first cereal diet known to man. Lentils have been used as food ever since the dawn of creation. There is an old Hindoo proverb, also,

"Rice is good, but lentils are my life."

The latest form of this food is known at "Lens Diet." It is manufactured at only two places in all the world, London and Pittsburgh.

The product is well known among the royal families of Europe. It came to this country from Paris in 1842. Dr. James L. Read, an eminent Pittsburgh physician learned the secret of making it from Dr. C. P. Wharton, the originator. Dr. Read handled it here as a medicine and food for about 30 years. He died in 1879 and since that time the food has been heard of very little.

However, Charles H. Read, son of Dr. Read, has revived his father's work, has organized a company and installed a plant here that will sooner or later become well known among Pittsburgh's numerous industries. The factory here is like that in England; it has a capacity of one ton a day and the proprietors, peculiarly enough, say that they will not make more than that amount, no matter what the demand may become.

The plant in London has always had a capacity of one ton a day; and unlike other forms of grain diet neither has "Lens" changed in price during the past 50 years. It is known and sells as a food and medicine and those who make it say it is in no wise a "breakfast food" of the modern type, though it can be used as such with proper discretion.

"Lens" is but the Latin for lentils. The name of the food was "Ervalenta," but owing to its being anything but euphonious was changed so that it might be more easily remembered. When the optical lens was first discovered, centuries ago, the little flat disks of glass were the exact shape of the lentil and because the language of those days was not so rich in descriptive words as now, they named the glass after the seed, "Lens," and in returning to this word there is no coining of a new term, simply a return to the original.

The process of making "Lens Diet" is a mystery; but few men know the secret which was handed from Dr. Wharton to Dr. Read through a strong friendship. An employe of Dr. Wharton's factory at Paris found out the method and left for London; there he started an institution for the manufacture, the one that exists today. It is no longer made in Paris, but is well known there. It has been famous for a half century in Rome, where Pius IX. used it.

In "Lens" Pittsburgh has a unique industry; one that does not care to develop beyond a certain point; one that never changes in price nor method. A stock company has been formed and the product is being sold in a quaint-like way that forms a striking contrast to usual American business method.

The lentils used in the manufacture come from the northern part of Egypt. The product has a scattering patronage all over the continent. The London institution has the eastern hemisphere for its territory; the Pittsburgh firm has the western hemisphere, but neither company cares to make any attempt to develop fully the enormous fields.

Members of Pittsburgh Rod and Gun Club in Camp at Sodus Point

With fish in plenty, the bathing in fresh water of the proper temperature, the shade fine and the country vegetables and fruit in abundant quantity, it is not to be wondered that the members of Pittsburgh's oldest summer outing club are reaping full enjoyment out of their camp at Sodus Point on Lake Ontario. It is the Pittsburgh Rod and Gun club which has found this Lotusland of the camper. They will spend the entire month of August under canvas.

The Rod and Gun club's claim of being the oldest outing organization in Pittsburgh is well sustained. Its charter was obtained in 1883 and they have not missed a camp since that time. But it was a long time before this that the camp was formed. It was in the days of the civil war when the boys took seriously to camping that the club had its inception. In the summer of '65 when a lot of the old Pittsburgh boys came home from the war they found stuffy rooms and soft mattresses unbearable and in sheer desperation they sought the tents again and spent a few weeks out of doors along a trout stream. They called themselves the George I. Ruldolph club and continued their camps for nearly 20 years when younger members were initiated and the organization was chartered as the Rod and Gun club.

There are 44 members at Sodus Point and a great number of guests. H. Frommer is president. The committee in charge of the camp is composed of George P. Becker, C. H. Uhl, James Burnett, Wray G. Morrow and John Snell.

AMUSEMENT FEATURES AT COMING EXPOSITION

Besides Vaudeville, Moving Pictures and Real Riding Ponies, There Will Be Much New Music.

The opening of the exposition in Duquesne way is but 10 days away and every possible effort is being made to have the buildings in presentable shape when Creatore mounts the conductor's stand for his first band concert on the evening of Wednesday, August 31.

While of necessity the exhibit section must have much of sameness from year to year, enough novelties in the way of fine displays have been secured to give the whole the appearance of something that is new and refreshing. Best evidence of the interest in this department is the fact that every foot of space is taken and two dozen applicants found it impossible to be accommodated.

That part of the exposition devoted wholly to amusement and entertainment offers an attractive list of features. Heading the list is "A Trip to the North Pole," one of the most ambitious special attractions seen at the exposition. Its constructor is J. L. Carey, architect of the million-dollar Luna park, Coney Island. Next is the Theatorium, presenting the Vitograph, with high class vaudeville acts, first of which will be that of James Richmond Glenroy, known as "The Man With the Cream Gloves." Next follow the World's Fair, St. Louis in exact miniature; a collection of royal Russian paintings; the shooting galery, living ponies for horseback use or in connection with fashionable dogcarts; the "Egyptian Temple," postal photography, the 70-foot steel Ferris wheel and those two favorites, the tobogaan slide and merry-go-round.

RAIN RUINS $500,000 WORTH OF FINE GOWNS

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 20.—Magnificant Parisian gowns valued at $500,000 were ruined by heavy rains which passed over the world's fair grounds today. The gowns were exhibited by French dressmakers in the manufactures building. They were displayed in glass cases, but the rain was driven through crevices in the roof of the building and poured down upon the tops of the cases, eventually leaking through and soaking the garments. Many of the dresses had been sold, to be delivered to St. Louis and Chicag firms at the close of the World's fair.

ANOTHER WEEK OF FREE TREATMENT BY SCOTLAND'S EXPERT

Dr. Ginner, Europe's Most Famous Physician, Will Continue to Give Free Treatment This Week to Those Afflicted With Cancer, Consumption and All Forms of Nervous Diseases

HUNDREDS TREATED LAST WEEK

Owing to the fact that hundreds of sufferers from Cancer, Consumption and Nervous diseases were unable to see Dr. Ginner last week, on account of the crowds that came for free treatment, he has decided to give one hour each day, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. for free treatment of the above named diseases. The offices will not be opened before 9 o'clock each day. Please remember this.

Dr. Ginner's marvelous success in the treatment of Cancer and other diseases has created a profound sensation in Europe, and although he has been in Pittsburgh but a single month, he has carried the life-long gratitude of hundreds of sufferers whose cases had been given up by other physicians. Dr. Ginner guarantees to cure. You are not misled by promises and quack remedies. Your case is clearly diagnosed and your treatment will show effect at once. There is no cutting in case of cancer; it is cured quickly and the growth entirely removed, even to its uttermost roots. Hundreds have been cured. Why not you?

Read what Mr. John Williams, corner of Eighth and Main streets, Monongahela City, who was recently cured, has to say:

"I had cancer for 12 years, the growth being on the bridge of the nose, and almost entirely obstructing the sight of one of my eyes; have been under treatment of more than a dozen physicians, one of whom treated my case for 18 months, but without in any manner stopping the growth or relieving me. Three other leading physicians advised me to have an operation performed as the only and last chance for a cure. I was afraid of the knife, and refused this method of treatment. Noticing from the papers that Dr. Ginner had arrived in Pittsburgh, and that his method did not require the knife or cutting, I called upon him. The doctor guaranteed to cure me without pain in 10 days—this promise he has fulfilled, and today the entire cancerous growth is removed and has been a source of wonderment to many friends who have seen it as it is now shown, not on my face, but in a bottle on the mantel.

"Dr. Ginner started his treatment of my case Sunday, July 31. On Wednesday, August 10, the entire growth was removed. I have absolute faith in Dr. Ginner's method of treatment and will gladly certify to his ability to cure cancer at any time."

Many other sufferers now under treatment will gladly add their testimonials at any time. Remember that Dr. Ginner gives only personal treatment; you are not turned over to an office assistant, as his methods of treatment are known only to himself and cannot be used by any other physician.

Dr. Ginner also treats successfully affections of the chest and lungs and all forms of Nervous and Blood Diseases, and is a member of the faculty of the following world famed institutions:

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ARTS, HOLLAND HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HONORARY PROFESSOR ROYAL UMBERTO ACADEMY, LA VERONA, ITALY.

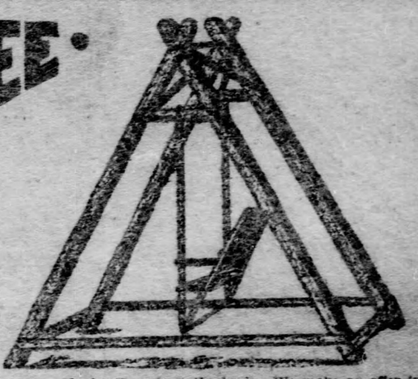
MEMBER COLUMBIA SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY OF NEW YORK CITY.

FORMERLY SURGEON WILLIAMS & GUION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CALL OR WRITE TO

DR. GINNER, 703 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREE



WHY PAY $10 FOR A LAWN SWING WHEN YOU CAN GET ONE FREE BY JUST LOOKING INTO THE FOLLOWING?

Here is an honest advertisement. No beating about the bush. We make an offer in plain English to give away a Lawn Swing free for selling only 36 of our useful Household articles at 10 cents each. You can sell the 36 articles we send you among your friends in a few hours, as they are needed in every home. We are determined to introduce our Novelties in every household, and in order to do so we need good agents, and are willing to pay them handsomely. We will give a Lawn Swing to those who sell 36 of our useful Household Articles at 10 cents each. Don't send any money; we trust you. Order today and we will send you 36 of our Useful Household Articles by return mail, postpaid. When sold send us the $3.60 and we will ship your Lawn Swing at once. No charges for boxing, packing, etc. All we ask is that you show it to your friends. Write us at once.

USEFUL SUPPLY CO., 122 Water St., N. Y. City.

Dept. D. PROMOTERS OF USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE HOME.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1904. SIX PAGES.

ATHLETIC EVENTS FOR LABOR DAY

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Will Have a Chance to Win in Prizes.

GREAT PARADE IS ASSURED

The committee on sports and prizes of the Labor day celebration yesterday completed the program for the 29 athletic events to be held on the Schenley park race tracks.

The committee decided to put on a five-mile handicap race, without any restrictions. This is intended for professionals. The first prize is a $75 diamond ring and the second a bronze statue worth $25. The program of sports and prizes are as follows:

One-mile bicycle race—First prize, opera glass; second prize, umbrella.

100-yard sprint—First prize, shoes; second prize, fancy vest.

Hop, step and jump—First prize, sweater; second prize, tobacco jar.

Hitch and kick—First prize, umbrella; second prize, pipe.

Half-mile race—First prize, shaving set; second prize, silver match box.

One mile race—First prize, rocking chair; second prize, safety razor.

AL. FIRTH.
Member of Grounds and Refreshments Committee.

Ladies' 100-yard race—First prize, chatelain bag; second prize, mandolin.

Tug of war—Box of cigars.

Boys' 100-yard race, for members' sons under 12 years of age—First prize, baseball mitts; second prize, necktie.

Standing High Leap—First prize, umbrella; second prize, shirt.

Ladies' egg and spoon race—First prize, gold pen holder; second prize, pocketbook.

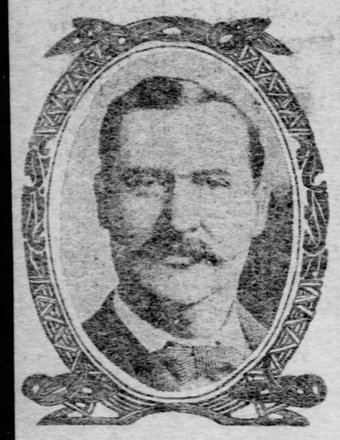
Sack race—First prize, pair of shoes; second prize, hat.

Running high leap—First prize, silver stein; second prize, hat.

Hurdle race—First prize, watch chain; second prize, suit case.

Girls' race, 12 to 14 years—First prize, guitar; second prize, plant.

Ladies' 100-yard race—First prize, rub-



GEORGE W. MILLER.
Member of Finance Committee.

er bath tub; second prize, $5 pocketbook.
Fat ladies' race, 150 pounds—First prize, 10 picture; second prize, gent's slippers.
Members' wives race—First prize, $10 nnn; second prize, ladies' umbrella.
Running long jump—First prize, shoes; econd prize, umbrella.
Three-legged race—First prize, two fancy sts; second prize, two umbrellas.
Three-mile bicycle race—First prize, suit se; second prize, sweater.
Half-mile wheelbarrow race—First prize, olin; second prize, shirt.
Quoit pitching contest, 18 yards—Two pair oes.
Half-mile race—First prize, gent's toilet t; second prize, amber stem pipe.
Standing jump—First prize, umbrella; cond prize, leather belt.
Potato race—First prize, mandolin; second ize, hat.
Greased pig race—Winner takes the pig.
One mile, go-as-you-please, for walking d ex-walking delegates—First prize, lov- g cup; second prize, rocking chair.
Special five mile handicap race, open to ofessionals—First prize, $75 diamond ring; cond prize, $25 bronze statue.
The committee yesterday selected the anagers for the races. For the start- e N. S. Glass, E. A. Magnin, J. A. Con- lly and William McGarvey were se- cted. For the judges William Smith, ank Boultman, F. E. Friedmen and J. Horney were named.
During the week over 3,000 men sent word to Chairman John Fernau that ey would march, most of them with iforms. The unions reporting this ek are as follows:

n molders and core makers	1,000
thers	250
lors	122
inters, Carnegie local	50
p Makers	75
ternational Cigar Makers, Local 171	25
ilding Trades Employes	1,800
eviously reported	14,700
Total	18,025

So far no report has been made of the ganizations in the iron and glass di- sion. This division last year turned over 5,000 members. From the in- rest being taken in the Labor day monstration, there will be about 25,000 n in line, 75 per cent in uniforms.

DYNAMITE KILLS FIVE.

ew of Freight Switch Train into Car Containing the Explosive.

NEVADA, MO., Aug. 20.—Five persons re killed at Minden, a station on the vada & Minden branch of the Mis- uri Pacific railway, this afternoon by explosion of a car of dynamite. The d are Station Agent Brooks, wife and ughter, Minden; Engineer Rodea and eman, Todd, both of Nevada.
train crew on a local freight was tching some cars when they struck car of dynamite.

SSENGERS ON STREET CAR WERE IN PANIC

panic was created among the pas- gers occupying an inbound car of the fton and Thornburg line of the Pitts- gh Railways Company yesterday rning at 11 o'clock by the car leav- the track while descending the steep near Carlin.
he car bounded over the ties for six lengths and the women and children le a rush for the floor. Conductor thew Murray saved many by block- ing the door.

WALTERS CLIMBS INTO BAND-WAGON

Select Councilman of Director Clark's Ward Declares He Is Republican to Stay.

CITIZENS GOING TO PIECES

"We are holding our own in select council against the administration and I believe we have made some gains since last Wednesday. Upperman and Wainwright and others have been around to see every one of our people, but I do not believe they have been able to do anything with them, except possibly one, a councilman from a downtown ward," said Select Councilman E. R. Walters of the Twentieth ward.

Walters was elected to select council on the Citizens ticket because of a factional fight in the Republican organization in the ward. He owes his election largely to Clark, and his present attitude toward the administration is indicative of Clark's feelings. It is generally predicted that within a couple of weeks Clark will follow Andrew Fulton's example and sever his relations with the Citizens party, provided the differences between the Republican factions in the Twentieth ward can be healed.

Dark Horse for Mayor.

"I see that Director Bigelow says it is Director Clark's place to hold me in line for the administration. I am not for the administration, nor will I ever be," said Dr. Walters. "I am a Republican. The administration has done nothing for me, not even to give an appointment to any of my friends. I do not know what will become of the Citizens party organization in the Twentieth ward. Helmold, Roenigk and Hammer of common council, from our ward, are Citizens still, but I believe they will stick to Clark, notwithstanding that Bigelow says they will go along with him on any measure he wants.

"Andy Fulton is a good fellow, but I don't think he will get the Republican nomination for mayor. It is my opinion that the next mayor will be a man whose name has not yet been connected with the office. I don't think that Wainwright can get the Republican nomination, either. I understand he has been promised a nomination by the Citizens, but in view of present conditions I do not see what benefit it would be to him to run on that ticket. The Citizens party has gone to pieces. President Wightman of select council, has also been considered by the administration as a possible candidate for mayor."

Fulton Will Not Resign.

Andrew Fulton, city collector of delinquent taxes, yesterday confirmed the story published exclusively in The Gazette in the morning, that he had left the Citizens party and was setting up delegates to secure the Republican nomination for mayor. Fulton gave out a strong statement to the effect that he was done with the Citizens machine, but was still loyal to Mayor Hays, who had appointed him.

"I do not intend to resign my position," he said. "I have not been invited to any of the political conferences of the administration for more than a year, and, consequently, I am free to think and act in political matters as I think best. For several months I have been working in a number of wards of the city endeavoring to solidify the Republican party by bringing the various factions together. I told Mayor Hays and Murry Verner a year ago that I did not propose to 'stand' for E. M. Bigelow, and Bigelow cannot say whether I shall go into the Republican party or not. I would not do any work for the administration in councils, because I have not been attending any conferences."

Director Bigelow was told that Fulton had said he would not "stand for" Bigelow.

Bigelow replied: "We will see which 'stands' the longer."

OIL AND GAS PLANTS SOLD.

Large Properties in Greene County Go to Manufacturers Light and Heat Company.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The Dunn's Station Oil and Gas Company, the stock of which is largely held by Waynesburg capitalists, has completed a big sale by which the company transfers all of its gas interests to the Western Pennsylvania Gas Company of Pittsburgh for nearly $100,000. The sale includes leases on 2,000 acres of territory in Morris township, Greene county, and nine gas wells. Also the gas plants at the villages of Ninevah, Prosperity and Amity, Pa. The selling company reserves all oil rights in the territory disposed of.

The Western Pennsylvania Gas Company is an associated corporation of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, which is virtually the purchaser. The directors of the company are: Timothy Ross of Waynesburg, president; Ira G. Hoge of Waynesburg, secretary; W. R. Christian of Pittsburgh; Paul Kendall and Thomas H. Montgomery of Waynesburg. They have valuable oil holdings in Aleppo township, Greene county, which are not included in the sale.

TRAILING MISSING GIRL.

Father and Mother Hunting Daughter, Who Says She Is Detained by Man.

Peter F. Hilliard and his wife of New Salem, near Uniontown, are on the trail of their 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, who left home several days ago. Friday her parents received a note saying she was detained in a house at Ridge avenue, McKeesport, and she wished to return home.

Hilliard and his wife immediately went to McKeesport and officers went to the house in Ridge avenue, but the man had gone, taking the girl with him. The parents left for Coultersville, where the two are believed to be.

WEAK EYES
CAUSE HEADACHE.

Don't tolerate weak eyes for a moment. They never get better of themselves. If they are weak, watery or blurred, they are calling for help.

EYE-FIX
Trade Mark
THE GREAT EYE REMEDY

Is the best assistance that you can give your eyes that suffer from weakness or disease peculiar to this organ.

If your daily work causes constant strain on the eyes, you should have a bottle of this famous eye medicine close at hand.

It quickly RELIEVES that feeling of WEAKNESS, as well as any soreness and inflammation that afflicts the eyes.

THOUSANDS who have tried it testify to its value and efficiency.

If your eyes cause you trouble, ask your dealer for it today, or send ten cents to the makers for a sample.

Made only by
THE EYE-FIX REMEDY CO.
Department E. DETROIT, MICH.
For sale by all reputable opticians and druggists.

SONS OF VETERANS OF SHARPSBURG TO GIVE A CARNIVAL WITH SOME AMATEUR ACTS

The illustration shows, in the lower two rows of young men who are seated, the men of Company G, Fourth regiment, Sons of Veterans Reserves, members of Col. F. H. Collier camp, Sons of Veterans of Sharpsburg. The original is highly prized by them because they are shown in front of real veterans, members of Custer post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, who are taking no active part in the carnival and street fair this week at Twenty-second street, Sharpsburg. It has been gotten up by the junior organization.

The feature of the carnival will be a "Pike," composed of 15 amateur and professional shows, among them amateur minstrels, old fiddlers, electric views, old plantation, dog show, vaudeville, "Over and Under the Sea," "The Great Train Robbery," free exhibitions of trapeze work and performances on the high wire.

Another feature is the old county fair, including store and booths. The "barkers" and the proprietors of minor amusements and refreshment stands, are all amateurs. Next week the show will go to West Etna, where it will be open until September 3.

SUPERIOR FACILITIES WINS LARGE CONTRACT

The Pittsburgh Coal Company has just closed a large contract with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, one of the largest of all the western lines. The contract covers 150,000 tons of Pittsburgh steam coal for use as railroad fuel.

The price at which the contract was made gives the coal company a fair profit, and the deal is regarded as a very good one. The big Pittsburgh company was enabled to land the contract by reason of the superior quality of its product and by its unequalled facilities for delivery. The coal will be unloaded at the coal company's own docks at Escanaba, Ashland and Sheboygan.

The demand for coal at present is very large and continues growing. The usual purchases were not made until later in the season than usual, and the result is that the present rush is very great. The season gives every promise of comparing well with former years.

RUSSIAN CRUISER URAL ENTERS A SPANISH PORT

VIGO, SPAIN, Aug. 20.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Ural entered this port today. She will leave within the usual limit of 24 hours.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS OF WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Inspection Department Organized and New Men Chosen for Pittsburgh Shops.

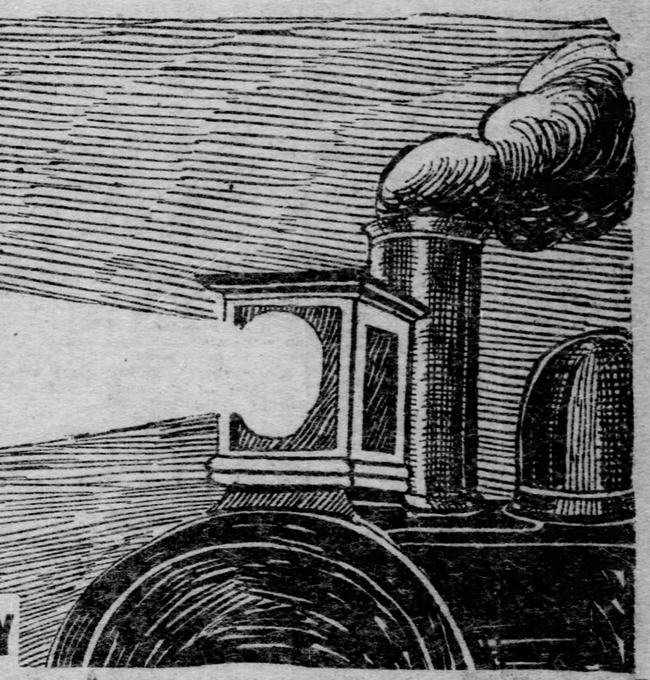
[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A number of changes in the personnel of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have just been effected. C. F. Scott, formerly chief electrician of the company, is made consulting engineer with general duties. The engineering department will locate in the office extension of the new east shop with B. G. Lamme, chief engineer, in general supervision; H. P. Davis, assistant chief engineer, will have direction of the immediate workings of the department.

An inspection department has been organized with O. C. Reyman as chief inspector. John H. Zimmerman, formerly superintendent of the Newark (N. J.) shops, has been chosen as acting superintendent of the East Pittsburgh shops. A. Victorin has been appointed assistant to the manager of works. E. M. Olin is made assistant superintendent at the East Pittsburgh works. E. F. Harder has been chosen as acting superintendent of the Newark works, while T. H. Miller and R. H. Henderson will become assistant superintendents.

William S. Miller, who for some time past was one of the assistants of W. H. Whiteside in the sales department, goes to Milwaukee to take a similar place with the Allis-Chalmers Company, of which concern, it will be recalled, Mr. Whiteside is now general sales manager. H. L. Van Valkenburg of the detail engineering department of the Westinghouse interests, has also joined the Allis-Chalmers forces.

LAST CALL
PICKERING'S
ODDS AND ENDS



COME TAKE YOUR PICK—DON'T BOTHER ABOUT MONEY

22 ODD DRESSERS	20 PARLOR SUITS
18 BRASS BEDS	36 CHAMBER SUITS
42 CHIFFONIERS	20 SIDE BOARDS
11 FOLDING BEDS	8 WARDROBES
28 IRON BEDS	46 PARLOR ROCKERS
8 HALL RACKS	13 DRESSING TABLES
64 COUCHES	80 LEATHER CHAIRS

The above list is all that is left from our big Grand Rapids Sample Sale. The price on any of the articles mentioned averages 10, 20 and 30% off what the regular stock will be sold for next month.

CARPET AND RUG DEPARTMENTS

Only two (2) weeks more of our "Clearing Up Sale" of Carpets, Rugs, etc., preparatory to our "Fall Opening" and we still have a few good things to offer you at a saving of at least 30%; also give you an excellent selection in colorings and designs. We only have space to mention a few of the good things left, viz:

Best Makes of (5) Frame Body Brussels Carpet put on your floor at $1.49 per yard
Best Makes of Heavy Axminister Carpet put on your floor at $1.39 per yard
Best Makes of Heavy Wilton Carpet put on your floor at $1.75 per yard
Best Makes of Heavy Velvet Carpet put on your floor at $1.25 per yard
Best Makes of Heavy Tapestry Brussels Carpet put on your floor at 99c per yard
Best Makes of Heavy All Wool Ingrain Carpet put on your floor at 69c per yard
Best Makes of Heavy Half Wool Ingrain Carpet put on your floor at 49c per yard

Best Makes of 9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs $18.00
Best Makes of 9x10.6 Tapestry Brussels Rugs $13.00
Best Makes of 9x12 B. B. Brussels Rugs $25.00
Best Makes of 9x12 Axminster Rugs $27.00
Best Makes of 9x12 Wilton Rugs $45.00

SPECIAL ALL DAY MONDAY:
Those $1.25 NICKEL COFFEE POTS 50c

GET THE HABIT.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

10th and PENN

Exposition Visitors Always Welcome.

SOCIETY

THE committees for the second outing of the Wimodausis club at Kennywood park, September 14, have just been appointed. They are as follows:

Reception Committee—Composed of the president and all the past presidents, Mrs. William J. Askin, Mrs. Charles F. Sherriff, Mrs. J. J. Green, Mrs. Rufus Martin, Mrs. Charles R. Dallas, Mrs. Louis Rott, Mrs. Samuel S. Miller and Mrs. W. A. Lincoln.

Euchre Committee—Mrs. Charles F. Sheriff, Mrs. George Goodwin, Mrs. John H. Armstrong, Mrs. George Ghriest, Mrs. V. Q. Hickman, Mrs. W. J. McMarlin, Mrs. J. R. Munford, Mrs. James Sprague, Mrs. J. J. Green, Mrs. Christopher Linhart, Mrs. Edward Watkins, Mrs. Thomas Sankey, Mrs. John Sankey, Mrs. Reese Lindsay, Mrs. John Reed, Mrs. W. E. Gelston, Mrs. W. E. Barrett, Mrs. George C. Barnes, Mrs. A. Weigand, Mrs. C. D. Collins, Mrs. George Knotis and Mrs. George A. Watson.

Refreshment—Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Miss Mary Steel, Mrs. Samuel S. Miller.

Music—Miss Mary Steel, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. D. J. Evans.

Printing—Miss Mary Steel, Mrs. D. J. Evans, Mrs. Charles E. Smith.

Table and Card—Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Edward Watkins, Mrs. James K. Duff, Mrs. James Sprague, Mrs. J. R. Munford.

Prize—Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Louis Rott, Mrs. Reese Lindsay, Mrs. George Goodwin.

Press—Mrs. W. J. Askin, Miss Clara Reese, Mrs. Samuel A. Steel.

Euchre Gate—Mrs. Samuel S. Miller, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Miss Mary Steel, Mrs. D. J. Evans, Mrs. Charles E. Smith.

General Gate—Mrs. W. J. Askin, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. Samuel S. Miller.

Dining Room Tickets—Mrs. Louis Rott, Mrs. James F. Jamison, Mrs. George Goodwin, Mrs. G. W. Given and Mrs. Blakely.

A series of chamber concerts has been arranged for the coming season, to be given in the hall of the Schenley Hotel. These concerts in the matter of intrinsic musical worth and individual merit promise to be the most pretentious ever attempted in this city. The initial concert will be given on the evening of October 19, with Mme. Louise Homer of the Metropolitan Grand Opera company, as soloist. Ysaye, the eminent Belgian violinist, follows on November 23, and in rapid sequence come De Pachmann, Hekking, Ella Russell, and others of international prominence in the instrumental and vocal world. The subscription list for these concerts has been limited to 250 patrons, and the list is very largely made up. The program, both collectively and individually is the choicest that has ever been arranged for a series of chamber concerts here, Ysaye appearing in a recital of this kind but once during his engagement in this country. Anton Hekking, the 'cellist, comes from Berlin, his first appearance here in the last dozen years, at which time his tour was most successful and has not been repeated owing to his European success. De Pachmann comes from a succession of triumphs, not inferior to those of Rosenthall. Miss Russell is a new, but well-known dramatic soprano fresh from London and continental successes.

The most elaborate preparations have been made looking to seating, acoustics and the decoration of the hall. Handsomely engraved invitations will go to the patrons, and every detail will be taken care of that can add to their comfort.

With the dawn of another day, Judge and Mrs. Thomas Mellon will have passed the 61st milestone of wedded life. This year, however, there will be no celebration of the anniversary, as nearly all of the children and grandchildren of the bride and bridegroom of 61 years ago are out of town and the day will be marked only by the reception of the telegrams of congratulation and the gifts from the members and friends of the large family connection.

Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Mellon of Forbes street and their children are the only members of the Mellon connection in the city at present. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mellon are summering at their mountain home in the Alleghenies, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mellon are in England and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Mellon are spending the hot months in Germany, while Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon are occupying their cottage at Spring Lake, N. J. Edward P. Mellon and his sister, Miss Mary Mellon, have not yet returned from their automobile tour through the New England states.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Marysville, Pa., and Dr. F. C. Friesell of the faculty of the dental department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, were quietly married on Thursday evening in the parlors of the Bethany Lutheran church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Weidley. Dr. and Mrs. Friesell left after the ceremony for St. Louis.

* * *

Mrs. John M. Kelly of South Highland avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Laura Christina Kelly, and William Hagan Fawcett, the engagement to terminate in an early fall wedding.

* * *

Miss Alma C. Staehle of Allegheny is visiting Miss Marie Johnston of Springfield, O., and Mrs. Ogan K. Sterupe of Columbus, O.

* * *

Judge and Mrs. James Hay Reed returned to the city during the week after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Macbeth in Bethlehem, N. H. Miss Katherine Reed, who had been with school friends in the Catskills, returned with her parents.

* * *

Miss Mary Milligan of Swissvale will entertain at cards tomorrow in honor of Miss Edith List, the fiancee of Dr. Sidney A. Chalfant of the East End, who is visiting Mrs. George A. Black of Wilkinsburg. Miss Martha Graham of Graham place, near Wilkinsburg, will give a luncheon for Miss List on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Balken and her daughter, Miss Harriet Balken of College avenue, left for the Frontenac in the Thousand Islands, on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Howard S. Evans, with her two children and her mother, Mrs. Joseph Fawell, are spending a month in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCoy of Baum street, and their two daughters, are expected home from Lakewood, N. Y., tomorrow.

* * *

Among the social events which took place in Beaver within the week is the the children's party, which Mrs. Louis Brown of Pittsburgh, a summer guest in Beaver, gave yesterday in honor of her little daughter, Miss Mae Lillian Brown, who was 8 years old. Mrs. Brown was assisted by Mrs. Ralph A. Alford and Miss Stella Stone of Beaver and Mrs. Albert Kircher of Philadelphia. Prizes were won by Stella Reed, Catherine Welch and Elizabeth Reed.

Mrs. J. C. Evans and her daughter, Miss Edith Evans, were at home on Friday afternoon in honor of their guests, the Misses Beatty of the East End. Six-hand euchre was played and prizes were awarded to Miss Lorraine Beatty of Pittsburgh and Miss Moody of Beaver.

* * *

Miss Waddell of Beaver entertained 60 of her friends at euchre on Thursday, with the Misses Jones of Washington, Pa., as the guests of honor. Mrs. R. D. West and Miss Vera Taylor won the prizes.

* * *

Mrs. John Snyder of Beaver was hostess at luncheon on Tuesday, the guests having been asked to meet her house guest, Mrs. Harry Waldo Fisher of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are also entertaining Dr. Harry Smith and Mrs. Smith of Pittsburgh.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Hill of Morewood avenue and Mr. and Mrs. William McCullough of Stanton avenue are taking an auto trip to Saegerstown and return. They left on Friday, expecting to be absent for several days.

* * *

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Harden Church of South Negley avenue, with a party of relatives, are summering in Port Sandsfield, Canada. The party includes Col. and Mrs. Church, Mrs. Mary Estep, Willis Estep, James McHenry Reinhart, Frederick Percival Reinhart, James I. Henry and Lucien Henry, the two last of Washington, D. C.

* * *

Mrs. B. B. Smith has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Fannie Armstrong Crumpton and Charles Worthington of this city. After a wedding trip through Nova Scotia, Mr. Worthington and his bride will come to Pittsburgh to make their home.

Mrs. W. L. Klingelhoefer of Murray avenue entertained on Friday evening in celebration of the birthday anniversary of her husband. Euchre was the feature of the evening, the prizes going to John Rex and F. W. Winkelman. Among the guests were John Klingelhoefer, George Klingelhoefer, Charles Klingelhoefer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Heuster, Miss Sadie Heuster, Miss Nora Heuster, Miss Lulu Reuter, Mr. and Mrs. John Rex, F. W. Winkelman and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hensel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson Kenney are at present making their home in South Highland avenue where they will remain until the completion of their new home. Mrs. Kenney was Miss Elizabeth Brace prior to her marriage on August 10, in Trinity church, Boston, Mass. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Brace of the East End.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Galen C. Hartman of McPherson boulevard gave a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Marshall R. Ward, who will leave the city in a few days to make their home in New York. Dr. and Mrs. Ward will entertain with a dinner of 12 covers at their home this evening, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Alva C. Dinkey, Mr. and Mrs. George Page, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Balsinger, Miss Kate Swartz and Camille Mercader.

* * *

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William McKown in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, will be the scene of an interesting wedding on Tuesday, September 20, when the bride will be their daughter, Miss Margaret J. McKown, and the bridegroom Ralph Vincent Hukill of Wilkinsburg.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth T. Patton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Patton of Lafayette avenue, Allegheny, and G. Edward Koerbel will be married on Thursday at the home of the bride's parents. The only attendants will be Miss Sarah Seery and George Elliott. After their wedding trip Mr. Koerbel and his bride will be at home with Mr. and Mrs. Patton.

* * *

H. B. Mellor, Arthur Mellor, Charles Bryant, Charles T. Borman, Norman Kappel and John Tomb, who compose the Arewen club, returned from an outing of two weeks last Sunday. On the day following they were entertained at dinner at the Country club by Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Mellor.

* * *

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny residents of Sewickley Heights are interested in the private horse show which will be given on September 14 on the grounds surrounding the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willock. Among those who have already made entries are Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scaife, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Holden Binns, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, R. H. Boggs and Frank A. Dohrmann.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Rhodes of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, who have been members of the Allegheny colony in Sewickley, are now spending a short time with Mrs. Rhodes' parents in Detroit. Before returning to Pennsylvania they will visit in Watch Hill with the Truman H. Newberrys.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Locke of South St. Clair street have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bess Isabel Locke, and Benjamin A. Horton, Jr., of Porto Rico, which took place at their home on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Leak performed the ceremony, and only the immediate relatives were present. After the wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. Horton left for New York, from which port they sailed for Porto Rico yesterday. The bridegroom is United States commissioner and prosecuting attorney for the Mayaguez district in Porto Rico, where he and his wife will reside.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Jahn of the East End announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lottie Lillian Jahn, to John Paul Garling, the marriage to be an event of early October.

* * *

Mrs. A. Clark Bane of North Craig street is in Cape May, where she expects to remain until September.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Goldsmith of Braddock announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Goldsmith, and Isaac Hollander of Allegheny.

* * *

The second annual lawn fete of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church of Hazelwood will be held under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation on the rectory grounds, Second avenue and Elizabeth street, next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The tables will be in charge of the following ladies:

Table No. 1, red and white—Mrs. Frank Daily, Mrs. Richard Murphy, Mrs. Wessell, Mrs. Dolan, Mrs. Smith and Miss Irwin.

Table No. 2, red, white and blue—Mrs. McHugh, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss Doyle, Miss Quinn, Miss McDowell and the Misses McCann.

Table No. 3, white and lavender—Mrs. Christy, Mrs. J. J. Welsh, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Goehel, Mrs. M. Mulligan and Miss Sadie McNally.

Table No. 4, pink and green—Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Wm. Schaffer, Mrs. John Folger, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Miland, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. McGivern, Miss Anna Folger, Miss Margaret McDonough and Miss Bullen.

Fancy booth—Mrs. W. A. Keefe, Mrs. D. G. Jones, Mrs. Rowan, Miss Gloekler, Miss Cavanaugh, Miss Cook, Miss Faulkner, Miss R. Faulkner, Miss Hock, Miss Burns, Miss Hass, Miss Muldoon and Miss M. Donahoe.

Lemonade booth—The Young Ladies Sodality, Miss Margaret Miland, Miss Hannah Donahoe, Miss Sadie Donahoe, Miss Sadie Burke, Miss E. Coakley, Miss M. Ward, Miss J. McCarthy, Miss Marie Reynolds, Miss C. Lucy, Miss B. Reilly, Miss L. Reilly, Miss M. Ransom, Miss A. McCarroll, Miss C. Brown, Miss A. O'Donnell, Miss Margaret Dunn, Miss C. McQuaid and the Misses Leonard.

* * *

Thursday, September 29, is the day set for the wedding of Miss Vardie Hemingray Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Vardie Marshall, of St. James street, Shadyside, and Dr. Russell Bigler Armor. The Rev. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, will perform the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

An interesting engagement announced last week is that of Miss M. Katherine Chisholm, daughter of Mrs. Belle Virginia Chisholm of this city, and Henry Howard Cushing of Detroit, Mich., Mr. Cushing is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. Miss Chisholm is the author of "The Wormwood of Denial."

* * *

Mrs. James K. Lanahan and her daughter, Miss Florence Lanahan, of Center avenue, Shadyside, came home last Sunday from an extended northern water trip. They were absent three weeks, and stopped in New York before returning to Pittsburgh.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Kennedy returned last Tuesday morning from their automobile trip to Youngstown, O. They and their sons, Julian Kennedy, Jr., and Thomas Kennedy, and their nephew, Joseph Kennedy of Buffalo, left the city on the previous Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. John Fremont Shaffer of South Negley avenue, who has been home from Clifton park for a few days, returned there yesterday. Later in the season Mrs. Shaffer expects to visit St. Louis and will probably go farther west.

* * *

Lord and Lady Yarmouth are expected in Pittsburgh the latter part of this month. They sailed with Lady Yarmouth's mother, Mrs. William Thaw of Lyndhurst, last Friday on the Celtic. After a short time in the city Mrs. Thaw and her son-in-law and daughter will go to Cresson for the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Mrs. D. C. Negley of Fifth avenue and her mother, Mrs. George A. Berry of the Kenmawr are expected home this week from Atlantic City, where they have been for some time past.

* * *

Miss Annie Alexander, Miss Cora Lee, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Justine Wade and Miss Helen Crookatone were the assistants at the euchre Mrs. James M. Hamilton of Oakmont and her oldest daughter, Miss Helen Hamilton, gave on Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. John Percy, Miss Edith Arensberg, Miss Margaret Tiers and Miss Hettie Martin.

* * *

Among the future social events in Oakmont is the card party Miss Helen Crookston will give on Tuesday afternoon and the luncheon at which Mrs. Charles Dabney will be hostess on Thursday.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene O. Pearson of Ward street, Oakland, gave a dinner of 12 covers last Tuesday evening in honor of Dr. Pearson's father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pearson, of Slippery Rock. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Pearson, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Righter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brett, Miss Edna Righter and Frank Righter.

* * *

Miss Bessie Crailsheimer and Miss Rachel Crailsheimer of Darlington road, left the city on Tuesday morning for the Thousand Islands. They will also stop at the Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, before returning to Pittsburgh.

* * *

An interesting wedding, although a quiet one, will be that of Miss Agnes Metcalf Fetterman, daughter of the late Judge C. S. Fetterman, and Thomas Galbraith McCleary of New Castle, which is set for Thursday, August 25. The wedding will take place at the home of a brother-in-law and sister of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fulton, in Mt. Lebanon, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. Edward Calvin McCown, pastor of the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian church, will officiate, and the attendants will be the maid of honor, Miss Valeria Fetterman, a sister of the bride, and the best man, Roy Dunn of this city. After their wedding trip Mr. McCleary and his bride will make their home in Susquehanna street, Wilkinsburg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Everson, with their two daughters, Miss Grace Everson and Miss Mary Everson, left the city on Monday evening for Beach Haven, N. J., where they will remain for two weeks.

* * *

As both families are in mourning, the wedding of Miss Lucy Burbeck, daughter of Dr. Charles Burbeck of Troy, N. Y., and Cyrus Kingsley Clarke of this city, on Tuesday, October 18, will be very quietly conducted at the home of the bride's father. There will be no attendants. Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., mother of the prospective bridegroom, and his sister, Miss Mary Dale Clarke, will be among the Pittsburgh guests at the wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Robinson of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, are spending a few weeks as the guests of Mr. Robinson's father, George T. Robinson, at Clayton, in the Thousand Islands. Mrs. Robinson's mother, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., is home from Watch Hill, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington. Miss Madeline Laughlin, her daughter, who was with her, is still at Watch Hill, with Miss Rebecca Darlington.

* * *

Miss Ethel Hart, who spent a few days with her cousin, Miss Daisy Dauler of Bayard street, left for her home in Washington, Pa., last Monday. Miss Elizabeth Dauler is the house guest of Maj. and Mrs. William Ferris Aull, at their summer home in Lakewood, N. Y. Mrs. J. Stewart Lacock of Fifth avenue, is also with Maj. and Mrs. Aull.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Torrance of Western avenue, Allegheny, returned on Monday evening from Johnstown, where with Miss Jane Torrance, they were the guests of relatives for a little less than a week. Miss Torrance did not return with her parents.

* * *

Miss Florence Mabel Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jones, and Maurice E. Arnd were married on Wednesday evening in the new Brushton Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. B. B. Wolf officiating. The bridal party included Mrs. W. W. Piper, the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Josephine Finnegan, Miss Margaret Boyle, Miss Bertha Banker and Miss Bertha Grenu, with Joseph Brenan as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Arnd will spend their honeymoon in St. Louis and will return to this city to make their home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gildersleeve will be at home to their friends this afternoon at the residence of the latter's sister, Mrs. Albert Morris, in Avalon. Mrs. Gildersleeve was Miss Mary McBane before her marriage on August 9. She and her husband will be at home in Upland street, Homewood, after September 1.

* * *

The Rev. Z. M. Silbaugh officiated at the wedding of Miss Ruby MacIntyre and Boyle Gordon, which took place on Wednesday at his residence in Sherman avenue, Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are now at home in Federal street, Allegheny.

* * *

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church in Verona will be the scene of an interesting wedding next Tuesday morning, when Miss Mary Alice Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stone of Verona, will become the wife of William P. Kohler of this city. Miss Mathilda Ober and John A. Flynn will be the only attendants and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. J. Vogt, assisted by his two brothers, the Rev. William Vogt and the Rev. August Vogt.

* * *

Among the wedding gifts which Miss Roberta Hall received prior to her wedding to Samuel Fitzsimons last Wednesday was a complete chest of flat silver, the gift of the best man, James Fitzsimons, a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Belle Hall was her sister's maid of honor and the Rev. William W. Hall, the new pastor of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal church, the father of the bride, performed the ceremony at his home. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons will make their home in Race street, East End, after their wedding trip.

* * *

Among the out-of-town weddings scheduled for the fall is that of Miss Sarah Hepburn Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Henry T. Harvey of Lock Haven, and Harold W. Hudson, a son of Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hudson of Walnut street, East End. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's mother on Tuesday, September 27. Albert H. Hudson of this city will be his brother's best man and only attendant. Mr. Hudson and his bride will live in Harrisburg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Mellon of Forbes street gave a trolley party to Kennywood park Wednesday evening in honor of their house guest, Miss Gertrude Going of Boston. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., Miss Susie Dilworth, Miss Jane A. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Suydam, Charles Foster, Joseph S. Speer, J. R. Taylor, R. G. Woods and Charles E. Speer, Jr.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Wishart have returned from their wedding trip and are now at home in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, where they will receive their friends after September 1. Mrs. Wishartwas Miss Josephine Long of Tacoma, Wash., before her marriage in July.

ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Beach and boardwalk, hotels and boarding houses have been congested with the summer throngs for over a fortnight, but the visiting crowds continue to pour into the resort. Usually at the close of every week quite a delegation goes out, thus making room for some of the newcomers, but with very few exceptions there are no fly-aways. As was predicted in these columns even before the actual opening of the season, this has been a record summer here, and up to date more guests have been entertained than during the entire season of any previous year. The Hotel Brunswick, which is one of the "big four," is having the most successful season of its history. For weeks people have been sleeping on cots, waiting an opportunity to get a room. Lately people have been turned away at the rate of 50 a day, and for the first time it has been necessary this season to establish a waiting list. This may be said of the Ocean hotel, Coleman house and the West End.

More visitors come from Pittsburgh and its suburbs and the towns around Pittsburgh than at any other year. There is no doubt that the credit for their coming here is due wholly to The Gazette, which has spared no pains to let Pittsburghers know what an attractive place the Atlantic coast of New Jersey was for summer living. There is so much to see here that it requires a stay of several weeks to take in all the sights and enjoy all the pleasures. Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Silver Lake, Belmar, Avon, Allenhurst, "Beautiful Deal," Wannamassa, Long Branch and Pleasure Bay, all within trolley touch of your hotel, and as for Ocean Grove and the greatest camp meeting ground in the east, you have only to cross a 200-foot bridge over picturesque Wesley Lake to be right there—and as for the lake, why, if you upset anywhere in it just stand up and walk out. Last Wednesday night fully 50,000 people lined the shores of Wesley lake to witness the water festival upon its surface. A hundred boats, profusely decorated with colored silk paper, bunting and Japanese lanterns, appeared in the night water parade.

In another week it will be the eve of the baby parade and children's carnival. All is excitement and preparation even now over the evening celebration, which is to last four days this year, another day having been added for the Deal lake aquatic carnival. The queen of the festival has appointed two lovely society buds as her first and second ladies of honor and ladies in waiting. One is Miss Agness Fell of Orange, N. J., and the other Miss Frankie Johnson of New York. There is a desire on the part of the queen to appoint a Pittsburgh girl in her royal train.

Miss Johnson, of New York, who was made maid of honor, is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and a graduate of Harvard seminary, Boston.

B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gosborn and M. Ables are all well-known Pittsburghers who are here for the children's carnival.

J. E. Palmer of Pittsburgh is a new arrival at the Hotel Brunswick.

These Pittsburghers reached here Wednesday in time to view the Wesley lake spectacle. They are at the Coleman house and will stay until after the children's carnival: W. B. Hardie, Jessie Jones, Mrs. R. P. Marshall, Mrs. Evans, Miss sEvans, D. D. Berland.

The Pittsburghers at the Hotel Columbia are: Mrs. George B. Edwards, Miss Edwards, C. E. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dickson, Miss Belle Dickson, Miss Lidine Dickson, Miss Burd Dickson, Walter E. Magee.

J. W. Windsor of Pittsburgh is enjoying life at the Ocean hotel.

In the cottage colony the new-comers this week from Pitsburgh are: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Holtensen and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor.

The arrivals this week from different localities around Pittsburgh and about Western Pennsylvania and scattered among the hotels and boarding houses were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Beckwith, Mrs. I. Well, Allen Well, C. S. Seamen, John A. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. Blain, John Mohn, W. H. Mohn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chadwick, George L. Stallman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ruddach, Grace Sigafus, Blanche Sigafus and Anna Sigafus, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Patterson, Elizabeth M. Bowl, Mr. and Mrs. N. Faulty, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thorne and Ada Thorne.

CAPE MAY

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Life at this resort is entirely pleasant and the great throngs here are thoroughly enjoying this pleasantness to its fullest extent. No matter where one may go, along the beach, about the hotel lobbies, on the boardwalk, through the principal streets, on the golf links or in the adjoining waters sailing, there is a jollity prevailing which makes one want to stay and join in the festivities which are taking place. Cape May has never been in better trim and the place is charming.

The week has been fraught with many social events. There have been nightly dances at all the hotels, a number of Germans have been given, while it would be almost impossible to record, in limited space, the number of dinner parties, whist parties and euchres which have taken place about the cottage colony. The lovers of golf have had an eventful week as there have been events taking place every day which have been more of the public than of the private nature.

Miss Helen Kuhn of Pittsburgh is a guest at the Star villa.

A. O. Pierce of Pittsburgh has joined friends at the Aldine.

Mrs. A. F. Rafferty of Pittsburgh has joined the Stockton hotel colony.

H. Begley, S. Brody and L. Allman of Pittsburgh are staying at the Brexton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Kratzer of Pittsburgh are guests at Congress Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. James Schaeffer of Dayton, O., are guests at the Aldine for a brief season.

Miss M. Whelan and Miss Mary C. Flinn of Pittsburgh are guests at the Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Steen, Miss Marion M. Steen, Frederick Steen of Pittsburgh are guests at the Stockton.

Gen. John A. Butler, United States army, is at the Windsor for the remainer of the season.

A. D. Follette of Marietta, O., accompanied by the Misses Jesse and Harriet Follette, is at the Stockton for a long sojourn.

M. A. Woodward of Pittsburgh is passing his vacation at the Stockton.

Robert Hazlett and Miss Hazlett of Wheeling are among the guests at the Baltimore inn.

A party from Pittsburgh at the Stockton is made up of Howard Shaw, Miss Helen S. Pearce, Albert C. Calvin, Mrs. Albert Givenken and Miss Giben.

L. A. Henning has joined the Pittsburgh colony at Cape May for a late summer visit.

Thomas M. Brown of Pittsburgh is a late arrival at the Stockton.

B. L. McKally has joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Stockton.

The Rev. Robert Benton of Sewickley accompanied by Mrs. Benton, is passing August days at the Cape house, Cape May Point.

Charles Worthington of Pittsburgh is a late arrival at the Stockton.

Among Pittsburghers who played in the invitation mixed foursome tournament given by President Cook on Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday, were E. C. Kuhn, W. Nicholson, J. H. Davidson, Dr. H. S. Nicholson, Norman Ellison, Judge Elliott Rodgers and W. H. Nevin and A. D. Follette of Marietta, O.

Mrs. Elliott Rodgers on Monday made a remarkable score, completing 18 holes in 98 strokes, which was one stroke better than the record held by Miss Esther Dougherty of Philadelphia, and Miss Lillian Biddle of Riverton, who have heretofore tied for the best score on the Cape May links.

SPRING LAKE

SPRING LAKE BEECH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Golf and tennis tournaments, an automobile parade with an incidental speed and endurance test, a great coach and tally-ho parade, a night water pageant on the pretty lake and a grand reception and ball in the new Monmouth hotel, is a medley of four days' diversions which blended themselves together this week in the most charming series of social triumphs that ever fell to the lot of this aristocratic summer colony in Spring Lake.

On Wednesday the carnival of sports opened with a golf tournament. In the afternoon of Thursday came the great display of automobiles. Not until the parade had finished and lined up in front of the new Monmouth hotel, in charge of Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, for final inspection and award of prizes did the people of Spring Lake realize the elegance and enormous money value of its automobile community. The place de resistance of the four days' carnival of sports, however, came on Friday, when the coaching and tally-ho parade swung around the concourse circling the lake and came to a halt with the head of procession marshaled by ex-Mayor Welling G. Sickels of Trenton in front of the New Monmouth hotel.

Tonight the circle of the lake is all aglow with myriads of arc and incandescent electric lights, where a squadron of brilliantly decorated and illuminated craft are performing intricate marine maneuvers strikingly illustrative of the splendors of far-famed Venice. While this beautiful pageant is delighting the multitude, swelldom is wending its way to the gorgeously decorated ball room of the New Monmouth hotel to participate in the reception and dance which will close the four days' round of festivities.

Pittsburghers are here at every turn, and by the elegance of the gowns worn by the ladies, the charm and grace of its budding bells and the knightly bearing of its masculine representatives, sheds added luster to an already bewilderingly brilliant spectacle. Noted among the representative families of the Smoky City on the floor were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Jones, William Lawrence Jones, Jr., and Miss K. M. Edwards, who are stopping at the Monmouth hotel. Other Pittsburghers summering here at a neighboring hostelry include Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Hubley, Miss Taylor, Miss Ruth Taylor and Miss Anna Taylor.

BEDFORD SPRINGS

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—There is no questioning the increasing popularity of Bedford Springs—more people enjoying the delightful days here now than at any previous season for years. While there has been a somewhat general exodus of people to the seashore, the arrivals have quite offset this, and Bedford Springs has been holding her own successfully.

The open handicap golf tournament for ladies and gentlemen on Tuesday was one of the most successful of the season. The ladies' prize went to Miss Minna Kopper; the gentlemen's prize to Franklin N. Gunther, Jr.

The progressive euchre party on Monday evening was a very successful event. The ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Philadelphia; first gentlemen's went to H. F. Foster, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Eliza Lewis, Miss E. H. Lewis, Miss Mary Lewis and W. W. Lewis of Sherman avenue, Allegheny, are making their annual visit to the Bedford Springs.

Mrs. Helen R. Carroll and daughter, Miss Harriett Carroll, of Pittsburgh, are visiting at Bedford Springs for the first time.

Mrs. S. C. Long, Miss Helen E. Long, Miss Marion H. Long and Miss E. Frances Long of Pittsburgh were registered at the Bedford Springs hotel early in the week.

Henry Hall of Pittsburgh visited Mrs. E. Hall and daughter, who are at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mrs. C. Duncan and Miss Sarah Pollard are Pittsburghers at the Bedford Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson of Pittsburgh are making their initial visit to Bedford Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Clendennin and daughter, Miss Corella Clendennin, of Pittsburgh, have taken apartments at the Bedford Springs for the remainder of the month.

James D. Christy, R. S. Magee and J. D. Brady of Pittsburgh spent a few days at the Bedford Springs early in the week, participating in the golf and tennis tournaments.

OCEAN GROVE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Like the twin resort across the way, on the other side of Wesley Lake, this place is filled with people, but unlike the crowds in Asbury Park, who are here altogether for pleasure, the Grove throngs are here chiefly to attend the campmeeting which opened yesterday, to last 10 days. Not less than 20,000 people were present at the sacrament of the Lord's supper on the opening day. Tomorrow Archbishop Foss of Philadelphia will preach at the first Sunday service of the campmeeting.

The last oratorio previous to the campmeeting services was sung Thursday night, and Handel's "Messiah" was the one chosen for the occasion. This will be the last of the classical musical creations to be heard at Ocean Grove this season.

Paul Leinbach and Mrs. Leinbach came from Pittsburgh for a few weeks of rest, and with H. J. Mulineaux and family of Bethlehem, Pa., made their home at the United States hotel.

Mrs. A. J. Mathews and G. Waldron Mathews of Pittsburgh are here for the rest of the season at the Sheldon hotel.

There is quite a delegation of Methodists here from around Pittsburgh and from throughout the western part of the Keystone state. They have taken apartments in Bradley Beach and West Grove on account of the crowded condition in the Grove proper.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Newport's week has been full of sports to the brim. This year, being without cup races, the annual cruise of the New York Yacht club was set 10 days later than usual, which fact at one time gave promise of avoiding the customary conflict of tennis, polo and yachting. Such a thing, however, was impossible. While it is not known, folk suppose the polo and tennis managers shifted their original dates to rendezvous week on the principle of "the more the merrier." Old residents say there has never been a week in local history in which each sport had time entirely to itself.

Late hotel arrivals from Pittsburgh: Miss May Lamberton, Miss Elizabeth Lamberton, M. M. Langhorn, A. B. Langhorn, Woodbury Blair, E. L. Gath, H. A. Vail, C. W. Littlefield.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh this week gave a children's party.

Master Howard Gibbs and Mr. and Mrs. M. Lyons of Pittsburgh are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Bergner of Gardner street.

Niagara Falls Excursion
Via P. & L. E. Each Tuesday
$7.45 Round Trip $7.45.
$8.95 Toronto and Return $8.90.

Trains leave Pittsburgh & Lake Erie station 9:50 a. m., 6:00 p. m. and 11:30 p. m., city time. Through day coaches and sleepers, parlor car on morning train. Ticket good 15 days.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE PLAYERS

The Duquesne Theater Will Be Dedicated to Music and Fun This Season.

BARNABEE TRIES VAUDEVILLE

Under new management and an established policy the Duquesne theater will begin its season with a matinee on Monday, September 5, as the permenent Pittsburgh home of musical and high-class farce comedies. The management will adhere to a standard of prices with a maximum of $1 and "special price" matinees as popular features on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Labor day "special matinee," with Joe Hart and Carrie De Mar in "Foxy Grandpa," a staple laugh-maker of the nation, will inaugurate the season. R. M. Gulick & Co. will direct the theater with Mr. Gulick as manager. By arrangement with Stair and Havlin, who have combined with Klaw and Erlanger to control and conduct at least one musical house in all of the principal cities of the United States, the Duquesne will play a class of attractions at fixed price. A partial list of attractions includes Stella Mayhew, a new star in a new comedy; John and Emma Ray in "Down the Pike;" a spectacular presentation of "Buster Brown," of Gazette fame; Henry Savage's "King Dodo," with the original Chicago cast; "A Trip to Egypt;" Charley Grapewin in a new musical show, "When Johnnie Comes

VOCAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

Famous Scottish Singer to Be a Feature at the Allegheny County Institute.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTS NEWS

Somewhat greater interest than usual is felt in the musical feature of the annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' institute which begins tomorrow at Carnegie music hall hall: Schenley park, for a five-day session. This increased interest is partly on account of the engagement of a musical director entirely new to the teachers. He is professor March of Philadelphia. David Baxter, the celebrated Scotch basso, will begin his third season in this country with this engagement.

Ernest Gamble, Pittsburgh's dramatic basso, has been the soloist at the institute for several years, and this fact heightens the interest in the appearance of the new comer. He was educated at Dundee university and took a special course at the Royal Academy of Music in London, where he won many prizes. He also studied at Paris and Berlin.

Music is now a part of the school curriculum, and, therefore, it is deemed wise to give the teachers something in this direction as well as hints on teaching. Music was taught in 662 schools

David Baxter, the Basso.

in the county last year to 30,000 pupils by both the regular teachers and by 18 special supervisors in music. As music in the schools was probably never contemplated by Samuel Breck and Thaddeus Stevens, author and savior, respectively, of the first Pennsylvania public school law, that of 1834, Supt. Hamilton was asked to for his views on the subject. He said in part:

Value of Vocal Teaching.

"From an educational standpoint the value of vocal development is sufficient to give it a place in the school. Vocal music taught in a scientific manner appeals to the emotional nature, quickens the attention, cultivates the memory, strengthens the imagination, and at the same time trains the ear and the voice. The capacity for music is as much a part of our nature as the capacity for language or mathematics. The birthright of every child in this land of free schools is a complete development of all his natures as far as these schools can give it, and to deprive him of the training that music gives is to rob him of part of his birthright. The ear is one of the gateways of the mind through which enter many of the influences which enrich the soul and give culture, character and refinement to the individual.

There are but few children who are not moved and influenced by the charms of music. It makes the work of the school more attractive and this encourages promptness, regularity and obedience."

Prof. T. L. Gibson of Cambria, who was director of music at the institute last year, says:

Vocal music should be taught in the schools for the following reasons: It is a universal medium for the expression of thought and sentiment. Perception of rhythm and tone relations is natural to the period of childhood and lies at the very foundation of the study of vocal music. The vocal organs, that they may become vital and easily adjustable, must be exercised while the child is growing. Vocal music is connected with all our social institutions. The study of vocal music trains the powers of attention, memory and the imagination, and is a healthful physical exercise. The esthetical, the ethical, the patriotic and the religious natures of children are developed by the study of vocal music. Singing is a recreation and a relaxation from other school duties. The modifications in the utterances of vocal sounds and the modulations of music in the expression of melody are largely habitual, and only during childhood can correct habits in this respect be formed. This being a universal medium of expression, the subject should be taught to all.

What Education Costs.

The big meeting of teachers tomorrow will illustrate to some extent the enormous growth of the public schools in the county in recent years. A few years ago they met in the High school chapel, which now would not hold the half of them, and Carnegie Music hall is none too large. In 1890 the county, excluding Pittsburgh and Allegheny, spent $496,105 for educational purposes; last year, excluding McKeesport, as well as the other cities named, the expenditure reached $1,666,900. In 1887 but one teacher in the county earned an annual salary of $1,000; last year the average salaries for both men and women teachers in Allegheny county were the highest in the state, the men averaging $80 79 per month and women $47 83, while individual annual salaries were not uncommon at $1,500 to $2,000.

In 1900 Allegheny county did not stand at the head of the list, and the average for men was $69 and for women $43. In 1900 there were 984 teachers with about 39,000 pupils; now there are 1,400 teachers with 58,000 pupils. Not many years ago teachers were sneered at and were too often uncouth in appearance; now they are a social factor.

Other evidences of local growth in educational matters are not wanting. Pennsylvania expended last year over $24,000,000 for school purposes, Pittsburgh's portion being $1,740,014, the annual cost per pupil for tuition in this city being $18 80. This cost per pupil is $1 44 more than the average in the whole county, $17 36, which is so low that President Eliot of Harvard has taken such a mournful view of the situation as to feel called upon to publish a book entitled, "More Money for the Public Schools." He says the American people "cannot afford to persist in the present low school expenditure per pupil" and gives a table showing the relative expenditures for schools and for police in the 20 largest cities, the figures for Pittsburgh being $843,648 for schools, not including buildings, and $460,287 for police, or $1 72 for schools to $1 for police.

Supt. Hamilton is desirous of communicating with the friends or relatives of some of the ex-county superintendents of Allegheny county, now all deceased except one. He has the information desired concerning those who served in recent years, but has no data concerning the late James M. Pryor, B. M. Kerr and Charles Quick.

Sued His Intended Bride.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Because Anne Ditzko, whom Adam Drisko brought across the ocean, jilted him he had her before Alderman Bert W. Casner at Dorona today. Ditzko had sent $110 for the coming of his intended bride. She arrived and Ditzko commenced treating his friends. The girl, who stayed at the same boarding house, thought her intended husband too much of a drinker.

Killed Beneath an Engine.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Orran Soaf, a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was killed last night at Smithfield by a shifting engine. The engine on which Soaf was riding ran through an open switch and turned over, crushing him beneath the wreck. He was 28 years old.

FAMOUS OFFICIALS ARE TO SEEK ONE MORE TERM

Black of McKeesport, Horner of Wilkinsburg and Brennan of Braddock in the Lists Once Again.

Notwithstanding that the election for burgess in the various boroughs in Allegheny county does not take place until

EX-BURGESS JOHN BRENNAN of Braddock.

February, 1906, there are already candidates announced in many of the boroughs for the office. Among those already out for the office of chief executive of their respective municipalities are three who have held the office before and became prominent from various causes during their terms.

Ex-Mayor Robert J. Black of McKeesport again desires to become mayor of the Tube City, and for the past year his friends have been grooming him for the place, persuading him to announce his candidacy. Yesterday it was stated by his backers that he had agreed to run, and his friends are confident he will again be a winner. Ex-Mayor Black became famous during the steel strike owing to his declarations against "Pinkertons."

Ex-Burgess James Horner of Wilkinsburg, who became famous during his term as burgess of Wilkinsburg owing to his ideas of municipal reform, is again to be a candidate for re-election, and his friends are confident he will have no difficulty.

Ex-Burgess John Brennan of Braddock is announced as a candidate for

EX-BURGESS JAMES HORNER of Wilkinsburg.

the office in 1906. Mr. Brennan has held many public offices in Braddock and has the distinction of never having seen his nomination papers for any of the offices, his friends always attending to that.

MURDER OF MAN WHO WAS WITNESS IN LAW SUIT

Parties Against Whom He Testified Threatened Him Bodily Harm—Badly Cut and Skull Crushed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTLER, PA., Aug. 20.—The dead body of Carl or Charels Freiback, an Austrian, about 35 years of age, was found lying on a street in the outskirts of Zellenople this morning. His face was a mass of cuts and bruises and one blow on the forehead had crushed the skull. A track in the mud indicated that the body had been dragged from one side of the street to the other.

Last evening Freiback was seen drinking with countrymen and is also said to have attended a celebration in the house of a friend at which a fight occurred during the night. Two weeks ago Freiback was a witness in a suit before a local justice of the peace, and the persons against whom he appeared are said to have sworn to do him up.

Four Austrians were arrested and are in the Zellenople lockup, one admitting fighting with Freiback last night, and is still in custody, but the other three were released. Justice of the Peace Isaac Weisz impaneled a jury and held an inquest. This afternoon Coroner I. C. Atwell and District Attorney Henninger went to Zellenople to investigate the case.

Reunion of Porter Family.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The annual reunion of the Porter family was held at the residence of Hollis Porter, three miles east of Pulaski, and was attended by nearly 200 members. Officers were selected as follows: President, Dr. C. M. Porter of Hillsville; secretary, Frank M. Porter of Pulaski; treasurer, David Porter of Pulaski; historian, Attorney A. L. Porter of New Castle.

Laurier Will Tour Northwest.

BUTTE, MONT., Aug. 20.—The Canadian institute of Butte has received word from Premier Laurier of Canada that he will make a tour of the principal cities of the northwest from St. Paul to Seattle, including Butte. While here he will be the guest of the institute. The object of the premier's tour is not known here.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, August 20.

New York—New York, from Southampton.
Southampton—Philadelphia, New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Cherbourg—St. Paul, New York; Grosser Kurfurst, New York.
Glasgow—Pretorian, Montreal.
Plymouth—Philadelphia, New York.
Genoa—Koenigen Luis, New York, via Naples.
Naples—Pannonia, New York, for Trieste and Fiume.
Marseilles—Germania, New York.
Rotterdam—Eyndam, New York.
Liverpool—Pretorian, Montreal, for Glasgow; Victorian, New York, 20th; Vavarian, Montreal, via Moville; Campania, New York, via Queenstown.
Leghorn—Calabria, New York, via Naples and Genoa.
Hongkong—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, etc.

Sailed, August 20.

New York—Masaba, London; Germanic, Southampton, via Cherbourg; Etruria, Liverpool; Finland, Antwerp, via Dover; Adria, Christiania, Copenhagen, etc.; Phoenicia, Hamburg; Columbia, Glasgow.
Havre—La Bretagne, New York.
Liverpool—Bovic, New York.
Naples—Gallia, New York.
Bremen—Bremen, New York.
Cherbourg—Deutschland, New York.
Antwerp—Kroonland, New York.
Liverpool—Umbria, New York.
Southampton—St. Paul, New York, via Cherbourg.
Queenstown—Celtic, New York.

NERO ENJOYS THE SHOW BUSINESS

Likes It Better Than He Did Political Controversies in Rome.

GIVES ADVICE ON FILTRATION

"We had the same political troubles in the hill districts as you have, but say, we had you 'skinned a mile' on filtration," declared Nero as I interviewed him on past and present economic aspects as he was gathering together his togas preparatory to burn Rome over again elsewhere.

"I always like the show business better than politics," frankly admitted the ex-emperor, as he lighted a fresh toby. "I played all the vaudeville houses on the Roman circuit with return engagements, and always as the headliner. If they didn't make me headliner I had the manager's head lined. And at the Olympian games," continued Nero rising to his highest enthusiasm, "I cleaned out the check rack on everything they dished up from pinochle to the running high jump."

"Is the advent of the presidential campaign hurting the theatrical profession as much as ever," I thinkly inquired.

Competition in Pantomime.

"Well, it's all a bluff with the legits," replied his majesty. "But it will hurt us. You see, our show is a spectacle, and you don't need glasses to discover that. We have absolutely no speaking parts. The bunch wouldn't understand us, anyhow. All the Roman they know is what they find on their watches. It is the pantomime performances that are being hard hit this year, for they are in competition with the greatest pantomime burlesque ever put on the boards, entitled 'Running for Office,' with Alton B. Parker in the star role. The worst thing about the counter attraction is that everybody can come in and laugh for nothing. That's what's hurting us."

"What was it you referred to on the filtration proposition?" I asked, recalling to him his first utterances.

"Filtration? Why, if my wives didn't object and I wasn't sewed up with a contract, I'd lay over here and show you fellows how to run out a bond issue and build filtration works. Why, old 'Bill' Claudius from the Eight ward, who was elected two terms ahead of me, built the Anio Novus, a filtration plant and aqueduct that was 62 miles long and was piped underground for 48 miles.

Rome's Pure Water Supply.

"Rome received 377,000,000 gallons of pure, fresh water every day while I was in office, and if you don't believe it look it up. There were the Acque Vergine, Felice, Marcia and Paola having their sources in volcanic districts and supplied a pure, delicious water by channels of masonry to fountains in all parts of the city and distributed it in houses as well. Agrippa, who won out on the Reform ticket several years after I was knifed constructed in a single year, B. C. 33, 700 basins, 500 fountains and 130 reservoirs. The department of public works was what it was meant to be in those days. Why, there was the Acqua Julia, built by 'Big Gus'"——

"'Big Gus?' I interrupted. "Who was that?"

"Why 'Big Gus' from the Twelfth ward, we called him Augustus in the senate. He built the Aqua Julia in B. C. 34, and it was 12 miles long. Then he issued another bond issue and built the Acqua Alsiltina, 30 miles long. After Claudius was elected on the Prohibition ticket he put up the Acqua Claudia and piped water to Rome for 38 miles, and wound up by erecting the great Novus. There was nothing in the brewery business in those days."

"All that water stood you in good stead when the fire started," I ventured.

"Well, it helped some before the fire started," retorted Nero, as he tipped his wreath of olive leaves over his left ear. "All that water made my game strong. You see the life insurance companies bowled me out by asking 100 per cent premiums after several of my wives and relatives had unfortunately died so suddenly and simultaneously. I couldn't afford to carry my own endowment policy. Why, when I applied for a 20-year-cumulative policy, they asked me if I didn't mean 20 minutes. You see it was a new game then, and I guess they didn't have the capital. I had most of it. Well, I had just furnished the 'Golden House' for my twenty-eighth, series G, bride, and the Pantheon and Basilica had just been fitted with Morris chairs. The furniture houses were pressing me hard, and I knew my family would suffer without means if I should shuffle off. So I had the whole town insured, and stacking up a few more water works got a good rate. Then it happened."

Nero Blames the Fire-Eater.

"Where did it start?" I inquired.

"In the circus," he retorted. "They always charged me with the blaze just because I held those policies, but they're wrong. One of the best 'ten-twent and thirt,' three-ring shows was giving a performance. 'Asbestos,' the furious, famished, ferocious, faultless, fire-eater' was devouring his meal before thousands of awe-stricken spectators. Just as he swallowed the last cinders, his stomach turned and vomited the fire out upon the gasoline tank of the spotlight. That is the true story of how the fire started in the circus. But say," he continued, modulating his voice in confidence, "I slipped around to the boarding house before the show and tipped the waiter to put a cake of soap in his soup."

"How did the fire affect the city?" I asked.

"Why, it destroyed three wards of the 14, altogether, and burned a part of seven more. The three wards wiped out always went against me, and that forced the voters into wards where I held a safe majority. Britannicus carried all three of the devastated wards when he ran against me. Then, after the fire, I put out a swell bond issue that couldn't have stood any other way. We cut down the hump on the Esquiline hill and erected many new buildings. We widened all alleys without paying fancy assessments."

Lacked Sinews of War.

"Were politics interesting in those days?" was my next question.

"Yes," he answered, "but most of the trouble was in the senate. As today, men of Republican principles were most fancied, and as you have it today, the unstable party were the Citizens. We had to disfranchise the Citizens for a while, but they never became a power in my time. You know there were no railroad passes or other fascinating commodities in those days.

"But say," broke off the Roman, "you'll have to excuse me while I help take down the Capitolina building, for we're due to show 400 miles away tomorrow night. Don't forget to write me," he asked, as he handed me his card.

I looked at it, and it bore the inscription "Nero Brazenbeard, en route, Burning of Rome, Fall of Pompeii and Fall of Port Arthur."

"Your last name is strange to me," said I, glancing at the card.

"Well, the family dropped it after my father's thirteenth and most unlucky divorce."

Missing Man's Body Found.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The decomposed body of Frank Ritenour, a young Scottdale man missing from that town for more than two months, was found near the old Meadow mills at noon today.

KAISER WORRIED ABOUT POLAND

Prussian Section Is in as Serious Situation as Are the Russian Domains.

UPRISING IS GREATLY FEARED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The kaiser is greatly worried at the alarming reports from German government officials in Prussian Poland, who state that the people of those provinces are in a state of great unrest and who are secretly conspiring with their countrymen in Russian Poland in the forlorn hope of throwing off the hated German and Russian yoke.

In many places prominent Polish agitators and patriots are openly preaching rebellion against their oppressors and Russians and Germans have repeatedly been insulted and attacked by Polish mobs.

Strong military forces are being moved from other parts of the empire and stationed in Polish cities, but this has so far only served to excite the Poles still more.

Leading German papers are warning the government to be ready to meet a long prepared rebellion, the probability of which increases with every new defeat of the Russian arms in the east.

It is also said that Polish societies in the United States are contributing large amounts of money to the treasury of the revolutionists.

Also in the Polish provinces of Austria the revolutionary movement is growing stronger every day, and in a house in Warsaw, which was recently searched by the Russian police, thousands of circulars were found which prove the existence of a strong revolutionary organization which is preparing to strike another blow for the restitution of the kingdom of Poland.

These are evil days for the court chamberlain of the empress, Count von Milbach.

While he has not yet succeeded in clearing his reputation in connection with the Pommer bank scandal, another accusation is made against him which if found true will probably effect his downfall.

The count was, years ago, made the guardian of the young Prince Friedrich Gottfried Maria of Sayn, Wittgenstein, Sayn, whose parents were said to have left him a considerable fortune.

It has therefore surprised many that the prince, ever since he became of age, has been in straitened circumstances, and a prominent paper now openly accuses the count of having spent the prince's fortune.

It further says that he took advantage of the prince's love for a young girl, not his equal by birth, to make him accept what little was left of his paternal estate without any accounting in return for the count's conferring the title of princess upon the girl.

Of course Count Milbach denies the truth of the story, but as he has made no steps to sue the papers for libel his guilt is generally taken for granted and the kaiser has started an investigation of his administration of the estate.

It is said that the kaiser intends to send a special invitation to two high army officers in the United States army to be his guests during the coming German military maneuvers which this year are to be of unusual importance and in which several army corps will take part.

The maneuvers are to take place along the coast of the Baltic and for the first time co-operation of army and navy will be tried on a large scale.

For this reason a large number of army officers from all parts of the empire have been commanded on board the various battleships.

The tactics of the Japanese, which have proved so successful during the present war are to be tried by the kaiser, who in person will take command of two army corps which will attempt to make a landing on the coast of Mechlenburg.

During the naval maneuvers the kaiser will also personally take command of the navy on board the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The club of German women of royal and princely blood which has just concluded its meetings at the Hotel Hohenzollern in this city has decided to inaugurate a crusade against the growing immorality in aristocratic circles.

Lake Shore Engine Hauled Heaviest Train in the World

Determined to find out as near as possible the actual freight tonnage that can be hauled by a locomotive, the Lake Shore railroad made three tests between Youngstown and Ashtabula. The engine weighs 200,000 pounds on the drivers, 85,000 pounds on the pony trucks, the cylinders are 23x30 inches, steam pressure, 200 pounds, weight of tender, with coal and water, 78 tons. D. C. Moon, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore, and Superintendent D. T. Murray of the J. & E. division, had charge of the tests.

The purpose of the tests was not to establish a world's record so much as to work out a more economical train service by ascertaining the extreme tonnage of which certain locomotives are capable.

The last of the series of tests was made Friday and was witnessed by Moon, Murray and P. K. Yates, the civil engineer of the Lake Shore, who established the grade for the roadbed of the new 41 miles of track laid a year or so ago between Brookfield and Plymouth, whereby some high grades were eliminated. Thomas Derry was the engineer and John McShea the fireman.

The total weight on the train was 5,800 tons. The whole train was of coal and most of the cars were of 80,000 pounds capacity. The train with the locomotive was over a mile long. The distance between Youngstown and Ashtabula is 68 miles, and the distance was made in four hours. This beats the world's record.

The Pennsylvania claimed the record previous to Friday's test. About one year ago one of its locomotives hauled a train of 5,300 tons a distance of 43 miles.

Handsomest of "Commissary" Cars.

Standing on Track No. 2 at the Wabash station there is the handsomest baggage or "commissary" car that was ever brought into Pittsburgh. It is to be part of the train that will carry Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, from this city to the triennial conclave at San Francisco. The car is 75 feet long and has been repainted especially for the occasion. On its side in great gold and red letters is the name of the commandery and the cross and crown that emblemisizes the knighthood is emblazoned there. The car is marked "Commissary" and its interior is especially arranged for the refrigeration of pilgrimage supplies. The train carrying the commandery leaves Pittsburgh over the Wabash next Wednesday evening. It will be composed of 12 cars as it pulls from the station. They are a baggage car, the "commissary" car, one 16-section sleeper, three 12-section drawing room sleepers, two 14-section drawing room sleepers and four 10-room compartment sleepers. At Toledo three dining cars will be added, making a train of 25 cars, which will be run as solid double-headed through to the Pacific coast and back to Pittsburgh.

Clearing House System.

J. W. Midgley has been employed by the Hill, Harriman and other railway interests to demonstrate the advisability of applying the clearing house system to railroading, and to devise a plan. Mr. Midgley's duty is to show the railway managers how business principles can be applied to the use of railroad equipment, how they can be made to effect economics in the handling of freight at big terminals, and how they can be applied to effect an enormous saving in the settlement of interchange accounts among railways. In detail, the objects of a clearing system would be, according to Mr. Midgley: The economic use, distribution and construction of cars; a pooling of freight equipment, joint settlement of mileage and other allowances for the use of exchange freight; settlement of freight claims of interline traffic and of accounts for repair to freight cars while away from home; prompt adjustment of balances accruing from interline freight traffic, settlement of joint freight accounts, prepaid and advance charges at important common points, and the checking of demurrage collections.

A Railroad Automobile.

Residents along the Greenwood Lake railroad in New Jersey have seen an automobile in the last few days with a party of excursionists aboard speed swiftly up and down the tracks. It is the property of President Underwood of the Erie, and was built especially for him. It is like any other automobile, except in the construction of wheels, which are like those of a modern passenger coach. The automobile has been out on several trips of inspection, and officials of the road who have been aboard agree that the machine is an ideal invention and sure to become popular. While going over the road the automobile observes the block system and orders are issued to the gate tenders to lower the gates at the machine's approach.

B. & O. Divisions Merged.

W. C. Loree, general superintendent of the Pittsburgh system of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, announced yesterday that on September 1 the Butler division will be merged with the Pittsburgh division. The Butler division embraces that portion of the B. & O. operating between Butler and Kane. Only part of it is standard gauge, being a narrow gauge between Foxburg and Kane. H. E. Hale, who has been superintendent of the division, has been appointed division engineer of the B. & O. division of the main line. Other division employes will be transferred.

To Revise Freight Rates.

The general freight agents of the Central Freight association will hold a meeting at Chicago August 31, at which rates on grain and grain products will be revised. It is expected radical reductions will be made.

Railroad Notes.

The reconstruction of the old line between Youngstown and Ravenna on the B. & O. will be completed by October.

N. K. Hoffman, chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Lake Erie, is spending a short vacation in the mountains.

With the opening of the new passenger station of the P. & L. E. at Wylie, on the Monongahela division, the stations at Vankirk and Patterson will be discontinued. The new building will be put into service September 1.

Only Light Producers Are Being found in Southwest

Nothing better than light producers were reported from the lower southwest fields yesterday. The South Penn Oil Company's No. 8 on the T. J. Parish farm, on the east side of the Folsom district, Harrison county, is holding up at 350 barrels a day. This well was drilled in last Tuesday and produced 685 barrels the first 24 hours and then declined to 387 barrels at the end of the second day. This is by far the largest producer drilled in that district for months.

In the same district, No. 1 on the H. A. Parish farm has been completed and has only a light showing of oil. B. F. Heldreth No. 4 has been drilled 65 feet into the stray sand and has filled up 1,500 feet with fluid. Near Smithfield, Wetzel county, the South Penn company has drilled its No. 6 on the Anson Cain farm 24 feet into the Big Injun and has developed some gas. In the Pine Grove extension, the same company has completed its second test on the Wiley Blake farm and has a five-barrel pumper.

Near Stringtown, Tyler county, the Trees Oil Company has completed its test on the W. B. Hogue farm and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper. On the left fork of Indian creek, McElroy district, Trees & Benedum have drilled their test on the Thos. J. Headley farm into the Big Injun and have a show for a gasser. On Indian creek the Philadelphia Company completed its test on the J. Ankrom farm and has a gasser. In the Wick district G. R. McGranahan has drilled his test on the News Edgell farm 40 feet into the Big Injun and has a show for a small pumper. In the same district, the Carter Oil Company has drilled its No. 7 on the J. W. Ankrom farm 20 feet into the Big Injun and has a show for a small producer. No. 6 on this farm was a gusher and with No. 7 showing for a small well would indicate that No. 6 had impoverished the sand. This well started at 95 barrels an hour when first drilled into the sand, more than a month ago, and is still producing better than 300 barrels a day.

On McFarlan creek, Ritchie county, the Southern Oil Company has completed its second test on the Charles Campbell farm and has a show for a small pumper. In the Yellow creek district, Calhoun county, the Lowther Oil Company has drilled its No. 7 on the Thos. J. Ferrell farm into the Berea grit and has a show for a 50-barrel producer. In the same district, the South Penn Oil Company's two Maxon sand producers on the R. E. Gardner farm are holding up at 226 barrels a day.

Near Sedalia, Doddridge county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its test on the T. P. & L. D. Williams farm and has a 20-barrel producer. In the same district, the same company has completed a second test on the W. C. Johnson farm and has a 10-barrel pumper. In the fifth sand district, in Marion county, the South Penn company has drilled its No. 12 on the D. L. Toothman farm through the sand and has a 10-barrel pumper.

In Greene county, Pa., the various gas companies are doing a large amount of test work in anticipation of meeting the demand for the coming winter. Greene county is the most available for supplying the local demand. The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company and its affiliating companies, the Peoples' Natural Gas Company, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company and the Philadelphia Company are the most active. The South Penn Oil Company is also doing considerable work.

On the Ohio side, on Limestone run, Jefferson county, the Jefferson County Oil Company's No. 2 on the James McBride farm is producing 175 barrels a day. In the Wolf creek district, Morgan county, A. Girard & Co.'s Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive on the Otis Cody farm are holding up at 120 barrels a day. In the same district, in Washington county, the Pure Oil Producing Company has drilled in its No. 14 on the J. J. Lorenze farm and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 10	73,122	August 18	84,858
Previously ...	1,360,331	Previously	1,357,119
Total	1,433,453	Total	1,441,977
Daily avg.....	76,445	Daily avg.....	80,109

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 19	54,611	August 18	69,527
Previously ...	1,041,486	Previously	1,085,777
Total	1,096,097	Total	1,155,304
Daily avg.....	57,689	Daily avg.....	60,852

The Oil Market.

The Standard quotes credit balances in the various fields as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 50; Cabell, $1 50; Tiona, $1 65; Corning, $1 30; New Castle, $1 37; North Lima, $1 00; South Lima and Indiana, 95c; Somerset, 95c; Ragian, 58c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 50.

OIL CITY, PA., Aug. 20.—Credit balances, $1 50; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 101,812 bbls; average, 76,955 bbls; runs, 90,547 bbls; average, 80,504 bbls; shipments, Lima oil, 54,439 bbls; average, 57,680 bbls; runs, 60,547 bbls; average, 64,184 bbls.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 20.—North Lima, $1 00; South Lima and Indiana, 95c.

HOUSES

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., 6017 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH.

HIGH-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCES, NEAR HIGHLAND PARK, Wellesley, Hampton, St. Clair and Mellon Streets.

NINE ROOMS, TILED BATH, LAUNDRY, HARDWOOD FLOORS, AND ALL OTHER UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS. LOTS 30x117.

Prices $7,800 to $8,500

Can Be Bought Practically On Your Own Terms.

WANTED.

Male Help.

BRAKEMAN—For small road outside of Pittsburgh; state age and experience. Address B 188, The Gazette.

CANVASSERS—12 good portrait canvassers to travel on private car; expenses advanced. Call at private car "Uno," any time Sunday, at Pitcairn, Pa., with suit case prepared to leave city. L. F. Simpson, Mgr., Pitcairn, Pa.

CIGAR SALESMEN—Experience unnecessary; good pay. Emanuel Company, Station J, New York.

CIVIL service examinations will soon be held for clerks, bookkeepers, observers, messengers, watchmen, stenographers, meat inspectors, civil engineers, patent office, internal revenue, postoffice, Indian service. Full information and questions used by the government free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

CLERKS—Two good sheet music clerks. Apply at once to the Hamilton Co., 531-533 Wood st.

CUTTERS—A few good cutters at Primrose mines, near McDonald, on Panhandle. Carnegie Coal Co., Carnegie, Pa.

DECORATOR for white enamel lettering on bottles; one who can design. Address Metropolitan Glass Co., Monaca, Pa.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural draughtsman at once; state experience and salary. H. M. Wirsing, New Castle, Pa.

FLOUR packers; must have experience. Apply Pittsburgh Milling Co.

IMPROVED combination dipper; nine uses; every housewife buys; agents wanted; sample 25 cents. Wm. R. Hoffman Co., 746 Twenty-ninth st., Milwaukee, Wis.

INVOICE CLERK—Must be quick and accurate; prefer young man familiar with lumber business and capable of handling billing machine. Address, giving reference and salary expected, F 187, The Gazette.

LABORERS—American and German; steady inside work, $1.75 day and upwards; also 25 puddlers, $3.60, eight hours; butchers, salesmen, office man and men to travel. GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

LEARN telegraphy; either sex; $25 for full course; railroad and commercial telegraphy. Morse Telegraph College, 120 Sixth street.

MACHINISTS, carpenters, blacksmiths, for out of city; best wages. 305 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

MAN—A middle-aged married man without children to work about place, milk cows and attend horses; must occupy small house on premises. Inquire G. G. O'Brien, 1092 Fifth ave.

MAN—By a large manufacturing company, for reception room, to assist in receiving visitors; must be of good appearance and a gentleman; address, with references and state salary expected, W 135, The Gazette.

MARKER—Experienced marker for shipping department; must be able to use brush. 1662 Main st., Allegheny.

MEN—Men to sell campaign watch fobs. Empire Mfg. Co., lock box 125, station A, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPERATOR—Linotype operator for one week. Homestead Press, Homestead, Pa.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SEPTEMBER
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN OCTOBER
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN NOVEMBER
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN DECEMBER.
Read Ad. on Financial Page for Explanation.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

PUDDLERS — Honest, sober, industrious; Amalgamated wages and scale signed; natural gas used as fuel; steady and easy work for good men. Apply Monongahela Iron and Steel Co., 2223 Farmers Bank building.

SALESMEN—Permanent position to sell new map of Pennsylvania with United States map size 66x46 inches, on reverse side; two maps in one; representatives now at work making $25 to $50 per week. Address Rand, McNally & Co., 142 Fifth ave., New York.

A COMMISSION big enough to produce heart failure for traveling men with golden tongues and established routes. Address Side Line, box 662, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN—Energetic young man as city salesman; good opportunity for a hustler. Merchants and Manufacturers Paper Co., 216 Third ave., Pittsburgh.

SALESMAN—A practical and competent mechanical rubber goods salesman; state age, experience, salary desired, and references. Address M 135, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—A practical, energetic, successful packing salesman; state experience, age, salary wanted and references. Address N 135, The Gazette.

SALESPEOPLE with city or nearby city experience; none but experienced, aggressive people with ability need apply. Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny.

STENOGRAPHER—At once; a stenographer who can telegraph. Address box 277, Homestead, Pa.

TELEGRAPHY Quickly Learned — Largest school in city. Catalogue free. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 600-603 Lewis block.

TELEGRAPHY Quickly Learned—Largest school in city. Catalogue free. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 600-603 Lewis block.

WANTED—Quick person to represent wholesale house locally among merchants and agents. Salary $18 and expense weekly; expense money advanced; business successful; permanent engagement; previous experience not essential. Address Superintendent, 325 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman, carpets and wall-paper, who thoroughly understands cutting and making carpets and has had some experience in drygoods; give reference all former employers; married or single; salary wanted. THE D. H. CARPENTER CO., Catlettsburg, Ky.

WANTED—Young man, sober, steady, reliable, with some knowledge of office work, for permanent position in the detective business. Must invest at least $500 in stock of an incorporation, and be ready for work. Address N 107, The Gazette.

WANTED—Salesman, drygoods department; state salary wanted, reference former employers. THE D. H. CARPENTER CO., Catlettsburg, Ky.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesman to call on grocery trade. Address S 135, The Gazette.

WANTED—Energetic, trustworthy man or woman to work in Pennsylvania, representing large manufacturing company; salary $40 to $90 per month, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Address with stamp, P. D. Cornwall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHY NOT TRY sign painting? No experience required; no fraud; samples, instructions, etc., 10 cents. City Sign Co., Springfield, O.

WORK—We pay 25c each for writing short plain letters; particulars free. Herald Publishing Co., Station S, Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN as understudy in designing department; must understand designing. Apply 1725 Farmers Bank Bldg., with example of work, August 23, between 2 and 3 p. m.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 162, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

25 LABORERS, $1.75 day and board; coal miners, free fare, steady inside work to right parties. 305 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

Female Help.

COOK—Protestant girl as cook in small family. Apply 637 Ridge ave., Allegheny.

COOK—Wanted good plain cook; small family; good wages. Apply 2726 Center ave.

EXPERIENCED grocery solicitor. 4173 Liberty ave.

GIRL to operate Underwood typewriter and take charge of office; state salary expected and where last employed. P 186, The Gazette.

LADIES wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time, and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; $9 weekly earned; materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. 8 152 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

MODEL for photographic studio; perfect figure and features absolutely necessary; brunettes preferred; good compensation to right party. Address "Photographs," Box 1216.

SALESPEOPLE with city or nearby city experience; none but experienced, aggressive people with ability need apply. Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny.

TUCKING machine operators and hat makers. Crawford Hat Co., 711 Penn ave.

WANTED
SALESLADIES.
Three experienced saleslaadies for jewelry, fancy and leather goods departments; must have good references.
KAUFMANN'S.

WRAPPER—Girl who has had experience in wrapping shoes; none others need apply at Supt.'s office, Solomon's store.

Male and Female Help.

MARRIED couple to take charge of apartment building in Wilkinsburg; party to occupy a 3 or 4 room apartment in building. Write T 185, The Gazette.

Situations—Male.

AMERICAN, aged 30, good bookkeeper; speaks Polish, Slavonic, Hungarian and four Italian dialects, wishes position in bank or trust company; good city reference. Address L 137, The Gazette.

BOY—By bright boy, two years' high school; chance for promotion. Address K 136 The Gazette.

Agents

AGENTS—Wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell the famous Wiltom gas light burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 200 candle power light with one small, regular sized 10-cent mantle; last indefinitely as gauze in cap can be cleansed without destroying mantle; also the new Wiltom arc light. This is the highest power outside light ever produced for natural gas, having four Wiltom Bunsen tubes, each of 300 candle power, and equal to 1,000 candle power electric light. Thoroughly storm proof. This is a big seller. We are offering special inducements to agents, the best of the season is just starting, enabling them to make from $5 to $15 a day. The Wiltom Gas Light Co., 3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—We want to call the attention of all gas burner agents to our new Pioneer gas light. It is a great improvement over all other high-power gas burners, positively uses less gas, uses any kind of gas mantle successfully, holds any kind, shape or size of glob

HERE YOU CAN PUT IN PENNIES AND TAKE OUT DOLLARS---NO

WANTED.

Situations—Male.

JEWELER—By an experienced watchmaker and jeweler, a suitable situation; references. Address K 138, The Gazette.

Situations—Female.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation by young lady as stenographer; experienced; can furnish references. Address present employers, Barrett Mfg. Co., Rebecca st., Allegheny, Pa.

SITUATION—German, Swedish, English girls; first-class help. 4514 Penn ave.; 418-R Fisk.

BOOKKEEPER—Position as bookkeeper and stenographer by woman of several years' experience. Address C 136, The Gazette.

SITUATION—As assistant teacher of French in kindergarten work, by young lady, pupil of De Busy of Paris, and has had 2 years' experience in teaching the language. Address Miss Stevens, Anderson house, Braddock.

SITUATIONS—For general housework, girls and chambermaids. References. 4116 Penn. 474 Fisk.

WANTED—Outside work by experienced stenographer. Address D 84, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

WE HAVE a customer for a drygoods store that will not invoice over $15,000; a shoe store that will not invoice over $18,000; a hardware store for about $5,000, and a racket or 5 and 10-cent store that will invoice about $4,000. What have you to offer?
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

Financial.

INVESTMENTS.
One mortgage of $18,000 at 6 per cent on property renting for $3,000 per year.

One for $12,000 on property worth $25,000 at 6 per cent.

One for $4,000 on property worth $10,000 at 6 per cent.

One for $10,000 at 6 per cent on property renting for $1,850.

These are gilt-edge investments.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

Chickens.

WANTED—RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS OR ONE-YEAR OLD HENS; APRIL HATCHED PULLETS PREFERRED; WINTER LAYERS DESIRED; STATE LOWEST PRICE TO T. B. HENDRICKSON, SPRINGDALE, PA.

Oil Production.

WANTED—To buy from owner for cash, good acted oil production. Address, stating particulars, Lock Box 1396, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturing Sites.

WANTED for manufacturing purposes 4 or 5 acres, within 10 miles of Pittsburgh, on railroad; state price and particulars. Write R 135, The Gazette.

Houses.

WANTED—6-7-8 and 10-room houses; we have ready buyers waiting.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

Partner.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESSES.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-808 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

PARTNER—Old-established real estate business; partner has retired; must have hustler immediately; plenty of business; will accept $500. Address R 137, The Gazette.

PARTNER able to invest about $300 in legitimate office business; permanent; good paying; fine chance. Address F 108, The Gazette.

Apartments.

WANTED—Four or five unfurnished rooms in Oakland district. Answer care Commercial Glass Sign Co., 114 Smithfield st.

Farms.

WANT to buy at cash price a good productive, well improved farm for a home, one close to R. R. Station; good roads preferred. Address with details. Purchaser Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coal Lands.

WANTED—A coal tract that can be operated on royalty basis; give full particulars. Address N 136, The Gazette.

Pupils.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
RICHARD A. SKALWEIT, Director.
Nixon Building.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

CAN accommodate a few more ladies in physical development. Class September 15. Address R. C. Lees, 235 S. Highland ave.

McCORMAC SCHOOL—Ladies' tailoring, cutting, fitting, sewing, taught. 402 Mutual bldg., 117 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

DRESS CUTTING and dressmaking taught thoroughly. M'DOWELL'S SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

CENTRAL Bureau for Translation and Tuition of Foreign Languages—MISS NUNEZ, Room 14, 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

Real Estate.

HAVE a cash buyer for Allegheny property worth from $3,000 to $4,000; must be within walking distance Penn ave. and Sixth st.; give full particulars.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
418 Fourth ave.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?
I have a buyer for a swell East End home that has the cash and means business. What have you to offer? Trode, 624 Homewood ave.

Miscellaneous.

$1,000.00 in September.
$1,000.00 in October.
$1,000.00 in November.
$3,000.00 in December.
READ OTHER AD. FOR EXPLANATION.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
223 Fourth ave.

WANTED, LAUNCHES.
Wanted to buy, 10 small gasoline, naphtha or alcohol launches that are in good condition; price must be reasonable. Write, giving descriptions and price, to M 125, The Gazette.

WANTED—Two rooms and bath for two men; Bellefield district, October 1. Address C 108, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

ARABELLA ST., 334, Knoxville—Two rooms and small kitchen, completely furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable to nice people.

BATES ST., 3706, between Atwood st. and Oakland ave.—Furnished second-story room and bath adjoining.

BEDFORD AVE., 2084—One well lighted room to let.

BIDDEL AVE., 209, Wilkinsburg—Furnished large alcove room; location unsurpassed; no other roomers; convenient to city; meals optional.

BOQUET ST., 3722—One large front room, furnished, second floor; all conveniences; private family.

BOQUET ST., 215, near Forbes st.—Furnished rooms, $2.50 up; also unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

BROWNSVILLE AVE., 168—Furnished housekeeping rooms, $2.50 up, 7 minutes to Smithfield st.

CENTER AVE.,2016—Back parlor for doctor or dentist; also other room; all conveniences.

CHESS ST., 29, Thirty-second ward—5 rooms on second and third floor, gas, h. and c. water, bath, front porch, $13.

COLTART SQ., 227—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished for housekeeping.

COR. MARION AND LOCUST STS.—For Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

DINWIDDIE ST., 208—Furnished rooms with board; all modern conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 1834—Pleasant large and hall room, furnished; private family; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3022—Large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, also housekeeping; convenient location; references.

FIFTH AVE., 2124—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, with all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 1928—Elegantly furnished room, all conveniences. 'Phone 3228 Main, P. & A.

FORBES ST., 2217—For rent, furnished room for two gentlemen; all conveniences; 12 minutes' walk to postoffice.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, bath, complete for light housekeeping. Snap for couple. Terms moderate; 10 minutes from postoffice. Address K 133, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on second and third floors, front porch, gas, h. and c. water, bath, use of cellar, $13. No. 29 Chess st., Thirty-second ward.

FURNISHED large alcove front room; location unsurpassed; no other roomers; convenient to city; meals optional. 209 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

MARIA ST., 1312, off Magee—Furnished room, $2; board if desired; all conveniences.

City and Suburban.

MARIA ST., 1313—Furnished room, board if desired.

MILL ST., 1612, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, for lady or gentleman; bath, conveniences; nice situation; $6.00 per month.

MIFFLIN AVE., 552, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished rooms, private family, moderate prices; every convenience.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 424—Two large front and one smaller furnished room.

OAKLAND AVE., 309—Nicely furnished rooms, well lighted; fine views; delightful porches; all conveniences; near all car lines and Schenley park; rent reasonable.

OAKLAND AVE., 355—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences.

PENN AVE., 746, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished rooms conveniences, on car line, near depot. Meyer.

PENN AVE., 511, Wilkinsburg—Two well-furnished rooms, one alcove, desirable location.

PENN AVE., 1106—Large newly furnished front room with every modern convenience.

PRINCETON PLACE, 365—Nicely furnished rooms, near East Liberty station and all car lines.

ROOMS—Suite rooms furnished, static, etc.; ground floor; big opening for advertising doctor. Address E 137, The Gazette.

ROBINSON ST., 162, Oakland—Newly furnished second-story front room, with use of bath and board if desired.

SOUTH AVE., 1057, Wilkinsburg—Two neatly furnished second floor rooms, every convenience.

SOUTH AVE., 1176—Wilkinsburg—Three large unfurnished rooms, use of laundry, bath; $18 month.

SOUTHERN AVE., 68, Mt. Washington—Front room, nicely furnished; both gases, rent reasonable.

SOUTHERN AVE., 52, Mt. Washington—Two large front and back rooms for light housekeeping.

SYCAMORE ST., 134, Mt. Washington—Nicely furnished room, conveniences; rent $10 per month; board optional.
THE SCHLOSSER.

HARRISON AND LINCOLN AVES., BELLEVUE—Two large connecting front rooms, with board; all conveniences; 14 acres large lawn and trees.

SOUTH AVE., 1024, Wilkinsburg—Furnished front room; running water; all conveniences.

TUSTIN ST., 2042—Second floor, three rooms, $12; four rooms, $13; five rooms, $13.50.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 311 Forty-fourth st.

WATSON ST., 902—To let, furnished rooms, three minutes' walk to postoffice.

WYLIE AVE., 609—Two large unfurnished rooms, bath adjoining; one square from court house.

East End.

AMBER ST., corner Friendship ave., attractively furnished, double or single, second floor front; excellent board; instantaneous heater; very choicest neighborhood; rates reasonable; Center and Negley cars. P. & A. 'Phone 1161-X.

ATLANTIC AVE., 4781, South—Front room, nicely furnished, one square from Center, second door from car line.

ATWOOD ST., 427—Nicely furnished rooms; 'phone; all conveniences; shady porch; near boarding.

BELLEFONTE ST., 621—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; 5 doors from Ellsworth ave.; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

CAROLINA ST., 348, Oakland—Two furnished front rooms for light housekeeping; every convenience.

CENTER AVE., 6010, East End—Clean, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

COLLEGE AVE., 629—Three large, neatly furnished rooms, every convenience; refined gentlemen only.

COPELAND ST., 733—Pleasant furnished rooms, best location in Shadyside, all conveniences. Mrs. Evans.

COR. LARIMER AND REITER, 143, East End—Nicely furnished rooms, private family; convenient to cars and railroad; reference exchanged.

CORNER COLLEGE AVE and Ellwood st—Nicely furnished front rooms, for gentlemen, or lady employed during day.

EAST END AVE., 400—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

EMERSON ST., 250—Nicely furnished room, with all modern conveniences; private family, excellent location.

EMERSON ST., 246, E. E.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; Bell 'phone 2456 J, Highland.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5880—Nicely furnished front room, second floor, with all conveniences; private family.

FURNISHED ROOM for rent, Larimer ave.; bath and all conveniences; rent low. Address D 108, The Gazette.

HALKETT ST., 227—Furnished second floor front room, bath, all conveniences. Schenley 993 R.

HAMILTON AVE., 6905—Furnished front large alcove room; all conveniences; five minutes from Fifth ave. station; private family.

HAYES ST., 5805—Two large furnished front rooms; every convenience; desirable location.

HOWE ST., 5504—Three nicely furnished rooms; first-class boarding; best location.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5918—Newly furnished room; two beds; suitable for gentlemen; refined neighborhood.

LANG AVE., 1412, Homewood—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; bath, gases; all conveniences.

LIBERTY AVE., 4759, Bloomfield—Three furnished rooms; gas range, bath; for housekeeping.

MARCHAND ST., 6345—Large, cool rooms, lawn, porches, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Nicely furnished connecting front rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6351—Nicely furnished room in nicest part of East End, all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6347, East End—Elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; all conveniences.

MARIA ST., 1822, near Magee—Furnished room, $2 50; with all conveniences.

MEYRAN AVE., 230, Oakland—Furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two men.

MONTICELLO ST., 7328—A cheerful, neatly furnished room in fine locality; all conveniences; $1.75 a week.

NORTH BEATTY ST., 713—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; near Highland ave.

NORTH MILLVALE AVE., 110—Nice large furnished front room, every convenience; gentlemen only.

PENN AVE., 6300—Large, very neatly furnished room; all conveniences; handy all cars.

PORTLAND ST., 814—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; private family; no children.

ROBINSON ST., 150, Oakland—Furnished rooms; modern; pleasant locality; rates reasonable.

SHADY AVE., 246—Rooms with board, near all car lines and East Liberty station.

SHADY AVE., 217, cor. Marchand st., E. E.—First and second floors, large, fine furnished rooms, bath.

SHADY AVE., 266—One large furnished front and one small room, with all conveniences.

SHERIDAN AVE., 238—Second story front room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; rent reasonable.

SOUTH CRAIG ST., 406, near Forbes—Elegantly furnished rooms and board; private family, all conveniences.

SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST., 144—One large neatly furnished front room, every convenience.

ST. CLAIR AND CALLOWHILL ST., E. E.—First-class furnished rooms, with boarding at the Parkview; four car lines.

STANTON AVE., 6020—Large newly furnished rooms; excellent location, with or without home table.

TIOGA ST., 7505—Furnished front room; conveniences; private family; near cars and station.

Allegheny.

ALPINE ST., 15—Neatly furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; take Perrysville cars.

ARCH ST., 1228, Allegheny—Furnished room for rent.

BIDWELL ST., 1117—Newly furnished front room, bath; private family; suitable two gentlemen.

BROADWAY, 217, Perrysville district—Three unfurnished rooms, on first floor; all conveniences, two gases, with separate meter; hot and cold water, separate bath and closet. Rent reasonable; no children; possession given at once. Call quick. Sarah O'Neil.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1306—Light desirable furnished room; all conveniences; near parks.

CEDAR AVE., 516—Neatly furnished rooms facing park; 10 minutes' walk to city.

FEDRAL ST., 1415—Furnished room, complete for housekeeping; $2.50; gases ,sink; use of bath and laundry.

FEDERAL ST., 1307—Neatly furnished room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

GRANT AVE., 812—Neatly furnished room, second floor; bath, both gases; rent reasonable.

IRWIN AVE., 925, Allegheny—Furnished rooms facing park; good location.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Allegheny.

GRANT AVE., 1014—Furnished front room with board; conveniences; 'phone; three gentlemen, $5 week.

GRANT AVE., 1015—Neatly furnished rooms, housekeeping; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

LOCUST ST., 1403—Neatly furnished rooms, housekeeping or roomers; rent reasonable; conveniences.

NORTH AVE., W., 911—Large neatly furnished front room, second floor; all conveniences; private family.

NORTH AVE., W., 412—Neatly furnished rooms; bath, gases, 'phone; reasonable rates.

NORTH AVE., W., 412—Very desirable furnished front room overlooking park; all conveniences.

NORTH AVE., W., 621—Neatly furnished second floor front room; conveniences; $2 50 week.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Suite of rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, second floor; also double parlors, suitable for business; all conveniences.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Two basement rooms, suitable for business or housekeeping.

PARK VIEW HOTEL, 925 Federal st—Nicely furnished rooms facing park; all conveniences.

PARK WAY, W., 15—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; opposite R. & B.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1402—Nicely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; also boarders wanted.

RACE ST., 1116—Flat A, nicely furnished room, all conveniences; two gentlemen.

REBECCA ST., 1113—Very desirable furnished rooms for light housekeeping; $2 00 week.

REBECCA ST., 754—Neatly furnished rooms; will rent single; also connecting rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

REBECCA ST., 803—Nicely furnished room, bath, both gases; rent reasonable.

SHERMAN AVE., 620—Neatly furnished room; conveniences, also two unfurnished rooms suitable for business.

RIDGE AVE., 605—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board next door.

UNION AVE., 509—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

UNION AVE., 709—Nicely furnished room, facing park; all conveniences; reasonable.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BOGGS AVE., 82—Three large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; no children.

CARSON ST., 2312—One furnished and one unfurnished room; good boarding if desired.

IDLEWILD ST., 7333—Three furnished or unfurnished second floor rooms; modern house.

MEADE ST., 311, Wilkinsburg—Three large light unfurnished rooms, modern house; family adults.

McKINLEY AVE., 307, Avalon—Three or four rooms, newly papered, bath, laundry; rent reasonable; immediate possession.

ORCHARD AVE., Bellevue—Three or four unfurnished rooms with bath and laundry; rent $15; new brick house. Address A 108, The Gazette.

PENN AVE., 515, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; every convenience.

ROOMS—Unfurnished rooms, with bath and laundry, $15; Orchard ave., Bellevue. Address P 135, The Gazette.

THIRD ST., Aspinwall—Three fine unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping and one nicely furnished second-story room; all conveniences; private family; rates reasonable. Address M 133, The Gazette.

East End.

ALPHA TERRACE, 16, Beatty St.—Desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; single or en suite; good location, near Highland ave.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 405—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, handy to all car lines.

HERMITAGE ST., 7339—Two desirable, unfurnished rooms and finished attic; housekeeping; reasonable.

IDLEWILD ST., 7331, Homewood—Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

IDLEWILD ST., 7317—Four unfurnished rooms, second floor; modern conveniences.

MAYFLOWER ST., 184—New flat of four rooms, first floor; every convenience.

NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., 810—Furnished or unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping or studio; board.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 509—Three, four or five unfurnished rooms; every convenience.

OPHELIA ST., 344—Three large unfurnished rooms, bath, cupboard, all conveniences.

TWO unfurnished, one furnished; second floor, Highland park district; small private family; no children. Address K 173, The Gazette.

WILMOT SQUARE, 27—Two large unfurnished rooms, use bath, gas, laundry, nice location.

Allegheny.

GRANT AVE., 1021, cor. North—Two very desirable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

FORTY-NINTH ST., 176, Lawrenceville—Large furnished 2d-floor front; gentlemen; boarding optional.

SIDNEY ST., 2301—Neatly furnished rooms, good boarding; near Wharton's mill.

SWISSVALE AVE., 703, Wilkinsburg—One large front room, with board; also two for meals; private family.

THE Bailey homestead, Mt. Washington, nicely furnished rooms, first-class board, reasonable rates, overlooking city; large lawn; top Castle Shannon incline.

East End.

ALDER ST., 6105—Nicely furnished front room; first-class table board; mealers wanted.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—Private family, will rent several large home-like rooms (with board) to gentlemen. Point Breeze district. Address G 133, The Gazette.

HIGHLAND AVE., S., 406—Desirable rooms; table board; reference required.

LINCOLN AVE., 418—Large well furnished rooms, board, private family. 'Phone 2414 J, Highland.

ST. JAMES ST., 811—Large furnished rooms, near two car lines and Shadyside station; first-class board, desirable location.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD.

WANTED—By a young man (or two young men), a first-class place to room, or would be satisfied to take one or two meals a day at house if satisfactory; prefer home of widow and have no objections to children; must be house of modern conveniences and very choicest location in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or any nearby suburb. Address N 125, The Gazette.

AMBER ST., corner Friendship ave., attractively furnished double or single second floor front; excellent board; instantaneous heater; very choicest neighborhood; rates reasonable; Center and Negley cars. P. & A. 'Phone 1161-X.

WANTED—Gentleman and sister, both employed during the day, want two furnished rooms and meals, within walking distance of Negley and Walnut sts. E. E. Address D 137, The Gazette.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, Highland or Negley ave. district; board optional; reference exchanged. Address D 126, The Gazette.

BOARD AND ROOM for four or for light housekeeping; apply at Highland pharmacy, corner Highland and Center avenue.

TWO gentlemen require bed and sitting room; Wilkinsburg district; Hallsworth, 327 Fifth street.

WANTED—Room and board; man, wife and 2½-year-old boy; must be good cooking and clean place; vicinity of Homewood. Rhode, 902 Homewood ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
234 Frankstown ave.—9-room house; bath, with storeroom; No. 1 business stand.

WILKINSBURG HOUSES.
6-room house; bath, etc.; $20 per month.

4-room flat; bath; Wilkinsburg; $12.50.
JOHN WESLEY,
216 Frankstown ave., E. E.

FOR RENT.
794 Herron ave., 5 rooms; bath.....$30
781 Anderson st., 5 rooms; bath..... 30
Bellevue, 10 rooms, modern..... 65
Edgewood, 9 rooms, modern..... 40
Ingram, 8 rooms; bath..... 25
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

$27.50—SQUIRREL HILL HOME.
Modern six-room residence at 1247 Greenfield ave., near Hazelwood ave. (Squirrel Hill); bath, range, hot and cold water; both gases; cabinet mantels, furnace, laundry, etc.; only $27.50 per mo. Take Forbes street car to Squirrel Hill. Possession September 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

NICE DWELLING FOR RENT.
At 9 Stevenson st., cor. Fifth ave., three rooms and bath, on 2d floor; range, hot and cold water, both gases, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, stationary tubs; rent $25.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—Very desirable modern, nearly new, eight-room house. Call 209 Miller st., Knoxville.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
Ten-room house with all conveniences and large grounds, good view, convenient to P. R. R. station and trolley, at Verona. Would make first-class boarding house. Will rent cheap. Want it occupied.
JAS. MARSHALL,
1506 Arrott Building.

FOR RENT—$15 per month, brick house, five rooms, cemented cellar, both gases, convenient neighborhood. Inquire Room 321 Bakewell Building.

TO LET, $25—A good frame house of 8 rooms, bath and gas. Rent free to Oct. 1st. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 432 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

HOUSES, FLATS, APARTMENTS, STORES, OFFICES, WAREHOUSES, LOFTS, BASEMENTS. ALL KINDS at ALL PRICES IN ALL PARTS OF BOTH CITIES.
Apply to
RENT DEPARTMENT,
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
RENTERS OF PROPERTY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.

SHADY AVE., 227, East End—10-room reception hall house; hot water; heat; both lights; instantaneous heater; one square from East Liberty.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY HOUSES.

1126 Franklin st.; 8 rooms, bath	$45 00
1509 Enst Robinson st.; 4 rooms, water	16 00
764½ Sarah st.; 6 rooms, gas	18 00
6 Ridgewood ave.; 6 rooms, bath	25 00
1964 Rear East Ohio st.; 5 rooms, water	10 00
32 Overlook st.; 5 rooms, gases	15 00
1017 Chartiers st.; 7 rooms, bath	34 00
998 River ave.; 7 rooms, hall	28 00
1107 Ward st.; 6 rooms, gas	18 00
1236 Sheffield st.; 10 rooms, bath	47 50
1733 McCauslin st.; 8 rooms, water	26 00
2715 Stayton ave.; 6 rooms, bath	25 00
1115 Fulton st.; 8 rooms, bath	35 00
802 Pennsylvania ave.; 7 rooms, bath	35 00
72 Sarah st.; 4 rooms, water	16 00
105 Chester ave.; 6 rooms, gases	20 00
60 Euclid ave.; 4 rooms, water	10 00
315 Charles st.; 3 rooms, water	11 00
1205 River ave.; 4 rooms, bath	20 00
48 Melrose ave.; 5 rooms, bath	20 00
1705 Buena Vista st.; 6 rooms, bath	28 00
711 Monitor st.; 8 rooms, bath	18 00
1207 River ave.; 8 rooms, bath	18 00
32 Harlin ave.; 3 rooms, water	11 00
30 Compromise st.; 4 rooms, water	22 00
1308 Frazier st.; 6 rooms, gas, water	22 00
1703 Columbia way; 6 rooms, gas, water	18 00
414 East Lacock st.; 4 rooms, gas	16 00
1216 Sherman ave.; 8 rooms, bath	21 00

PEARSON & FRIES,
200 Ohio st., W.,
Allegheny.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 5 ROOMS AND ATTIC, $16 MONTH; NO. 8 VALLEY ST., NEAR RIVERVIEW PARK ENTRANCE; HALF MINUTE WALK FROM FERRYSVILLE AVE. INQUIRE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., PITTSBURGH, OR 1229 WASHINGTON AVE., ALLEGHENY.

FOR RENT—Immediate possession, house of 9 rooms; all modern conveniences; off California ave., Eleventh ward, Allegheny; will sell on small first payment. Address B 108, The Gazette.

WADE BUILDING, corner Federal street and North avenue, Allegheny, 4 rooms and bath, $25.

4 rooms in Allegheny, near park, $10.
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

Apartments.

THE SWISSVALE APARTMENTS.

Corner Braddock and Westmoreland aves., Swissvale; one block from P. R. R. station and street cars. 18 apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms each; rent from $18 to $27 per month; cheapest apartment of its class in the Pittsburgh district; only five apartments left; this building is modern in every respect; we want none but first-class tenants; go out to building and ask for the janitor, and he will show you through.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

DID YOU KNOW
there is one suit vacant in the Franklin dwellings, cor. Peebles st. and Franklin st., East End? Well there is—a cozy, four-room flat, with bath, hot and cold water, range, both gases, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, laundry with stationary tubs, etc. It will be rented in a hurry, so if you want it apply at once. Only two short squares from three best car lines. The rent only $25.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

ENJOY LIFE — LIVE IN THE LINDEN.
Apartments, the pleasant, modern, 3-story brick apartment building, corner Zulema and Bates sts. (foot of McKee place); each apartment has range, bath, stationary laundry tubs, hardwood mantels, etc.; water rent paid by the owner; two rooms and bath, $18; four rooms and bath, $25.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

—FOR RENT—
FURNISHED APARTMENT,
5 rooms, in Wilkinsburg, furnished; during July and August; $35 month.
Send for rent list of Wilkinsburg houses.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
Wood and Penn, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

DELMAR APARTMENTS.
Four rooms and bath, lavatory, cabinet mantels, range, hot and cold water, stationary washtubs, front and rear porches, etc.; these apartments are up-to-date and located in the beautiful West Park, convenient to city; rent $17. Eighth st. and Ridge ave.; take West Park car, Third ave. and Wood st.

E. E. APARTMENT—4 rooms, bath, pantry, porch, laundry, electric lights, cabinet mantels, etc., on paved st., near car line; rent only $25 month.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
420 Farmers Bank Building.

Business Properties.

BUSINESS PLACES FOR RENT.
108 Boquet st., near Fifth ave., storeroom, only $17 a month.
110 Boquet st., near Fifth ave., storeroom, 14x16, only $17 a month.
112 Boquet st., near Fifth ave., storeroom, only $17 a month.
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
11 Stevenson st., cor. Fifth ave., photograph gallery; moderate rental.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.
Stores, dwellings, apartments and business properties in all parts of the city.
See CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
106 Sixth street.

CHOICE STORE ROOM.
Penn ave., near Fifth st.; size 18x60; large show windows. Rent per month, $100.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg. Bell 'phone 1257 Court.

Flats.

FOR RENT.
10-room house, all improvements; reduced rate rent.....$50
Two flats, Cedar ave., 4 and 5 rooms; rent.....$25 and $35
Two 6 and 7-room houses, new, all improvements; rent.....$30
Flats of 3 rooms, 814-818 Western ave.; rent.....$22
See us for additional list.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., East.
'Phone, 94 Cedar. P. & A., 821-C.

FLATS.

6 rooms and bath	$35.00
4 rooms and bath	18.00
4 rooms and bath	20.00

HOUSES.

5 rooms and bath	40.00
8 rooms and bath	25.00
6 rooms and bath	23 00
4 rooms	15.00

J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., East End.

FOR RENT—Modern flat of 4 rooms and bath, Homewood district, handy to two street car lines and P. R. R.; neighborhood most desirable; rent $21. Homewood Real Estate Co., 719 Homewood ave.

Offices.

FOR RENT—APOLLO BLDG. FOURTH AVE.
Greatly Reduced Rates.
Fine well lighted offices, single or en suite; elevator and janitor service; light and heat.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

BANK FOR SAVINGS BLDG., rooms Nos. 302, 304; fine location; special rental; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR RENT.
Home Trust building, large office.....$60
Home Trust building, desk room.....10
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

Miscellaneous.

MARGIN REQUIRED.
10 Shares.... $50 00
50 Shares.... 250 00
100 Shares.... 500 00
$6,000 00
TO SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

Frame house, two stories, attic, cellar, five rooms and bath; lot 25x110; $2,300; $100 down, balance $15 per month, including interest.

Five-room house, centrally located; convenient to churches, schools and cars, $1,700.

Farm of 100 acres, good house, barn, outbuildings, fences, fine orchard; excellent water, near Ohio Pyle; $4,000; will trade for city property.

ALSO.
Farm of 138 acres, underlaid with coal, with good house of 8 rooms, barn, outbuildings, fences, fine orchard, excellent water.
PRICE $5,000.
WILL TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

J. B. WEBB,
206 Sixth avenue,
McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE.
SUBURBAN HOUSES.
EASY TERMS.
New frame dwellings of 6 rooms and bath and two attic rooms, all modern conveniences. Now ready for occupancy. Located on Emerson place, Allegheny, two squares from Perrysville avenue. Just 6 minutes' ride from Allegheny market.

Beautiful new brick dwellings of 9 rooms, reception hall and all modern improvements, located on Kendall avenue, Bellevue.

Here is a bargain in a small frame dwelling, just 15 minutes' ride from the Pittsburgh postoffice: Frame dwelling of 5 rooms, two attic rooms and bath. Price $3,250. Will consider in exchange a lot as first payment.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE
CRAFTON RESIDENCE

Buff brick, reception hall, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 50x150 ft.; two large for owner; worth $9,500, want offer.

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 FOURTH AVENUE.

BELMAR PARK.
We have the prettiest small brick houses in the East End; 7 rooms, with tile bath; come and see them; we can show you where buying a house on our terms will cost you less than rent; take Frankstown avenue cars to Sterrett st., walk up Sterett st. four blocks to Hermitage st. Come out any time, day, evening or Sunday.

FINE HOME—LITTLE MONEY.
$4,700—7 rooms and reception hall; furnace, instantaneous water heater, bath, complete; combination chandeliers; gas for heating and lighting; city and cistern water; filter; laundry, cemented cellar and walks; two minutes to street and steam cars; lot 62x150; nice lawn, grapes, fruit trees and everything necessary to make one happy; see the owner Monday on premises, 38 Bridge st., Ingram, Pa., if you want a good home at small cost. Will sell furnished or unfurnished.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
Only $9,000.
New 10-room reception hall buff brick, lot 30x110 ft., on corner; this property is modern; worth investigating.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
A 9-room frame house on corner lot, $4,600.
A 9-room frame house, $5,000; $2,000 cash.
Three brick houses, Monticello st., 8 rooms each, everything modern, $6,600 each.
Three 9-room houses, $7,000 each; one 6-room house, Wilkinsburg, $3,000.
A grocery store, $2,000.
CRAVEN & MILLER, Real Estate,
7205 Hamilton ave., E. E.

CORNER PROPERTY.
East End, near car lines, both streets paved, a brick house of 11 rooms and bath, laundry, instantaneous heater, combination chandeliers, a complete home for $6,500, on reasonable terms.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
316 Fourth ave.

SUCCESS BRINGS SUCCESS.
What I want is Successful SPECULATORS.
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.
See Financial Page.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

IMPROVED.
DAUPHIN ST., near Atlantic ave.; nice frame house of 6 rooms, attic and bath, side hall, sliding doors, cabinet mantels, front and side porches, roof a bargain at $3,750.
EDMOND ST.—Well built frame house of 5 rooms and attic, side hall, good lot and splendid location; only $3,300.
CLARISSA ST.—Frame house of 5 rooms; lot 22x100; nice location; only $2,100.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

SHERADEN, PA.
5-room house, front and rear porches; nice shade trees; rooms large; corner lot, 30x100; fronting 2 streets; one square from cars; price only $2,100.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

M'KEES ROCKS—Corner Railroad and Sefler sts, frame house, 9 rooms, large cellar, porches front and side, excellent view. Lot 37½x111; price $2,500. Address No. 2 Rose st., city.

East End Residences.

$3,000—Good frame house of six rooms and bath; street paved. See
J. H. M'C. & CO.

$4,800—Will buy an eight-room frame house; slate mantels, bath, chandeliers, furnace, laundry, cemented cellar. Lot 36 feet front on paved street. This is a bargain if bought within 10 days. See
J. H. M'C. & CO.

$6,200—Good solid brick house of nine rooms, bath, pantry, laundry, w. c. in cellar, cellar cemented, furnace, large lot, street paved. See
J. H. M'C. & CO.

We have a number of good properties for sale; very low prices. See us before buying in East End.

J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

EAST END PROPERTIES.
$12,500—Colonial brick residence of 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; first floor finished in hardwood; large porches; lot 40x150 feet to alley; nothing better for the money in the East End.

ALSO,
$15,000 for this handsome reception-room residence of 13 rooms and bath; all the modern conveniences; lot 76x160 feet; choice location for doctor.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A modern 8-room cottage, all conveniences of a city house with benefits of a country residence; choice location; on car line; 45 minutes from Market st. Price $4,250.00. Address T. B. Owner, R. D., Homestead.

FOR SALE—Fine 10-room house

BLANKS IN GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS---JUST GIVE THEM A TRIAL

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

WILL YOU READ THIS?
LISTEN!
WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.
WILL SELL YOU A LOT.
WILL BUILD YOU A HOME, OR
WILL SELL ONE ALREADY BUILT,
ON TERMS TO SUIT.
Stop in and have a talk. We can explain it better verbally than on paper.
MARCUS MAZER.
417 FERGUSON BLOCK.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?
Do you desire to save money?
We have a new proposition for you.
It is free for the asking.
Call to see us or drop postal to
CRAVEN & MILLER, Architects,
1205 Hamilton ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE can sell your business, your farm or other realty. See our list before buying.
FIAT & FARRETT,
514 Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth Ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
156 acres, South Beaver twp., Beaver Co., Pa., 5½ miles Darlington, P. L. & W. R. R.; 120 acres improved, underlaid with coal; near church and school; good water; frame house 7 rooms; bank barn 40x60, slate roof; all necessary outbuildings; 7 acres good orchard, all kinds of fruit; price $7,000; terms reasonable; will exchange in part for city property.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

WILL TRADE.
WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?
FIFTH AVE., improved business property.
FORBES ST., business bldg. (Hump dist.)
WYLIE AVE., improved, 33x150 feet.
SQUIRREL HILL (improved or unimproved.)
ATLANTIC AVE. home (Baum Grove dist.)
HIGHLAND PARK district (nice homes.)
AND MANY OTHERS.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
TRADERS OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
$32,000.
Apartment house, containing 6 apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, renting for $2,500 per year; mortgage $18,000. What have you to offer for equity?
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
93½ acres Moon twp., Allegheny Co., Pa., 10 miles from city; ¾ mile from Ewing station, Montour R. R.; 60 acres improved; underlaid with coal; in gas and oil territory; frame house 6 rooms, plastered and painted; bank barn 40x65; all kinds of fruit; terms reasonable; price $7,000.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Block of 20 small houses, brick, in good renting locality, with a net income of $2,000 per year, for clear vacant in good district.
See CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
106 Sixth street.

FARM.
For sale or exchange 200 acres, good land, on Norfolk & Western R. R., Virginia; 50 acres timber; large brick house; two tenement houses; barn, etc; will exchange for city or suburban property. Price $3,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

Will Trade for Vacant Property.

Eight new 4-room brick houses, with bath, Wilkinsburg.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

Business Opportunities.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made and a contract entered into with the Corporation Law and Trust Co. whereby it contracts to pay off the bonded indebtedness of a company at its maturity. The payment of a bonded indebtedness is guaranteed by the deposit in escrow under the joint control of a trustee and one of the strong Fidelity Bond Companies of SUFFICIENT BONDS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, OR RAILROAD BONDS.

WHEN YOUR STOCK OR BONDS ARE GUARANTEED THEY ARE READILY SOLD. OUR FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Will assist corporations and individuals in procuring additional capital; have every facility for rendering good service; expert examinations made on propositions. Reports furnished on the practicability of same; law department maintained for the use and benefit of clients; no other house has greater ability or facilities. Call or write.
CORPORATION LAW & TRUST COMPANY,
803 Times Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone bldg., 324 Fourth ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Real Estate and Business Brokers.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
We are the leading business brokers.
Oldest and most reliable in the city.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
Charters secured in any State desired.
Capital furnished to extend business.
If you are going into business, see us.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
All transactions strictly confidential.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC and Art Studio, situated in one of the best locations in Pittsburgh, doing an average business of $30 a day; this place is actually worth $5,000, but the owner is sick and wishes to dispose of same at once and will accept $1,600.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Strictly high-class place in nearby manufacturing suburb of city; population 14,000; best location in town; fine room; good lease; rent only $25 per month; have the best trade in town and is the leading stand; equipment is strictly first class throughout; this place is just as represented and will please; is the best opening on the market today. The price is remarkably low at $1,000. Come and see us quickly.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY and Cigar Store—Nice location out Liberty ave., doing a business of from $90 to $100 a week; rent of storeroom and 6 living rooms, $33; this includes all stock counters, shelving, soda fountain and showcases; price $400.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.
In Allegheny, an old stand (changed hands) twice in nearly half century); doing a neighborhood business of $400 week; practically all cash; $2,200 will buy stock, fixtures, horse and wagon; stock alone will inventory this amount.
JESSE K. SERIGHT,
17 Ohio st., west, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
Catering and baking establishment; first-class in every particular; large amount of fine silverware, chinaware, glassware, gas engine and dynamo, ice cream machinery, fine fixtures and furniture; has finest class of trade in city; chance to buy for about half its worth if you act quickly.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
Bell 2581 Court. 415 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Quick dairy lunch, doing a business of $25 to $35 a day; has everything complete, such as cash register, 2 coffee urns, good range, etc.; rent $50 a month; price $1,000.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

HOTEL AT CONNEAUT LAKE.
The best on the east side of the lake, containing 50 sleeping rooms; always full and at the best of prices; owner has made a fortune and wishes to retire; price for house and furnishings, including a full equipment for running house, $16,000; $6,000 down and balance easy.
VET L. BROWN.
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE in one of the most central locations in Allegheny, facing the parks; 11 rooms, all completely furnished; 6 rooms bring in rent of $14; rent of whole house $60; this is a first-class home; price $700.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

HIGH-CLASS GROCERY — Well located in splendid East End district; fine large room; low rent; very clean stock; sales $50 per day, largely cash; sickness cause of sale; will invoice about $2,300; to effect quick sale will take $1,800. This is a rare opening for good man; look it up.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—This is a splendid little business, doing an all-cash business of $100 a week; has nice, clean stock; first-class; rent of 6 living rooms and store only $20; price $400.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
ROOMING HOUSE, finest location in Oakland; 14 rooms, all furnished, including fine piano; if sold this week will take $800; this is a great bargain. See
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
231 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS.
WE have drygood stores, general store, hardware stores, groceries, barber shops, cigar and confectionery stores for sale. See us before buying.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

HOTEL BUSINESS.
Furniture, lease, license, stock, etc., of 30-room house in one of Pittsburgh's best suburban towns; long lease. This is a money-maker; will sell at a sacrifice owing to death.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411,

If you are in the market for a confectionery, here is a list of bargains at prices to suit all:

ALLEGHENY STAND—Old established, three living rooms, low rent. Price $250.

EAST END LOCATION—Five rooms, good trade. Price $375.

HIGH-CLASS SUBURBAN STORE—Three living rooms. Price $350.

SOUTH SIDE—Neat little place, 2 rooms, only $150.

One of the best on Penn ave., elegantly equipped, doing large business. Price $900; $500 cash, balance to suit; and a large list of other good stands to choose from.

It is now the best season to invest in ROOMING HOUSES. We have a list second to none.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, 9 rooms, centrally located, and filled with paying roomers; $1,100 worth of almost new furniture, for $800.

ROOMING HOUSE — Elegantly situated house, does large business, 10 rooms, nicely furnished and paying good income; owner retiring and will sell for $750.

ROOMING HOUSE—Central city location, 8 rooms, earning $132 monthly; rent only $50; will sell for $650.

We have many good stands for small investors, among others a Small Restaurant; central city location, doing $25 daily average business; three living rooms. Price $375.

GROCERY—Good business location, two living rooms, nicely stocked. Price $300.

GROCERIES—A large list from $300 to $5,000. Make us a call. We guarantee satisfaction.

HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347 Fifth ave., Room 411,

FOR SALE
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ACME REALTY CO.,
424 Fifth Ave.

PAPER ROUTE—Selling 750 papers; can be increased to 1,000 very easily. Price $700.

FINE SALOON, stock and fixtures in Ohio; doing business of $350 per week; stock and fixtures will invoice more than the price asked, $8,500.

FINE HOTEL of 30 rooms in Youngstown; doing an excellent business; fine fixtures. Price $8,000; easy terms.

LEASE of 14-room house and bar in Youngstown, Ohio; suitable for roomers or boarders. A bargain.

FINE BAKERY, 20 miles from the city; large stock and fine fixtures; doing a business of $900 per week; can be largely increased; no opposition. Price $1,500.

BUTCHER SHOP—Two sets of fixtures; doing an excellent business; rent only $20 per month. Price $600.

FINE CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM STAND, located in East End; doing a fine business. Price $700.

ACME REALTY CO.,
424 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Country store, 2½ miles from B. & O. R. R., 50 miles from Pittsburgh; established 30 years; good business; no competition, no cutting of prices; expenses very low; absolutely sure money-maker; nothing safer; good reason for selling; price $2,500; property may be had if desired for $2,300 additional; see us about this.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.

BARGAIN——HOTEL——BARGAIN.
A 3-story brick building, heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas, containing 21 sleeping rooms, 3 parlors, 2 baths, large dining room, bar 18x30, fine office; all finely furnished; good barn; bar, house and livery doing $2,000 per month; on account of owner's health must sacrifice; price $18,000, including real estate and furnishings, which cost over $4,000.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
OIL LEASE—Having two small producing wells; located in Butler county. Enquire of H. E. Holmes, 2300 Josephine street, Pittsburgh.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SEPTEMBER
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN OCTOBER
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN NOVEMBER
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN DECEMBER.
Read Ad. on Financial Page for Explanation.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—One of the most central places in Allegheny; has always done a prosperous business; stock and fixtures will invoice about $1,800; would consider real estate to about $1,000 and the balance in cash; we want a quick deal on this place.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In nearby town, established 3 years, doing business $500 week; price $4,300.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
In a county seat about 100 miles from Pittsburgh; 32 finely furnished rooms, bar, stock and fixtures; doing $70 per day. Price $8,000; easy payments.
VET L. BROWN.
Room 208, 331 Fourth ave.

ROOMING house for sale; rooms all occupied and good paying business; new, modern house; new furniture, good location; $250 down, the rest in small payments. Call at 429 Washington st., Leetsdale, Pa.

GROCERY STORE—One of the best locations and doing a business of $300 to $400 a week; this place is modern and catering to the best class of people; everything in first-class shape; rent $45 for two storerooms; price $4,000; invoice, or would consider clear real estate.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In East End, doing cash business $100 day; price $3,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS—Complete equipment; good location; low price. Inquire for particulars.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

HAULING BUSINESS—In Allegheny, established 8 years, clearing $150 mo. above expenses; price $2,200.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY and cigar store with five living rooms; must be sold cheap. 6117 Station st., East End. Open Sundays.

SALOON—With 8 living rooms; one of the most central locations in Youngstown; has always done a prosperous business, and at the present time is doing a business of $35 to $40 a day; has good stock on hand of cash register and everything complete; sickness reason for selling; price $1,200; for sale this week.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

OLD-ESTABLISHED real estate office; completely furnished; have entered other business; must sell at once; price $400. D 138, The Gazette.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—In city doing business $400 week; rent $20 mo.; price $1,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Store and newspaper routes netting $175 monthly; price $6,000. Address A 137, The Gazette.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—In Allegheny, 13 rooms; all furnished and filled with roomers; price $600.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

TIN SHOP—Will sell cheap. Address C 137, The Gazette.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In city, doing cash business $250 week; price $1,200.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Located in Wilkinsburg; sales $300 per week; rent $70 mo., with 4 living rooms; price $3,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—In East End, city; sales $500 week; rent $45, with 5 living rooms; price $2,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS—In city, stock and fixtures will invoice over $5,000; doing business $500 week; good reason for selling; price, if sold by August 23, $5,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

BRICK BUSINESS—Two-thirds interests in brick business, near the city; capacity, 20,000 per day; sales 15,000 day; price $5,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

MILLINERY AND DRYGOODS STORE—Located in town of 5,000 people; sales $10,000 year; rent $18 mo., with living rooms; good reason for selling; price $2,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE. We have two good newspaper routes for sale at low prices, one $300 and one $1,200.
NEWSPAPER ROUTE.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

FEED WATER HEATERS.
1500 H. P. Learmouth.
1200 H. P. Hoppes.
800 H. P. National, brass coil.
500 H. P. Goubert, brass tubes.
400 H. P. National, brass coil.
300 H. P. Otis, brass tubes.
150 H. P. Pittsburgh.
125 H. P. Webster.
80 H. P. Otis, brass tubes.
50 H. P. National, brass coil.
Also boilers, engines, pumps, electric machinery, etc.
WICKES BROS.,
Both 'Phones. 45th St. & A. V. Ry.

GREATEST STOCK OF GAS ENGINES IN THE CITY.
We have the largest stock and greatest variety of styles of gas engines in Pittsburgh. We also make a specialty of vertical single flue boilers, steam pumps, dynamos, gasoline hoisting engines, shafting, couplings, hangers, pillow blocks, iron pulleys, etc.
THE TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1 Scotch marine boiler for gas.
4 80-H. P. tubular boilers.
1 150-H. P. tubular boiler.
2 40-H. P. tubular boilers.
Various sizes in portable or vertical boilers for sale or rent.
R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

Steel Tee Rails and Structural Material.
4x6 ft. Wood Tank Filter Outfit.
220 Volt, 1-horse power, Eddy Motor.
80-horse power Vertical Tubular Boiler.
HOMER BOWES, Pittsburgh. Telephone, 567 Grant.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee best workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
All the machinery of a soap works, consisting of kettles, tanks, lye plant, soap frames, drying frames, soap press and dies. Inquire of HENRY ROBERTS,
Receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co.,
2300 Josephine St., S. S., City.

JUST A FEW BARGAINS.
It Will Pay to Investigate This.
1 50-h. p. Miller Gas Engine, second hand.
1 5-h. p. Acme Gas Engine, second hand.
1 15-h. p. Erie Steam Engine, second hand.
These engines are in good condition and must be sold quick.
VELTE FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

GAS ENGINES.
GASOLINE YACHTS COMPLETE.
316—The FAIRBANKS CO.—318 Second ave.
Second-hand 2-2, 1-20, 1-35 h. p. Otto Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

FOR SALE—At your own price, 30 H. P. vertical; 6 H. P. vertical; 25 H. P. F. & T. oil boiler. McKees Rocks boiler works. Bell 116 L.

Horses and Vehicles.

RUNABOUTS.
STANHOPES. BUGGIES.
TRAPS, SURREYS AND STATION WAGONS.
PASSENGER AND BUSINESS WAGONS.
HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.
CARRIAGE, AUTOMOBILE AND WAGON REPAIRING.
RUBBER TIRES FITTED AND REPAIRED.

IRON CITY VEHICLE COMPANY
5821-23-25 Penn ave., East End.
BOTH TELEPHONES. OPEN EVENINGS.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY,
116-118-120 7th St. 917-919 Penn Ave.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS.
We have the agency for the "Celebrated Studebaker Wagons" which cannot be surpassed for finish, workmanship and wearing qualities.
Do not fail to see these before you buy.
RUNABOUTS,
TRAPS,
SURREYS,
At reduced prices, we will save you at least 25 per cent.
Harness of Every Description.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY.

ANY ONE HAVING HORSES, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales every Tuesday. Next sale August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

REMOVED—STABLES
to corner Main and Alexander sts., West End. Pittsburgh, where you will find 75 to 100 head of mine and general purpose mules constantly on hand; take any car on the West End line at Smithfield st. and Third ave. Remember the street corner, Main and Alexander; mule barns.
PHILIP STEINMILLER,
Bell 'Phone 220 Walnut.

A GREAT MANY of all classes of horses have arrived for our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES,
TOMORROW—TOMORROW
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

WE WILL OFFER at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23, two very fast green trotting horses, and one very fast green pacing horse. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
I have constantly on hand from 50 to 75 head of draught and general purpose horses from Pennsylvania and Ohio.
OWEN FITZSIMMONS SALE STABLE,
410-412 Duquesne way.

A CARLOAD of Pennsylvania horses purchased by L. Asher will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

COMBINATION horse, cob, fine saddler, price $175; also sorrel cob, 6 years old, style and action, thoroughly broken, excellent horse for station wagon; price $250. Inquire W. F. Scholle, 1618 Pennsylvania ave., Allegheny.

We WILL OFFER at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23, an advertising wagon suitable for a medicine man. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES,
TOMORROW—TOMORROW.
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ALL KINDS of new and second hand vehicles will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

HIGH-BRED bay horse, 9 years old, good style and safe for a lady to drive; two-seated trap and harness in perfect condition; all for price of horse, $300.00. H. W. Norman, care C. H. Rowe Co., East End.

ALL KINDS of new and second hand harness will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES,
TOMORROW—TOMORROW.
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

A NICE GRAY carriage team will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE.
Two heavy horses, two trucks, one express wagon, one coal wagon, a lot of harness. Inquire of
Henry Roberts, Receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co., 2300 Josephine st., S. S., City.

TWO HUNDRED HEAD of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES,
TOMORROW—TOMORROW.
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., First ave. and Grant st.

A FAIR of handsome shetland ponies; also mare with colt at foot; cheap to close out herd. Randolph & McClements, cor. Highland ave. and Baum st.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., First ave. and Grant st.

AUCTION SALE HORSES,
TOMORROW—TOMORROW
RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

SOME VERY NICE SHETLAND PONIES will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

TWO dirt wagons; one practically new, $80; one good condition, $35. Apply J. Goodall, 824 South ave., Allegheny, Pa.

SOME VERY NICE SHETLAND PONIES will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 23. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Investments.

HIGH CLASS INVESTMENTS ONLY.
We have some great money makers:
Trolley line proposition in city 25,000 with free franchises and a half interest in a 300-acre resort.
A famous Lithia Water Springs, with resort and hotel, half interest or all.
Street car line stock for sale or exchange.
Bank and coal stocks for sale, all good.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENT CO.,
1302 Arcott Building.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS
to
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS.
Read Ad. on
Financial Page.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE—New Ford Runabouts and Touring Cars, double opposed cylinders, 11 h. p.; take hills on high speed, best car for the price ever offered. Also 2 second-hand and slightly used Runabouts and Touring Cars, including Peerless, Wintons, Autocars, Oldsmobiles, Gasmobile, Locomobile, Electrics and a great many others, everything at bottom prices. If you want bargains or have good cars for sale come to the
ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., 6235 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH.
All kinds of automobile supplies at bargain prices.

Birds and Dogs.

CUBAN PARROTS, guaranteed to talk, only $3.90 each; Hartz Mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; French poodle puppies.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.,
THOS. HURST, Prop'r.

SKYE terriers, French poodle pups. Decker Poultry Co., 17 Park way, Allegheny.

Stocks.

$1,000.00 in September.
$1,000.00 in October.
$1,000.00 in November.
$3,000.00 in December.
READ OTHER AD. FOR EXPLANATION.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
223 Fourth ave.

Special.

$1,000.00 in September.
$1,000.00 in October.
$1,000.00 in November.
$3,000.00 in December.
READ OTHER AD. FOR EXPLANATION.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
223 Fourth ave.

Pianos.

A $350 UPRIGHT PIANO with a tone that is pure and true, at $165. Good as new. If you are in the market for a first-class piano bargain see this.
HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield st.

PIANO OPPORTUNITY—$450 upright, guaranteed, cover, stool, little used; must sell, $150. Delivered. Linderman, Box 632, Pittsburgh.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $5 to $6 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

Furniture and Fixtures.

FOR SALE.
Office furniture and large safe for sale. Inquire of Henry Roberts, receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co., 2300 Josephine st., S. S., City.

Sewing Machines.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN.
NEW DROP-HEAD SEWING MACHINES.
All Attachments.
$15.00 Each While They Last.
CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
181 Sixth st., next to Bijou Theater.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAIN SALE of fire proof safes. Closing out a large stock of second-hand fire proof safes regardless of cost. One Barnes fire and burglar proof safe cost $250, will sell for $65. One 5,000 lbs. Hall safe, $65. One National safe, 18 inches high inside, $22. One Barnes Safe, 18 inches high inside, $22. One Hall Safe, 16 inches high, $20. These safes are in first-class condition. Address all communications to C. W. FRANKLIN, 120 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Also new safes at lowest prices.

MARGIN REQUIRED.
10 Shares.... $50 00
50 Shares.... 250 00
100 Shares.... 500 00
$6,000 00
TO SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Large ice box in good condition, cheap to quick buyer. Apply Hotel Kelley, Braddock ave., Braddock.

FOR SALE—Iron beds complete, w. stands, tables, chairs; cheap. Storage house, Center, near Euclid.

APPLE BARRELS by the carload. Prompt shipments. The Edwin Bell Co., South Side.

FOR SALE—Go-cart and infant tender cheap. 6350 Marchand st.

IF you have any kind of business to sell see H. E. Nickum, 295 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Wall case, show case and counter. 1216 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

DESKS, letter and card files, refrigerators, mirrors. 418 Diamond st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED—Leaflet on new incorporation laws of District of Columbia, free; no annual tax; it perpetuates your business; sole cost for any capitalization but $25, this rate includes certified copy of charter, by-laws, all organization meetings, resident agent; we fix you up all ready for business; consult us as to details. Wormells & Van Meter, mgrs., Columbia Copyright and Patent Co. (Inc.), attorneys-at-law and incorporating agents, Ralston bldg., Washington, D. C. Send for our special offer to inventors; it will pay you. Handbook on patents free.

FOR QUICK SALE.

The biggest real estate snap in Atlantic City. Best business and hotel location in city. Only investors with $15,000 cash and brains need apply. No agents. G. C. Deeter, Jeweler, 1438 Atlantic ave., Atlantic City.

WHEAT IS VERY STRONG AND ADVANCING RAPIDLY, offering unexcelled opportunities for splendid profits; $20 margins 1,000 bu., 2 cents; send for free book, explaining option trading. The Osborn Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU NEED CAPITAL to extend your business? Or have you a meritorious proposition that will interest from $1,000 to $100,000? Communications confidential. Give particulars and address for interview, Outside Capital, G 137, The Gazette.

SUCCESSFUL contracting engineer controlling at present $10,000 worth of work per month, desires to meet party with $8,000 or $10,000 capital to engage in structural steel, architectural and ornamental iron work. Address B 137, The Gazette.

$1,000 invested and services will pay active, intelligent person $300 to $500 per month; permanent, legitimate enterprise. Address Box 92, Mansfield, Ohio.

FREE lots to advertise N. Y. suburb. Send stamp for one lot. Ocean view. High elevation. Seaside Co., 231 Broadway, N. Y.

STRAYED.

MARGIN REQUIRED.
10 Shares.... $50 00
50 Shares.... 250 00
100 Shares.... 500 00
$6,000 00
TO SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

ALL SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS
EQUAL
SMALL ACCOUNTS SAME AS
LARGE ACCOUNTS
READ ADVERTISEMENT ON
FINANCIAL PAGE.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

INSURANCE.

THE North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, issues most popular accident and health insurance in the market; $1 monthly buys from $30 to $50 monthly; for every accident or sickness depending on occupation. Investigate us.
J. W. FRITTS, General Agent, 245 Fourth ave.

PATENTS.

Moore Patents
Moore INVENTORS, INVENTORS! Patents
Moore INVENTORS, INVENTORS!! Patents
Moore INVENTORS, INVENTORS!!! Patents
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Moore If you want patents for pro- Patents
Moore tection and not for ornament Patents
Moore call upon, or send model or Patents
Moore sketch of your invention to Patents
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Moore Patents
Moore for free opinion as to proba- Patents
Moore bility of obtaining a legal Patents
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Moore Registered Patent Attorney, Patents
Moore 246 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, and Patents
Moore Loan & Trust Bldg., Patents
Moore Washington, D. C. Patents
Moore Patents

PATENTS THAT PROTECT.
72-page Investors' Hand Book mailed on request. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

PATENTS—Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

PERSONALS.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY.
Telephone 1849.
FURNITURE MOVERS,
FURNITURE PACKERS,
FURNITURE STORAGE,
PADDED VANS.
Large 2-horse wagons for moving; estimates given. Magee street, near Fifth avenue, four squares east of courthouse.

LADIES why not learn a profession that will bring from $5 to $8 a day? I will teach you manicuring, facial massage, shampooing and scalp and hair treatment for $10 a course. Write or call at Mrs. Celina's Parisian School, 246 Shady ave. Cars pass the door.

READ the Monitor Magazine of Helpful Thoughts; they convey to the mind the clearest light, to the heart the tenderest emotions; $1 00 annually. Monitor Company, Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL—Try McDANIEL'S HAIR TONIC. Best hair restorer on earth. Manufactured by G. A. McDaniel, 2513 Carson st., Pittsburgh.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only Penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MISS YOUNG'S Hair Parlors; treatment $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 220 Bessemer Bldg.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

LOST.

ALL SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS
EQUAL
SMALL ACCOUNTS SAME AS
LARGE ACCOUNTS.
READ ADVERTISEMENT ON
FINANCIAL PAGE.
R. M. WEAVER,
223 Fourth ave.

LOST—Fox terrier, white, with black spots on right shoulder and left hip and side, white ring around short black tail, white between eyes and right side of nose; license 1724; liberal reward. Dr. Karl Emerling, 476 S. Rebecca st.

LOST—On July 15, between Hormel's on Frankstown road, and Brushton ave., city; plain gold band ring, inscribed, "Will to Minnie." $5 reward if returned to James W. Mason, 1828 Frick bldg.

SPECIAL.

PHYSICIANS, ATTENTION.
The representative of Clark & Roberts of Indianapolis, manufacturers of physicians' and hospital furniture, will be in the city until September 10th. Over seventy-five of the leading physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have purchased the Clark & Roberts table within a few years, and seven have purchased this week, 50 per cent of them discarding Harvard, Yale and McDonald chairs. If is the only table made that has a perfect chair position, with the back and foot-rest working automatically, together. Appointments can be made by calling up 'Phone 476-1 Schenley, at 8 a. m., 12 to 1 and 7:30 to 8 p. m. Have Allison table for $25; McDonald chair, $25, and latest improved Harvard taken in exchange for Clark & Roberts' table. Agents for Birtman static machine. Address J. W. Templeton, 530 Neville st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
Justus Mulert, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction, Monday, August 22, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., the stock of liquors, cigars, barroom furniture and fixtures, kitchen utensils and other personal effects, formerly the property of G. C. Fardick, now bankrupt; also valuable leasehold on the premises, No. 223 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., lately occupied by the bankrupt as restaurant and saloon. For further information apply at office of Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Pettes & McCallister, attorneys.

FOUND.

ALL SUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS
EQUAL
SMALL ACCOUNTS SAME AS
LARGE ACCOUNTS.
READ ADVERTISEMENT ON
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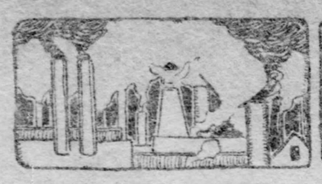


IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

MILL CONDITIONS HAVE IMPROVED

Encouraging Reports Received at Headquarters of Amalgamated Association.

MANY PLANTS ARE OPERATING

The reports of lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on mill conditions throughout the country received during the week are of an unusually favorable character. Trade in some lines seems to be improving and indications point to additional new business being booked on account of reductions in prices ordered within the past few days.

Following are the weekly reports of lodges compiled for the Amalgamated Journal:

Oley Street Mill Lodge No. 39, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 12 furnaces working; none idle; two scrap furnaces day turn, one night turn. Sheet and jobbing department, one skelp mill, four furnaces working in full; none idle; men plenty. Prospects, good.

Ninisihillen Lodge No. 32, Canton, O., Carnahan Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company. Tin department, six mills working; none idle. Prospects, good.

Lebanon Valley Lodge No. 57, Lebanon, Pa., Lebanon Valley Iron Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces working. Bar and guide department, tandem working double turn; 7½-inch mill single turn, one furnace. Prospects, good.

Future City Lodge No. 1, Helmbacher's Forge and Rolling Mill Company, St. Louis, Mo. Rolling department, all furnaces working six days. Bar and guide department, bar mill working three days, one 10-inch mill working four days. Prospects, fair.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills working. Plenty of standing turn men. Prospects fair.

St. Clair Lodge No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron Company. All idle. Will start work on August 22. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working. Prospects good.

Alcanis lodge No. 28, Alcanis Tin Plate Company, Canonmore, Pa. Tin department, worked four days. Prospects good.

Bishop lodge No. 34, Allegheny, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, 34 furnaces working, two idle. Bar and guide department, guide and bar mills working; bar mill idle three days last week. Prospects good.

Sixth Side lodge No. 11, Pittsburgh, A. M. Byers Iron Company. Boiling department, 27 furnaces, one scrap, all working double. Bar department, working double turn. Plate mill, one furnace, single turn. Prospects good.

Weller lodge No. 3, Vincennes, Ind., National Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 scrap furnaces worked all week. Bar and guide department, 10-inch working every day. Prospects good.

Bayardstown lodge, No. 20, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Boiling department, will be idle three or four weeks on account of breakdown. Bar and guide department, 8-inch and 10-inch worked four days last week. Prospects uncertain.

Montour lodge No. 49, Danville, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces working; 4 puddle, 3 scrap idle. Skelp mill still idle, with no prospects. Bar and guide department 12-inch working; 16-inch idle this week; scarcity of orders. Prospects, uncertain.

Ben L. Davis lodge No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, one guide working, one bar single turn. Prospects, fair.

Pride of Columbia lodge No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, eight double and eight single furnaces working; four single and one double idle. Eight double and eight single worked all week; four single and one double off all week. Bar and guide department, two 18-inch eight-inch, nine-inch and 12-inch mills working; eight-inch worked five days; two 18-inch four days; nine-inch four days; nine-inch four days, four nights; 12-inch worked all week. Prospects, fair.

Granite lodge No. 16, Granite City, Ill., plant National Enameling and Stamping Company. Open hearth department closed down indefinitely. Prospects, unknown.

Old Fort lodge No. 6, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department 18-inch and nine-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Gormley lodge No. 47, Cambridge, O., Cambridge works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department three mills working; four idle. As soon as repairs are made all will go on. Prospects, good.

Crescent lodge No. 13, Pittsburgh, Forge department Crescent Steel Works. Forge is working 18 furnaces as usual. No work on Saturdays. Standing turn men increased by two since last week. Prospects a little better.

Cataract lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department eight and nine-inch mills working; also puddle mill. Prospects, fair.

Muncie lodge No. 20, Muncie, Ind., plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. Ten puddle and five scrap furnaces worked full time last week; mill ran three turns. Prospects, fair.

Garland lodge No. 12, Youngstown, O., Valley works Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 16 furnaces working. Prospects, fair.

Progress lodge No. 10, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Works Company. Bar and guide department, 8-inch, 10-inch and 18-inch mills working. Work probably all next week. Prospects, unknown.

Wayne lodge No. 55, Pittsburgh, Wayne Iron and Steel works. Boiling department idle. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill on double. Prospects, uncertain.

Christiana lodge No. 1, Wilmington, Del., Diamond State Steel Company. Twenty furnaces all idle; this includes the Diamond mill. Bar and guide department, 18-inch, 10-inch, 9-inch, 8-inch and spike mills are all idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Toledo lodge No. 49, Toledo, O., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 9 furnaces working, 4 idle; 6 busheling and 3 puddling furnaces working. Bar and guide department, 8-inch, 10-inch, 18-inch working; 8-inch and 10-inch double; 18-inch single. Prospects, good.

Cooper lodge No. 19, Anderson, Ind., plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, all idle. No prospects for an early start.

St. Louis lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department. Scales are all signed. All mills resumed operations on Monday. Prospects, fair.

Iron City lodge No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet and jobbing department, Nos. 1 and 2 working; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Atkins lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department 10-inch mill idle. Started in full August 15. Prospects, uncertain.

Owen lodge No. 30, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Iron Company. Puddle mill, double turn, 5 days; scrap mill, double turn, 5 hours each; bar mill, single turn, 6 days; 8 and 10-inch, half-time. Prospects, uncertain.

John F. Ward lodge No. 3, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills working. Prospects, unknown.

Dewey lodge No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Bar and guide department, two skelp mills working; one skelp mill idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Gilt Edge lodge No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. The mill is still idle. Prospects, unknown.

Banner of the West lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tudor works. Boiling department, 10 furnaces working, one idle. Bar and guide department, 16, 12, 9 and 8-inch mills working; spike mill idle; 8-inch single turn, others double. Prospects, unknown.

Brenau lodge No. 1, Anniston, Ala., Weller Rolling Mill and Forge Company. Boiling department, 13 furnaces idle on account of broken roll. Bar and guide department, one 12-inch idle. Started up on the 17th. Prospects, uncertain.

Seashore Excursion Thursday, August 25, Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets good 16 days. $10 round-trip in coaches. $2 additional for tickets good in Pullman cars.

$12.00 St. Louis $12.60

Thursdays, August 25 and September 8, Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets good seven days, in coaches only. Fifteen-day tickets, good in Pullman cars, $20. Sale every day for $15. Trains leave Pittsburgh 8:50 a. m., 1:30 and 8:50 p. m.

MACHINISTS FAVOR A CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT

Comment on the Great Success of the Movement in England.

The advantages to working people of co-operative societies is pointed out to the members of the International Association of Machinists in the current issue of the journal. The editor says:

Workingmen who take an interest in everything that tends to promote comfort and better conditions for their class will note with pleasure the splendid success and showing made last year by the co-operative societies of Great Britain. This success has been phenomenal; particularly so when it is remembered that it is only a generation and a half ago since the foundation of the great movement was laid by the Rochdale pioneers. Success has been achieved by the adoption of simple business methods and, above all things, loyalty of the members to the movement. Cut rates and bargain-counter prices elsewhere offered no inducement to the members to patronize any store other than their own. When a groceryman, a bookkeeper or a drygoods clerk is required, the very best experts in these branches of service are hired and the best wages paid, and no machinist, carpenter or blacksmith, no matter how popular they may be or how many shares of stock they control, are considered eligible to fill those positions.

Hence the success.

From the report recently issued by the Co-operative Congress of Great Britain, through its central board, the following facts are learned:

The report shows and discusses 1,660 societies, with 2,116,127 members; shares to the value of £27,017,278, annual sales of £89,218,-235 and profits of £9,873,385. The membership increased about 100,000 during the year, the shares more than £1,000,000 and the sales almost £4,000,000.

These figures ought to convince every croaking raven and prophet of evil who is continuously prating about the inability of workingmen to do anything of a business nature that they are wrong, while they ought to teach every workingman that they are best helped who help themselves. When labor, organized and intelligent, fully realizes this truth it will also realize that no avenue of endeavor or opportunity is closed should it desire to enter.

Again referring to the report: These societies include wholesale, retail and supply associations, and in addition 146 productive and 54 dairy and farming societies. The English Wholesale society has a large banking department and also shipping department with six vessels. A most remarkable type of society that is not prospering is that for co-operative agriculture, where the combined profit and loss account is still unfavorable. However, as an offset to this, the report shows that there has been an exceptionally rapid spread of co-operative supply associations in farming communities. Also specially significant is that the co-operative union thought it worth while to spend almost $400,000 for educational purposes during the year. This, too, being but a common phase of the old truism, that Providence helps them that help themselves.

REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR.

Officers of the Western Federation of Miners Criticise Explanation Made by Peabody.

Charles M. Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary, of the Western Federation of Miners, have replied to the published explanation of Gov. James H. Peabody of Colorado of his course in connection with the labor troubles in that state. One of the governor's charges was that the press has been unfair in its comments on the situation in Colorado. This is denied by the officers of the federation in their reply. They say:

"The press has not used the bare knuckles of denunciation, but merely the padded gloves of reluctant criticism. The shame, the reproach, the lawlessness which tarnish the fair name of Colorado lie at the door of the executive chamber in the state capitol."

In reply to Gov. Peabody's assertion that he has waged war only against the Western Federation of Miners and is friendly to other labor organizations, the federation officers refer to the employment of troops to deport coal miners from Southern Colorado, and ask:

"If the Western federation of Miners is the only lawless organization, then why did the hired uniformed mob, known as the Colorado National Guard, with your sanction and approval, deport and bull-pen coal miners whose national body boasts of a conservative Mitchell and an organization which has not as yet proclaimed its indorsement of the principles of socialism? You love organized labor so well that if you were governor of Illinois the people of the nation would ere this have heard the crack of military rifles behind the stockade of the packing companies' houses in Chicago."

It is denied that the Western Federation of Miners had at any time attempted to defy the courts, and the statement is made that "in all the trials that have been held in Colorado during the present strike, where the membership has been charged with almost every perfidy, a jury has brought in a verdict of acquittal."

It is claimed by the federation officers at the close of their reply that the guilt of train wrecking was fastened on salaried detectives by the courts of Teller county.

REPUDIATE THE AGREEMENT.

National Founders' Association Announces Its Differences With Iron Molders' Union.

The National Founders' association officially announces that the New York agreement has been abrogated in eight leading foundry centers, owing to "the refusal of the union advisers to accept reasonable terms." The cities are Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Worcester, Mass., St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Coxsackie and Montreal. In addition to these there have been local conferences in Cleveland and Milwaukee without result, and in these cities no agreements exist at present.

Referring to the present policy of the Iron Molders' union in regard to changes in wages and shop conditions that shall put the foundry industry in line with the changed business conditions throughout the country, a recent circular of the National Founders' association to its members says: "While the problem of agreeing to certain changes in wages or shop conditions in a national conference seems to present insurmountable difficulties to the officials of the union, yet they have in a few instances agreed to them with proprietors, if in their judgment the concessions granted could retain a subrosa status. It is indeed quite evident the policy which is dictating this course is simply an effort to tide over what may possibly be only a temporary falling off in the demand for union labor, but it will be interesting to note where this propaganda will seek shelter when the abnormal revival in business, of which they are now preaching so much, fails to put in an appearance."

MANY ARE IDLE.

Business Agent W. A. Mineely of the Machinists Makes a Report on Trade Conditions.

William A. Mineely, business agent of the Pittsburgh district, during the week made the following report of conditions here to the International Association of Machinists. He says:

"In reporting the condition of trade in Pittsburgh I would warn all brothers who think of coming here to get work that they will be sadly disappointed, as one-half of the machinists in this district are out of employment at the present time. Our agreement with the manufacturers expired on June 30, and we are working without any agreement at present. The boys thought it useless to make any agreement with them, as they have persisted in breaking every agreement made in the past. They also seem to be determined to take advantage of the depression in trade and reduce wages, as they have posted notices in the shops of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages without consulting the men in their employ."

GARMENT WORKERS TO MEET TODAY

Annual Convention Expected to Be the Largest Ever Held by the Union.

COMMENT ON RECENT STRIKE

The annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America will open in Buffalo tomorrow and promises to be the largest ever held. About 400 delegates will represent the clothing centers from Maine to California. New York city will send about 75 delegates; Chicago, 50; Boston, 30, and Philadelphia and Cincinnati, 25 each. Canada will be represented by 15 delegates. Two will come from Winnipeg and Victoria. Samuel L. Landers of Hamilton, Ontario, the Canadian organizer of the garment workers, who is a well-known leader, will be one of the delegates.

In view of the bill recently passed by the Canadian senate, called by the trade unionists the anti-international union bill, making it a misdemeanor for any one not a British subject to order a strike in Canada and liable to a fine not exceeding $200 or two years' imprisonment, the Canadian delegation will ask for the appointment of a Canadian on the general executive board. The Canadians also will present the name of Mr. Landers as one of the delegates from the garment workers to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention headquarters in Buffalo are at the Gruener hotel. A session of the general executive board was held there on Friday. The mutual aid associations of the three garment workers' branches also held preliminary meetings during the week, outlining plans for the convention. Among the questions to be acted upon by the convention are the following:

The open-shop problem and how to meet it.

How to provide a formidable defense fund.

A penalty for unions striking without first obtaining the sanction of the general executive board.

Charles F. Reichers, general auditor for the convention, made this statement yesterday: "There is a vast amount of business to be transacted this year, but one of the most important duties of the convention will be to outline policies for the conduct of the officers of the different branches during the ensuing year. Conditions vary in different cities and localities, and what is applicable in one place may not be appropriate for another. There has been more trouble over the 'open-shop' question during the past year than for five years before. Employers and the public, generally, do not seem to realize that 'open-shop' means simply non-union shop, and to concede the 'open-shop' is to destroy the basis of unionism. Organized labor has struggled for years to attain to its present state of efficiency and will and must resist all efforts to strike at its fundamental principles. The struggle is no longer one between capital and labor; it is capital against capital, and in our trade the capital of the United Garment Workers, consisting of the entire receipts of the union, can be diverted in any direction and to any point, while the employer usually will not risk more than the amount of the annual profits of his business in a labor war, and cannot afford to have his capital lie idle for long."

In discussing the situation after the big strike the current issue of the organ of the United Garment Workers contains the following:

The number of idle union cutters in New York is now within 10 per cent of the normal average. It may be even less. The shuffle of non-union cutters out of the shops and of union men in is proceeding with the regularity of clockwork. A week or two more and non-union workmen in the district will be reduced to a shadow.

All union cutters are paying their dues and assessments. All their names are on the union roll, as usual. The shops are organized, with their chairmen, as usual. Union rules and regulations govern the shops, as usual. The open-shop notices in some of the shops hang on the wall, as usual. The men pay no attention to them, as usual.

The tailors on going back to work had some reason to expect great heaps of work awaiting them—there had been so many non-union cutters getting things ready for them! But there was very little ready, and no evidence that any considerable amounts had been made up elsewhere. In one shop in which more than 100 cutters had been employed previous to the strike all were taken back but two. The union cutters learned all the fighting tricks of the employers in this strike, if they never did so before. They will not be that wise on many points for all strikes to come.

Some of the daily newspapers have adopted a dolorous and sympathetic tone toward the strikers in speaking of the late unpleasantness. From their condolences the reader might gather the impression that cutters' and tailors' unions had all gone to smash. But the fact is any, not one tailor union was broken up, not one was even weakened, and this week the tailors are claiming that their union membership was increased by the strike by 25 per cent, and a foothold gained on the inside shops from which it will be difficult to dislodge the membership.

The employers' organ last Friday endeavored to substantiate the assertions it had previously made that the strike leaders had lost favor with the majority of their unions. It interpreted the defeat of Walter Chuck, a candidate for the Buffalo convention, as a repudiation of his course by his comrades. The truth is, Mr. Chuck was elected by the district council as a delegate, and his opponent in the election did not run as a critic of Mr. Chuck's course during the strike. In the other case cited by the employers' organ, in which the representative of the pressers' branch was defeated, the question of pro-strike or anti-strike did not come up at all for consideration. Even if in these two cases any discontent with the conduct of the strike had been shown, as certainly was not the case, it would have been no sign of victory on the part of the discontented, whose existence in fact is an exceedingly shadowy quantity. All the strike leaders were indorsed by resolution and re-election. There is nothing on which to base the opinion that there is in any of the unions any serious criticism of the management of the strike. The whole body of delegates who will go from this district to Buffalo have been substantially in agreement on all strike questions.

Moreover, notwithstanding the fears of our friend the employers' organ to the contrary, the full complement of delegates will go to the Buffalo convention, their pockets lined with the usual amount to pay their expenses.

UNIONS ARE MERGED.

The Machinists Organization to Take Over the Allied Metal Mechanics.

After a conference lasting several days in Cleveland, the officers of the International Association of Machinists and the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics agreed on a plan for consolidating the two unions under the name of the former. The plan will become effective October 31.

The amalgamation of the two organizations will give the International Association of Machinists jurisdiction over the workers employed in machine shops throughout the United States and Canada. The International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics has 200 local unions throughout the United States and Canada, with a total membership of over 22,000 men. The International Association of Machinists has 700 locals with a total membership of 80,000 men.

The International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics has had jurisdiction over special skilled men employed in machine shops, such as the workers on sewing machines, typewriters, cash registers, guns and automobiles. The question of jurisdiction over different workers in the machine shops has given the two unions much trouble and the American Federation of Labor at its last convention told them to get together. The representatives of the organizations met in Toledo in December but failed to arrive at any agreement. The matter of amalgamation was then submitted to a referendum vote and was acted upon by both.

She Danced When Ninety-five Years Old.

An old lady by the name of Ann Betts, living in Orange, N. J., will be 101 years old next October. She claims the use of Speer's Wines the past 30 years has been the means of keeping her in good health. About four years ago she danced in a set composed of four generations, herself, her son, her granddaughter and great-granddaughter. She is yet in good health and using Speer's Wines daily. Her address will be given to any doubting person.

CHANGES DESIRED IN CONSTITUTION

Many Amendments Are Suggested by Local Unions of the Carpenters.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION

According to the report last week of Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the thirteenth biennial convention next month will be the largest ever held by any labor organization, with the possible exception of the coal miners. The convention will open in Milwaukee on September 19 and will continue for two or three weeks. A special railroad rate has been obtained and delegates will attend from all parts of the country.

A large number of additional amendments have been proposed for the general constitution all of which have been compiled at headquarters, and will be submitted to the convention. Several important changes are desired by local union No. 936 of Wilmerding, and among them are the following:

Section 69. No member of the United Brotherhood shall sub-contract or work at piecework for any builder, building material manufacturer or contractor. For violation of this section or any part thereof he shall be fined not less than $10 or be expelled from the United Brotherhood, or both.

(The Word "lump" in section 69 in its present reading is superfluous and superficial. The word "owner" is misleading and gives many small jobs and contracts to non-union men that would otherwise be done by union labor. In many localities men own their own building material and would employ union men to do their building and pay union wages if they could employ them under their own supervision.)

Section 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily shall not be required to take out a clearence card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

(In the above amendment to section 117 the clause "or who is sent temporarily on an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district," is omitted, the word "temporarily" having too much breadth. It might mean a year; it might mean ten years. It stands to reason that a man should help to sustain the district that he obtains his revenue from.)

Section 122. Any member who goes to work where a strike or lockout exists shall be subject to a fine of not less than $25 or expulsion or both. Said fine to be paid to the district council or local union having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his local union, and said union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the United Brotherhood.

(We have here omitted the words, "who goes into any city seeking work," and "is pending," and inserted the word "exists." The words so omitted are misleading. The object of our laws should be so plain and simple that all should understand and not misinterpret them.)

Section 133. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant, and shall not be payable before the end of the second week, provided that financial aid has been voted by the general executive board and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. If it be found that the rate and extent of the general funds be insufficient to meet the proper demands of local union or unions affected by said strike, the general executive board shall, after receiving a true list of all members duly affected by said strike, lay a sufficient levy on all members, not entitled to relief, of district in which said strike exists, provided said assessment does not exceed $1 per capita. Said assessment to be collected weekly by local union of said district and forwarded to general treasurer for disbursement as per section 134 of general constitution. Any member affected working or committing a misdemeanor, whereby he violates civil or United Brotherhood laws shall not be entitled to benefits. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payment square up his arrears in full.

Some of the principal changes proposed by other local unions are as follows:

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

New section: Local unions may be empowered to impose a fine on members for non-attendance at funerals; the proceeds of such fines to be given to the family of deceased brother, if the union so desires.

Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash.

New section: Strikes brought about through differences existing between trade unions shall not be sanctioned by the general executive board, nor shall they receive financial aid from the general office.

(The treasury of the United Brotherhood was at one time depleted to the extent of $17,000 for the benefit of the New York local unions in a strike occasioned largely by differences between them and other trade unions, not involving questions of hours and wages. We believe that such strikes should be discouraged and discountenanced, because they tend to put us in a bad light in the eyes of the public, drive men from our ranks and discourage non-union men from subscribing to our principles.)

Local union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New section: Any member having passed the age of 50 years and in good standing in his union shall be entitled to work for not less than two-thirds of the standard wages, and any member over 55 years of age shall be entitled to work for the highest wages he can obtain from any employer, provided he complies with the trade rules and the constitution of the United Brotherhood.

New section: Any person eligible to become a member of the United Brotherhood, 50 years or over, shall be admitted to membership on the payment of $1 initiation fee and a monthly due of 25 cents, but shall not be entitled to any death or disability benefit, and in case of a strike be entitled to one-half strike pay.

Local union 500, Austin, Tex.

Section 71 (addition). No member can belong to any union or combination composed of carpenters and members of other building trades unions, with the intent or purpose of interfering with the trade regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Section 113 (addition). A member leaving the jurisdiction of his local union must take out a clearance card and thereby sever all connection with the local union issuing the same. The clearance card must be deposited with the nearest local union to the place the member is working.

BIG GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

The seventh annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen held in Washington, D. C. closed last week. It was an unusually interesting session. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, attended one of the meetings and spoke on the dispute with the brewery workers' organization. Among other things he said:

"Bear in mind that the great jurisdiction questions are efforts aiming at the business interests of our members. The main purpose of organized labor is the making of the home and the fireside, and the making of man, woman and child the happy family God intended they should be. And, remember, Mr. Parry, the head of the employers' organization, is the unsuspecting friend of labor unions."

The brewery workers' dispute with the American Federation of Labor and several other private matters of importance were acted on in secret session. The secretary read his annual report which showed that since last year's convention 5,000 members were added to the organization, making a total membership of 30,000 union stationary firemen in the United States and Canada. Timothy Healy, of New York, was re-elected president. The other officers chosen are: Vice presidents, James P. Conroy, of St. Louis; Joseph O'Donnell, of Whiting, Ind.; H. W. Bausch, of Toledo; Thomas Kane, of Danbury, Conn.; R. C. McLain, of Newark, N. J.; Charles R. Morcau, of Holyoke, Mass.; Frank Hildane, of Runford Falls, Me. Secretary-treasurer, C. L. Shamp, of Omaha. The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor are: Joseph L. W. Morton, of Chicago, C. L. Shamp and President Healy.

President Timothy Healy was born in Ireland 41 years ago and came to this country when 17 years of age. He went to sea and traveled around the world. He enlisted as a machinist in the Spanish-American war and served as the Yankee. Mr. Healy was elected international president a year ago at the Rochester convention. His stubborn fight against the brewery workers is well known in labor circles. There are over 300,000 men in the country who are eligible to membership in the Brotherhood of Firemen and President Healy declares he will organize this large body and hopes to succeed within a few years.

WOMEN DON'T LIKE PUBLIC RECORDS

Testimony in Divorce Cases Is Often Surreptitiously Removed from the Files.

COURT MAKES NEW ORDERS

The prevailing fad among respondents in divorce cases of removing reports which reflect on their characters, as well as the obnoxious habit of other litigants or their representatives of taking and concealing or destroying papers on file in cases which have been determined, because they might be inspected at some future date, and evidence or testimony against them come to light when it is least desired, will be done away with for all time, if the new orders of court are kept in effect.

So many complaints had reached the judges of missing reports, in divorce cases especially, that they formulated the following order:

"Notice. No papers allowed out of this office without an order of court, per curiam."

This notice has been painted on steel signs and hung all over the prothonotary's office, clerk of courts' office and sheriff's office, and it means what it says. The present incumbents of these offices have even gone further and order the paper boys not to permit the papers of any case out of their sight. Any person caught attempting to take papers out of the office will be arrested, if necessary, and taken before the court for a hearing.

The judges have become tired of listening to stories of missing papers, and hereafter, it is said, when papers in any case are reported missing, persons having any connection with the case will be summoned to appear, and under oath compelled to tell what became of them or be adjudged in contempt of the court's order. This, some of the county officials say, includes the attorneys, who will be questioned regarding the matter. Not that it will be any reflection on any lawyer or officer of the court, but will be done to show those interested that they cannot escape punishment for removing papers under a shield that their attorneys have the papers for examination. Attorneys, in order to remove any public document on file, must have an order of court, as well as any other individual, and they will be held accountable unless the papers are given them by some person in authority.

Since the new files were placed in the prothonotary's office a better system has been inaugurated. Prothonotary J. B. Hamilton has always insisted that any papers taken from the files must be charged up to the person so taking, and the boys who have charge of the filing department are held accountable for any paper missing which cannot be traced. Of course, in many cases, papers of no importance are removed because of the sensitiveness of those concerned. This is especially true where a woman has been held up to public ridicule through the statements of witnesses in divorce cases. They often take the reports and destroy them, although the decree is hardly ever removed. It will mean a jail sentence hereafter if any person is caught attempting to surreptitiously remove papers from the offices.

The original papers are often necessary in searches involving property deals, although the documents nearly always contain all the information necessary to complete a search, as well as all other information regarding the final disposition of any case. No attempt is ever made to destroy the dockets, although there are instances where erasures have been made and the papers removed at the same time. In most cases, where this has been discovered, the papers are recovered and a new entry made, or duplicates are secured.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

Secretary P. M. Draper Outlines Plans for the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, has issued the official call for the twentieth annual convention of that federation. The convention will be held in Montreal, beginning September 20. In an address to the various affiliated organizations Secretary Draper says:

The approaching convention promises to be one of the most important in the history of organized labor in Canada. As usual, the attendance of delegates will be large, and the fact of the convention being held in Montreal has awakened a new interest in the labor movement.

Events in all lands during the past year have been such as to bring the labor movement to the front, and in this respect Canada has occupied a prominent place. The large influx of immigrants has accentuated many of the problems that confront the congress from year to year, and the most conservative judgment will be necessary to cope with the new conditions.

The past session of the Dominion parliament has been one of vast importance to organized labor, and the report of the proceedings of that body, as they more immediately affect labor, will furnish much food for the best thoughts of the congress. Each province, too, has furnished its budget of legislation, so that the Montreal congress will partake of the nature of a real parliament of labor, and its work will probably make a lasting impression on the labor movement in Canada.

Let no union imagine it has done its whole duty when it has dealt with its own particular affairs. There are many matters that affect all in the same degree, and if it is true that "the affairs of one are the concern of all," then every union should send delegates to the convention. Lose no time, therefore, in perfecting your arrangements to have your representatives at Montreal.

CONDITIONS UNSETTLED.

Secretary Johnston of the Structural Iron Workers Notifies Members of the Labor Situation.

J. W. Johnston, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, has sent out a notice to all local unions of conditions of the craft throughout the country. It was received in Pittsburgh during the week and is as follows:

Greeting—Although labor in general is in a very unsettled way all over the country, everything considered, the ironworker is more than holding his own. The most serious situation on the labor map just at this particular moment is at New York city, where a lockout involving some 50,000 men directly is now in effect.

This lockout is the culmination of charges and counter charges over the interpretation of the lately signed arbitration plan, and the opposing factions are the Building Trades employers and the Building Trades alliance. The ironworkers not being a member of the Building Trades alliance and having no grievances with their employers have not as yet felt the lockout, as it is not in force long enough to seriously interfere with our branch of industry. Let us hope it will be settled soon.

NEW TIN PLATE PLANT READY FOR OPERATION

The new sheet and tin plate plant of the Follansbee Bros. Company, at Mahon station, opposite Steubenville, will be put in operation on Monday, September 5. The plant contains six sheet and two tin mills, operated by a C. & G. Cooper Duplex Corliss engine, four mills being located on either side. A tin house has been erected of sufficient capacity to take care of the product of the tin mills, and the plant further contains seven cold mills and seven annealing furnaces. No galvanizing department has been erected, although this may be added in the future. Wallace Banfield, formerly district manager for the American Tin Plate Company, will manage the plant.

Journeymen Bakers Are Active.

There is an unusual activity reported among the journeymen bakers in several sections of the country. In Cleveland union bakers are engaged in a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of inducing the housewives of that city to eat bread which bears the union label, and no other. The bakers of Boston have voted to continue their present strike into the winter if necessary. They have established a co-operative union bakery which is said to be doing a rushing business.

VARIED PROGRAMS FOR ALL TROLLEY RESORT AUDIENCES

Mlle. Zennetta, Aerial Artiste at Southern Park.

There will be usual concerts today at the trolley parks. At Kennywood Guenther's Greater Pittsburgh band will give both concerts and the big free attraction outside the steeplechase building will be the thrilling centrifugal bicycle act of Rose and Lemon. Profs. Guenther and Prevost will be the soloists. Throughout the week Kennywood will have the Homestead Library band and Rose and Lemon in their sensational act, which is a combination of the cycle whirl and loop-the-loop.

The Oakwood concerts will be given by the Third Regiment band. Harry Brown, the singing cartoonist, and Gavin and Platt, a clever team of entertainers. Nirella's Fourteenth Regiment band will be at Southern park. The Lone Star quartet will sing at both concerts. The bill for the week will include the Maxsmith Duo, novelty athletic act; Allen and Delmain, the twin Nices, song and dance artists; Charlie McAvoy, comedian, and Mlle. Zennetta on the Spanish rings.

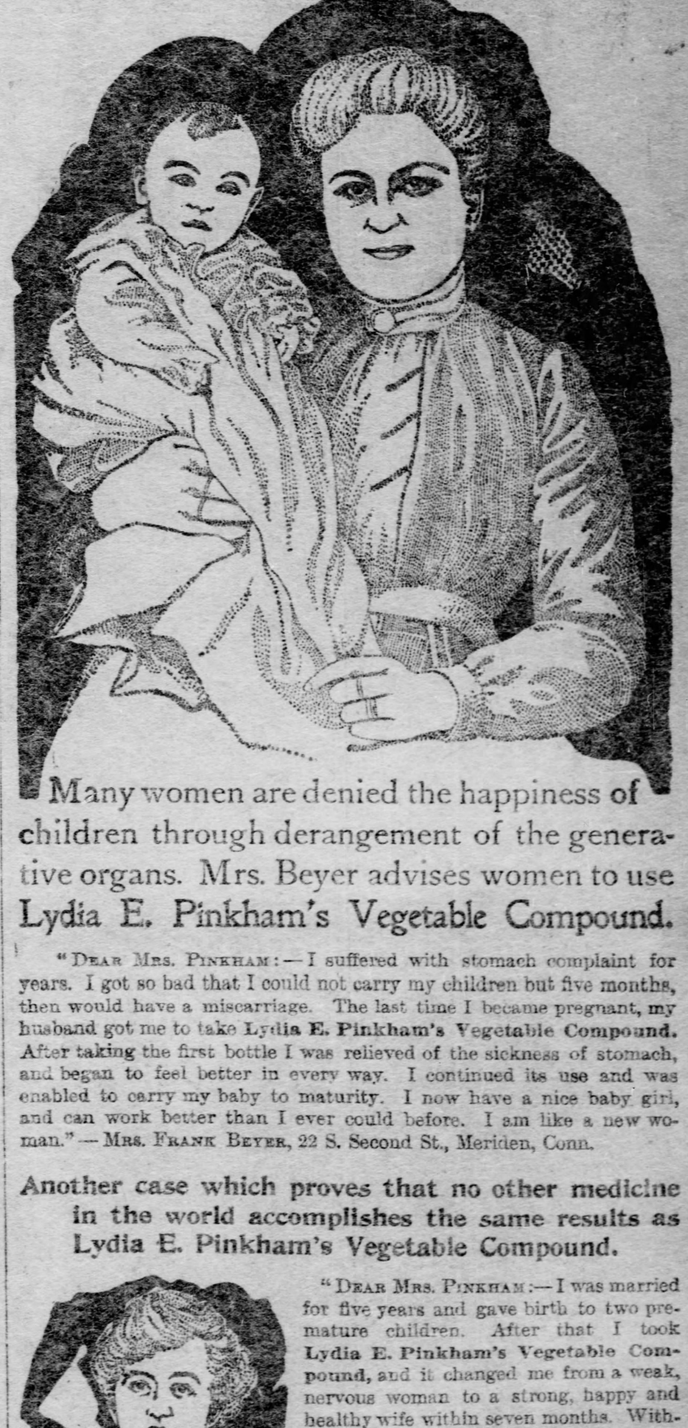
The Second Brigade band will be at Calhoun, with Morris Manley, balladist; Grace and Reynolds, comedians, and Demonio and Bell, instrumentalists. Many special musical numbers are on the program.

METAL LATHERS PREPARE FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

Preparations are being made for the sixth annual convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International union, which will be held in St. Louis, beginning on October 3. A number of changes in the by-laws and constitution will be presented. Delegates will attend from the United States, Canada and British Columbia, representing over 10,000 members and 221 local unions. Among the largest is Local Union No. 35 of Pittsburgh, which has a membership of nearly 200.

Royal Arcanum River Outing.

The river outing of Revenue Council, No. 161, Royal Arcanum, will be given on the Mayflower August 27. It is expected that members of the order generally will participate. The boat will make two trips, the first starting from the foot of Market street at 1:30 p. m. returning at 6 p. m. The second will start at 7 p. m., giving a night trip on the river.



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, MRS. MAE P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Sunday Home Journal Section

August 21 1904

The Editors Point of View

A HANDSOME home in the East End has a lawn which has been ornamented for nearly two months with a high hedge of flowering hollyhocks. The effect was unusual, and decidedly pleasing. The plants were vigorous and the flowers of many colors, carefully arranged with a view to harmony. The one who conceived and carried out the idea of that hollyhock hedge is a benefactor of mankind. Surely no one has passed that spot of beauty this summer without carrying away a gratification of the esthetic senses rarely given. The hollyhock is one of the most picturesque of plants. It requires little attention in comparison to many others, and is of free growth and bloom. It has, besides these advantages, the rare quality of suggestiveness to a great degree. There is about it always an atmosphere of quaintness, of old-time gaieties. At its best it should be planted against the whitewashed pickets of some old garden fence, and should be approached by a winding avenue edged with dark glossy boxwood. If your life has never given you a glimpse into a real old-fashioned garden, you live without an irreplaceable memory. The vagaries of fashion have brought back into favor some of the old-fashioned flowers, though for those of us who love them there is no such thing as fashion in flowers. You may remember the lady slipper, with its pendulous green seed pods, which when pinched at the tip snapped into a twisted spidery form of slender green sections, while the brown seed were scattered far and wide. Then there should be snapdragons, which obligingly opened terrifying jaws when pressed by a small thumb and finger. One of the chief joys of childhood in the old-fashioned garden was the clump of green and white cowslip. If you plucked one of the fleshy leaves, and bruised it very carefully, the gossamer covering was loosened, and you could blow it up into most enchantingly fat "frog." The four-o'-clocks told time for you, and so did the dandelions. The cockscomb was always a puzzle to the childish mind, for how did the rooster get his comb fastened on his head so tight when he had to pick it off a plant? Were there scarlet foxglove vines trailing over one end of the fence? If so, you were blessed above many children. And oh, bliss unutterable, might there have been a bush of coral honeysuckle where the humming bird loved to dip his slender beak! There were tiger lilies, of course, and bachelor buttons, (or did you call them ragged sailors?) and a Rose of Sharon tree and a smoke tree. There were herb beds in the corner, but that was not interesting because gathering sage leaves and cutting lavender meant work for a certain little girl you knew. And what else was there? My friends, there was Quiet—and Peace—and Happiness.

ONE of the most apt phrases ever coined was that one of Samantha Allen, who called the popular pleasure excursion a "pleasure exertion." Those who have watched the tired and dishevelled band of picnickers returning homeward at eventide can vouch for the truth of the words. The gala crowd that started out so bravely, in fresh light dresses, hair in curl, clean of body and expectantly happy of spirit—how does it return? The dresses are limp and spotted, hats askew, hair straggling, face and hands dirty, and temper decidedly uncertain. The children, small martyrs to the Moloch of Pleasure, are perfectly miserable from over-eating and too much hot sun. The group is suggestive of anything rather than happiness. The popular excursion is generally the most uncomfortable trip possible to take. The train or the boat always leaves at some impossibly early hour, so that in order to start one must be dragged from the downy couch an hour or two earlier than usual. The children must be washed and dressed. They are excited and unmanageable. Then the lunch basket must be packed and some breakfast eaten, with one eye on the clock. If the weather is very warm, the thinnest clothing is worn, and the inevitable thunderstorm spells ruin to it. If the day seems likely to be cool, the march to the spot of embarkation is likely to be wearisome with carrying heavy wraps. The train is always late. There never was an excursion train on time since the first evil day when excursion trains were started. The crowd gets thicker and thicker. Worse, when the train arrives, it is also crowded. A rumor is started that two more cars are to be put on as soon as the next station is reached; a rumor which never materializes. If you do get a seat it is sure to be near a rowdy gang who make day hideous with what they consider their witticisms. And then the picnic ground! It is either too sandy, or unshaded, or infested with insects, or something. Popular excursions never reach real nature and her blessings. There is a merry-go-round and some small booths. A few hard benches to sit on. How blessed then appears your own shady little home, where cleanliness and good order and seclusion, at least, are found. Lunch time comes, and the sandwiches and cold coffee and cake are not appetizing. The afternoon crystallizes into one long, long wait for the train to start. Nothing ever looked quite so good as the home supper table and the pitcher of clear, cold water, tinkling with ice, which awaited you. You sat down, or rather dropped down in one of the porch rocking chairs, and said: "Well, if ever I go on another of those AWFUL excursions!" But you will go—yes, many a time, and each time it will be more of a pleasure exertion than ever. Think well on it and take Punch's advice to young people about to marry: "Don't."

ALL American women who think that their lives are narrow and restricted and without sufficient freedom of the individual should study the rules which govern the life of their Japanese sisters. In Japan it is the duty of the father and mother to drill their daughter in submission and reverence early in life. She must not be self-willed lest she alienate the affection of her husband and his parents. She must not envy others. She must not be puffed up with pride. The only qualities that befit a woman are gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness. In her dealings with her husband, both the expression of her countenance and the style of her address should be courteous, humble and conciliatory, never peevish and intractable, never rude and arrogant. That should be her first and greatest care. When a Japanese husband issues instructions, the wife must never disobey them. A woman must look to her husband as if he were heaven itself, and never weary of thinking how she may yield to her husband, and thus escape celestial castigation. Let her never even dream of jealousy. If her husband be dissolute, she must expostulate with him, but never either nurse or vent her anger. A woman must ever be on the alert and keep a strict watch over her own conduct. In the morning she must rise early, at night go late to rest. Instead of sleeping in the middle of the day she must be intent upon the duties of her household. The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind, say the Japanese, are: Indocility, discontent, slander, jealousy and silliness, and the worst of them all and the parent of the other four is silliness. With all due respect to the American woman, that last sentence contains words she would do well to ponder.

IT is to laugh, says the legend at the head of the joke column. But how few people there are who laugh agreeably. There is the school girl's giggle, the old lady's cackle, the fat man's robust haw-haw, and a varied assortment of shrieks and snorts and chuckles to be distributed to the rest of the world. "The soundless laugh of good society," as some phrase-maker puts it, is nothing more than a polite smile. "The rippling laugh" is never to be met with in real life although novels of a certain class tell about it with great gusto, and it is the usual accompaniment to a heroine with rippling golden hair. In fact, the rippling hair and the rippling laugh may be called constant travelling companions in Novel Land. Most women when they laugh very hard give one crescendo yell and then a series of gasps. A baby's laugh is a joyous gurgle of delight, and one of the jolliest sounding laughs ever heard. The giggling tendency is usually outgrown by the age of 20, but until that time it is singularly offensive. You all know girls whose conversation goes something like this: "Rose and I (giggle) were just walking down the street (giggle) when along came one of the boys (more giggle), and what do you think he was carrying (long string of giggles)? Why it was (giggle, giggle) a box of candy (mad burst of giggles). And Rose said, so he could hear (giggle, giggle), I'll bet he's taking that to Mame (giggle), and then we just laughed as hard as we could (another mad burst of giggles)" and so on ad nauseum. Giggling, indeed, seems an acute disease with some of these young people. It usually comes on in great violence at the most solemn occasions, when in church or in a council of elders, and for no apparent reason. It is not real merriment, just a sort of acute silliness. Elderly women who giggle are worse than an Egyptian plague. They are mercifully few. But after all, it is better to laugh than be sighing, and we would sooner hear the most insane of giggles than sobs and wails and moans.

ALMOST every book or magazine you look at nowadays contains a dissertation of more or less interest on "The Kind of Girl a Man Likes Best." Among a certain class of silly girls the topic has been taken up, and the other night on the street car a feminine voice was heard anxiously inquiring, "Do men really like the girl who is a good fellow?" The masculine response was unintelligible, but the thought instantly flashed to the hearer's mind "Has not the poor girl got anything else to think about? And why isn't the man concerned with the variety of men best liked by women?" So far, these questions have remained unanswered. It is belittling and lowering the standard of feminine dignity and self-respect continually to be so anxious about the attitude of mind of the opposite sex. It is a mighty peculiar man, and we would promptly call him weak-minded who went about asking "What kind of a man do women like best?" If women would only understand how cheap they make themselves by this ill concealed anxiety for attention from men. Marriage is not all of life. But if you will notice the airs which some women just married assume to their unmarried sisters, it will be a revelation absurd and yet pitiable. "You will never be attractive to men unless you make yourself more agreeable" is the wise advice handed out in a tone at once superior and pitying. "But I don't want to be agreeable" answered the spinster sister, "and I don't care a picayune whether they like me or not, for I'm very sure I do not like them. They are uninteresting and if you'll permit me to say so, I do not think your life compares to mine for comfort and happiness." But the married one only shook her head in horror at these revolutionary sentiments, and suspected her sister of trying to conceal distinct envy by this mask of indifference. The attitude of many a young woman of today lowers the tone of her personality did she but know it. She invites men to her house, and if they do not come, invites them again. She sees to it that there are many chafing dish dainties prepared, and served attractively, as a bait. She plans small excursions at her own expense and the young man is pressed to join them. She gives him expensive gifts at Christmas and on his birthday. She permits a familiarity of speech which is not an indication of affection as she imagines, but an indication of lack of respect. She is spending a good share of her time trying to make herself agreeable and attractive. She is likewise being shunned by the really nice young man, and followed by a train of youths who laugh at her behind her back and go to her house for what they may get there. Instance after instance of this kind may be multiplied. It is time matters were reversed. Let the men do some of the worrying, some of the buying, some of the entertaining, and take the initiative in making advance

Sophie Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MRS. A. A. DOLLENS.....$2.00
Verona, Pa.

MRS. H. A. GORDON.....$1.00
Sheridanville, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is with great pleasure that we notice that interest in this department continues, and as heretofore we will be glad to have letters from anyone who has useful information to impart. These letters will all be published even though it may be some weeks after receipt. Such a number of communications are received for this department weekly that it is impossible to publish them at once. Letters are published in regular rotation, those first received having the first attention given them.

The object of the Housewives' Reciprocity bureau remains the same, to form an "open congress" for all housewives who could not otherwise meet and exchange views. The letter which seems best and most useful will receive $2.00, and second best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letter valueless. The conditions remain as stated.

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soap or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

A USEFUL and inexpensive present is made by covering a cigar box, seven by three inches, in a pretty cretonne, line inside with plain linen, put in this five little white boxes, label and fill them with rubber bands, key tags, gummed labels, suspension and ring fasteners, express tags of all sizes, and a spool of transparent adhesive tape, with a ball of twine can be placed beside the boxes. Keep this in a convenient place, and it will save many steps. All of these articles except the last two and the express tags can be purchased at a drug store.

Silk Rugs—Very artistic rugs can be made by sewing all your old silk scraps into carpet rugs, hit or miss, or if you like a few solid color, sew several balls of one color. If you wish small rugs, make a few inches wider than heavy rugs, so they will not resemble a carpet strip. Use a cotton chain—brown, yellow, or red or mixed, if you do not want any one color to predominate. Any weaver can do this as the same as any carpet. Two pounds makes a nice rug.

Frozen Pineapple—Two pineapples, two lemons, one pint of sugar, one-half pint of water, one teaspoonful of powdered gelatine (scant). Peel and eye the pineapples, grate with coarse grater, add to this the juice of the lemons and the sugar and water which has been cooked to the consistency of syrup. Dissolve the gelatine in cold water, mix all together, freeze very fast so fruit will not become icy.

L. M. H., Terra Alta, W. Va.

I SEND these few simple recipes which I used with success. If an infant is fretful do not nurse too often; take a piece of clean linen place one heaping teaspoonful of malted milk or finer parts of grape nuts on it, tie firmly and let the child suck it. This will not upset the most delicate stomach, but will feed and nourish. For sore mouth use equal parts of honey and diluted borax water for a wash. If sore about the body wash with borax water and powder with Fuller's earth. This is very soothing.

For sore joints boil several large potatoes with skins on bruise, place between old flannel, bind on as hot as can be borne. To exterminate bed bugs use one tablespoonful of formaldehyde to 5 cents worth of turpentine, this will not stain fabric, but will disinfect at the same time. To change the flavor of apple jelly wash and drop one rose geranium leaf with about five glasses of juice while boiling remove just before pouring into glasses. Use the water from boiled potatoes to thin meat gravy this makes it richer than plain water.

MRS. C. R. S., Millvale Station.

I AM a steady reader of The Gazette and I would like to give you a few recipes:

Cocoanut Cake—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, yolk of two eggs, one cup sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beat whites of three eggs and put in.

Quick Sponge Cake—Three eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half cup cold water, one teaspoonful lemon.

Lemon Drops—One cup powdered sugar, two teaspoonfuls of lemon, water enough to dissolve, boil until crisp when dropped into water, drop on buttered plates in drops to cool.

Lemon Cake—One-third cup butter, one teaspoonful lemon, flavoring, two eggs, one-half cup milk, one cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. I have tried these recipes and they have come out with me successfully.

MISS R. M., Braddock, Pa.

HERE are a few useful hints in the household. A little cream of tartar the size of a pea added to boiled frosting makes it creamy and keeps it moist longer. A pinch of salt should be added to every cake. A pinch of salt added to the whites of eggs makes them whip still more quickly. A teaspoonful of vinegar is better flavoring for a sponge cake than is lemon juice. Sponge cake should never be cut with a knife, but broken. A little lemon juice is a great addition to a rhubarb pie. A tablespoonful of vinegar heightens the flavor of a huckleberry pie. A few green grapes gives an elderberry pie an excellent flavor. Never put table linen into soap suds until the stains have been removed by pouring boiling water through the linen. When making pudding don't forget to make a pleat in the cloth at the top of your facing so as to allow the pudding to swell. When boiling green vegetables add a piece of sugar to the water, it is quite harmless and preserves the color as well as soda would. Making starch with soapy water is the best way to produce a gloss and keep the irons from sticking. If a lamp gets upturned water will be of no use in distinguishing the flames; earth, sand or flour thrown on it will have the desired effect. To clean a fisby frying pan fill with cold water and place in the fire to boil. When boiling put a red hot cinder it, then wash in the usual way. Occasionally the wick of a lamp will not move easily in the holder, but will stick. To remedy this draw out one or two threads from one side of the wick. The wick should be just as large as the holder will receive closing as there is no room for any more.

MRS. W. E. R., Allegheny, Pa.

AS I AM very much interested in the housewives' paper I wish to give a few recipes which are very good.

Chocolate Cake With Caramel Filling—First cook one half cup chocolate, one-half cup milk, one-half cup brown sugar until smooth, and let it get cool while making cake. Second, cream one and one-half cup brown sugar and one-half cup butter, add yolks of three eggs well beaten, one cup milk, vanilla, little flour and then add the chocolate, and rest of the flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and then the whites of two eggs well beaten and the other white for icing. Make in three layers and bake twenty minutes. Use enough flour to make it stiff.

Caramel Filling—Take one and a half cups of brown sugar, scant half cup butter, two-thirds cup milk, vanilla to suit taste. Boil until it gets smooth and try in water if stiff enough and beat until almost cold. Spread between layers.

Recipe for Spice Cake—One and one-half cups brown sugar, two-thirds cup butter, three eggs, beat whites and yolks separately, two-thirds cup milk, one cup raisins, three cups flour with two teaspoonfuls baking powder and add a teaspoonful of cloves and nutmeg.

Recipe for Making Powder—Mix one pound of cream of tartar and one-half pound of baking soda.

MISS E. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINDING many helps in your interesting magazine, will endeavor to do my part, too. When using tin cans for tomatoes, pears and pumpkin (they keep better in tin) line with clean foolscap sides and bottom, children enjoy cutting them and when given a pattern they can cut all the rest. I always use cans the second time by lining them. Try canning pumpkin in fall or winter for pies or sauce any time later. Cook your pumpkin well using very little water, until juice and water are well evaporated and put in tin cans. You can keep until late in spring, when eggs are scarce and high, I use one egg and one or two tablespoonfuls of flour to about one quart of milk and about two cups pumpkin for three pies and spices as liked. Have made without an egg by using a little more pumpkin and tablespoon of flour to each pie. For economy try using worn pillow cases for covers under good ones; cut out the worn part crossways through center and sew together—make short ones, also use for covers to put over quilts and not in use during summer roll and slip cover on and tuck in ends and they are safe from dust. When commencing or ending seams lift the presserfoot a trifle after the second stitch, pull goods back and stitch over the first two stitches; keeps from ripping. In making blouse dresses for little girls in summer, for coolness dispensé with the under waist usually sewed to skirt by joining the blouse and skirt on a belt curved in front. Sew straps to each shoulder seam bring down, fasten with buttons or hook and eye on each side of center of belt in back (inside) makes them blouse nicely and can be loosened when laundered.

My work table I have covered with zinc and over that table oilcloth tacked to table for about a foot along both sides, at one end of table turn back loose end or let hang down over side of table. When canning fruit, when making pies set vessel of cold or ice water on zinc and warm water before making out loaves of bread on cook days, wipe off zinc with clean cloth and draw over oilcloth cover and your table is neat and pretty. Soap grooves in window screens when they wont slide, saves time and temper. When time is short and apples small wash clean and don't pare, cut good part off core or core if wish, cook and put through small hand fruit press and your sauce is made.

MRS. L. M. F., Apollo, Pa.

I THINK if we women who contribute to the bureau would classify our recipes and suggestions, it would make them even still more valuable. They could then be readily placed in separate lists in our scrap books and recipe books. Let us each use the following list, or make a better one, to guide us in our contributions: Children's troubles. Cleaning and repairing of clothes, furniture, etc. Disinfectants. House cleaning. Laundry. Food. Aches and pains. Cuts, sores, bruises, sprains, burns (treatment and applications). Health and its sub-divisions.

Before the picnic season is over I should like to contribute some tried recipes, especially one for lemon jelly cake, quite a favorite at our picnic lunches.

Lemon Jelly Cake—Scant half cup butter, one cup sugar, one-half cup milk, two eggs beaten separately, one and one-half cups of pastry flour, one teaspoon baking powder. To flavor, grate rind of one lemon in the milk, let it stand awhile, and strain before using it. This makes enough batter for two layers of cake. Jelly for between and on top layer of cake. One cup boiling water in which add the grated rind of a lemon, a teaspoon of butter, a cup of sugar, and the juice of a lemon. After it boils, strain and then add a tablespoon and a half of corn starch mixed with water. After the corn starch is thoroughly cooked in the mixture, take it off to cool before adding a beaten egg. If necessary add a little more corn starch for the jelly when cold ought to be quite stiff.

Spiced Crab Apple Jelly, Fine With Meat—Put equal parts of boiling water and cider vinegar on the red crab apples. Put a little cheescloth bag of mixed whole spices, crushed, in with them. After it is cooked and strained make as you do other jellies. Boil 20 minutes before adding sugar.

MRS. H. D. C., Edgewood Park, Pa.

I AM a constant reader of the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, and saw that E. M. would like a recipe for canning cucumbers. Slice as many cucumbers as you like and as many onions. Salt them down for three or four hours and then let drain. Put them in a kettle and cover with enough wine vinegar, and if too strong add a little water and a little pepper and sugar if you like them sweet, let come to a boil and can. A good way to keep ice from wasting is to wrap it up in newspapers.

MRS. K. C., McKees Rocks, Pa.

I SEND two tested receipts which I have tried with success.

Snowballs—Take as many oranges as you like, pare and dip in gelatine, then sprinkle with cocoanut until covered, then pile in a glass dish and serve.

Banana Pudding—Pare and slice as many bananas as needed, put one layer in an earthern dish then sprinkle with flour and sugar and bake until brown. Serve hot with milk or cream.

MISS A. R. D., Allenport, Pa.

HERE is a tested receipt—for a delicious salad which can be made with very little cooking (for the dressing) or with none at all. Cut into very small pieces tomatoes, celery, apples, cabbage or lettuce, and green pepper and dress with salt, lemon juice and (if preferred) olive oil. Instead of the juice and the oil, the regulation mayonnaise dressing may be used. One may use any vegetable, but the harder ones, such as carrots or turnips, should be ground or chopped very fine. A portion of nuts gives a delicious flavor to any salad. Fruits can be introduced with the vegetables, and salads made entirely of fresh chopped fruit, can be dressed with lemon juice and olive oil. If a bowl of mayonnaise dressing made at a convenient time, is kept on hand with the usual summer relay of fresh vegetables a housekeeper may prepare an appetizing meal at any time on short notice.

To make chocolate sauce for vanilla ice cream, put in a granite ware sauce pan, one pound light brown sugar, two ounces of bitter chocolate, grated, an ounce of butter, and ¼ pint fresh sweet milk. Boil these together until it makes a soft ball when dropped in cool water, take from the stove and flavor with vanilla. Pour into a bowl or sauce boat and serve hot on each portion of cream. The ice cream immediately hardens the chocolate and hot sauce, and it makes a smooth chocolate coating over it. The taste of the two together is delightful. Care must be taken that it is not boiled too long, else it will harden too much, or not boiled enough. Experience will teach the exact time.

A good fly poison is made by boiling ¼ ounce quassia chips in one pint of water. Sweeten with three tablespoons of molasses. Flies drink this eagerly, and soon die from it.

MRS. A. A. D., Verona, Pa.

SUCCOTASH—Cook a quart of green beans for twenty minutes, drain off water add fresh water, salt, pepper and three tablespoonfuls of butter; cook until tender; cut the corn from four ears, season same as beans and cook until done. When both are thoroughly cooked, mix and add a teacup of milk, in which dissolve a spoonful of flour. Cook for a few minutes and serve hot.

Chocolate Cake—Cream one and one-fourth cups of light brown sugar with one-fourth cup of butter, add the yolk and white (white beaten) of an egg, three-fourths of a cup of milk, a spoonful lemon extract and a pinch of salt. Thicken with one and one-half cups of flour, previously mixed with two teaspoonfuls of good baking powder. Divide into two parts. To one part add two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate or cocoa and a spoonful of cinnamon. Put both parts in an oblong baking tin and stir three or four times with a spoon. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Chocolate Icing—One cup of light brown sugar, one-fourth cake of grated chocolate, one-half cup milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful extract of lemon. Mix and cook until thick enough to spread on the cake, set in oven to dry.

A useful table—

4 teaspoonfuls (liquid)	1 tablespoon.
3 teaspoonfuls (dry)	1 tablespoon.
4 tablespoonfuls (liquid)	1 wineglass.
2 wineglassfuls	1 gill.
2 gills	1 cup.
2 cups	1 pint.
4 cups	1 quart.
1 cup butter (solid)	½ pound.
1 cup sugar	1 ounce.
1 quart flour	1 pound.

A basin of cold water placed in an oven will soon lower the temperature. Tough meat will be tender if placed in vinegar water a few minutes. To beat the whites of eggs quickly add a pinch of salt.

MRS. H. A. G., Sheridanville, Pa.

P. S.—Will someone be kind enough to send a receipt for doughnuts.

CARMEN CARRERA

BY ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD

A Story of the Panama Revolution.

THE station at Panama was "a sight for gods and men," only the gods might look from a deliciously cool empyrean, while men had to contemplate the scene from crowded platforms, in the stifling humid heat of the tropics; but in either case the picture was extraordinary and worth the effort.

Colon had fallen the day previous, and "the Reds" had already advanced down the railroad track to within ten (some said two) miles of town in numbers of thousands estimated in the same ratio. The barricades were rising as if by magic in the thoroughfares, yellow with the flags of smallpox distress, and "the Blues," some eight hundred strong, were waiting to board the train that would take them into action—no orderly, well conditioned army, such as one sees among great sovereign powers, but the haggard, ragged, barefoot child troops of Central America. They swarmed over the ammunition boxes and sat lazily on the station steps—hardly a man over 30, many under 20, while a full half were boys of from nine to 13. A stupid indifference looked from the eyes of all—the exhaustion of arduous trench building and protracted sentry duty. The shuffle of many bare feet echoed through the waiting rooms continuously with the heavy thud of grounded gun butts and the rattle of canteens. As hat exhibitors the troops were a unique and undoubted success. Every style of native headgear was represented, from folded cocoanut caps to fine woven straws that take their name from the isthmus; parti-colored hats, black and white ones, peaked crowns of Mexican fashion, flat brims of ecclesiastic cut—all covered with layer upon layer of dust and incrusted dirt and adorned by cheap streamers of blue—the government color. Their crash uniforms were dirty drab, with an occasional and apparently erratic piping of red.

A half dozen or more of these "soldiers" had been detailed to attend the governor's horse, a powerful gray, who by maintaining a dignified and indifferent attitude had successfully thwarted his pygmy persecutors in their efforts to force him into the box car provided for his reception.

A sudden commotion announced the arrival of a person of importance. That person was Carmen Carrera. The gray horse was made aware of the fact by a resounding slap on his quivering quarters and a loud command, which he obeyed with a scramble. Having boarded his moving stable, he turned to look at the audacious mortal who had dared to coerce the commander's steed. He beheld Carmen, her hands upon her hips, her head thrown back, laughing with all the might of sparkling black eyes and shining teeth. She was about 28 and, like most Spanish women, looked much older; but there was that in her makeup that never grows old—fierce, indomitable energy, fearlessness, fire, cheerful good humor and careless good will.

"Ha, ha!" she roared, as she hitched her already abbreviated skirt higher into the embrace of her cartridge belt. "My good horse, thou wilt do what the Carmen tells thee, hey? Commo, no, and you, you foolish ones, apes, iguanas, carramba! you obey me, too, and this day we will see the Reds in hell!" This last pious exclamation was delivered to the soldiers who had unsuccessfully attempted the office of hostlers.

Grinning approval, they slouched back to the ammunition boxes.

The vivandiere stood still for a moment as she retied the ribbon knots upon her battered Panama hat and proceeded to a leisurely inspection of her "tools." She wiped her heavy Springfield lovingly, felt its newly ground edge, twisted the cartridge belt once more, slung a knapsack of knotted string, and counted the bottles it contained. It was at this moment that the click of the correspondent's camera caused her to look up, and she smiled graciously, for he was young and good to look upon in his yet unsullied linen suit and neat tan leggings.

"Hi," said she, "pretty man, do you go with us?"

"Yes, Senorita, with your kind permission."

She nodded appreciatively. "Well, I'm Carmen Carrera, and if you go to the wars you are bound to see more of me, so you might as well get acquainted now. What's your name?"

"Clive Holland," he answered, "at your service. What's your business in this row?"

"I'm a camp follower," she explained. "There's one of us women to every 10 men to cook, to fight, everything. Have a drink?" she added suddenly. "It will make you brave." She took a horn cup that dangled conspicuously from the button of her dress and filled it with the contents of one of her numerous bottles. "Here," she said, "drink; it won't hurt you," she insisted angrily as she saw him hesitate at the unfamiliar beverage. "If I wanted to do for you, I'd blow your silly girl face off your shoulders with my gun. Who's going to poison you?" and she stamped her foot vigorously.

"Salud," he laughed, and drank her health gallantly.

It wasn't so bad, this raw corn extract—refreshing, too, in the crowded heat. Her quick anger had subsided. "Good," she said. "Hasta la vista," and with a nod and smile she strolled off down the platform, to be everywhere greeted with affectionate familiarity and good natured chaff.

Meanwhile the business of departure drew to a close. The heavy boxes of cartridges were piled, a silent menace, in the baggage car, while a fussy little officer in tattered drab inspected the various portions of two Gatling guns as they were heaved carefully aboard. The men lined up by irregular platoons, tall and short, fat and lean, old and young, no two uniformed or armed like, but on each ragged straw hat a blue ribbon and pinned over each breast a "sacred heart," embroidered in red on a white ground and guaranteed by the good padres to preserve the wearer from the bolts of the enemy, in case they did not serve only too well as bull's-eyes for their nefarious sharp shooting.

"Quite like St. Valentine's day," said the correspondent to the station master, with a smile that froze to a sigh at the sight of a small bugler of nine, around whose neck a dozen medals and scapulars swung back and forth as he trudged gallantly with his detachment.

"Poor devils!" said the railroad official. "I wonder how many of them will ever come back from this excursion. There they go; we'll get off now in about 15 minutes." He glanced at his watch, clicked it to and hurried off. "Better get in!" he called back.

The troops began to board the cars and distributed themselves as compactly as possible.

"Take the rear car," advised the train dispatcher as he came up. "There's four of you Americans, and may God have mercy on your souls!"

"Goodby," said Holland. "If the train can't get through to Colon I may see you this evening. I ought to be in to take a picture of the marines when they land tomorrow, unless they get busy on the line here at once."

"Get busy!" said the other. "It's 3 o'clock now. I'll guarantee that by four the mess will be on. Those little beggars fight like wild cats, let me tell you. This is no French duel. You never learned your Spanish in Central America, that's evident."

"It's all new to me," said Holland humbly, "but I'm going to put myself under the gaurdiance of that Colombian Cigarette of yours in the forward car."

"Carmen Carerra?" exclaimed the dispatcher. "Young man, you'll learn!"

There was a toot and a whistle. The "young man" swung himself into the rear car, as amid lack luster cheering the train glided out, bumped over the siding and slid into the open country. The town thinned out to a straggling row of board sided, palm thatched houses, about which pigs and naked negro children swarmed indiscriminately, and black women, their heads wound in bright bandannas, dragged the trains of soiled wrappers in the mud of the street or chattered monkeylike with feverishly pale, haggard loungers. Sheet iron nailed from post to post offered frail protection in case of attack, and a row of sand bags and broken ships' timbers followed the line of the railroad for some distance, till only the fetid jungle was visible to right and left and the twin lines of rusty brown on the gray ties strung endlessly before and behind. Orchid laden trees, feathery bamboo, broad leaved bananas and palms, tangled with endless creepers and waist deep in mud and lilies, steamed and fumed, sending up a thousand noxious perfumes to a still and lifeless air. Now and then one caught a glimpse of a turbid river tearing between slimy banks of jonquil clay. Villages appeared—ramshackle houses, dilapidated remains of the failure of the French canal, defended by refuse iron and rusty dredges tossed into hasty breastworks.

Carmon on entering had settled herself comfortably on the lap of a swarthy Spanish lad, upon whom she lavished her affectionate, half motherly attentions.

"Pedro mio!" she exclaimed anxiously. "Thy scapular! Where is it? Underneath? Good. Now, mind, I love a brave man, but not a dead one. So have a care."

A hulking Jamaica negro in the seat ahead turned toward her. "Huh!" he laughed. "Look to yourself. Pedro is safe if he does not run into Salvador Cina."

The words were lost in the resounding slap Carmen imprinted on his sooty cheek. "Carramba!" she shrieked, jumping to her feet. "You want to fight, do you—you imp of coal!"

A roar of laughter burst from the occupants of the seats within earshot and as she turned furiously la Nina, a tall girl wearing a pink wrapper caught up into a cartridge belt and a faded yellow riboso surmounted by a red officer's cap, rose to her feet with a jump.

"Hi, la Carmen!" she cried. "Now we shall have it—a fight between Pedro and Salvador. Think of it! That's what you get for consorting with liberals. First thing you know they are in the field against you. I will lay my red gamecock against a new riboso with any of you on Pedro. Who takes?"

"Io do," yelled the negro.

The Spanish boy turned white to the lips and the look that he turned on Carmen would have made Medusa flinch.

"Hear the woman prate!" the Senorita Carrera burst out, her hand clutching convulsively the horn hilt of her machete. "She who never had but one follower, and he a sneaking hound, hiding behind the counter of his tobacco shop. Too big a coward to do his own fighting—pays a substitute! Say, there, Raphael Gomez, stand up and dare say that that rat Limo didn't buy you to take his place. Why not do it, then, and take la Nina, too."

The two viragoes make a dart at each other, but were caught half way and restrained. The volume of invective they bestowed on each other seemed to know no limit, when the tumult was quelled by the appearance of the military governor, a short, white haired little man, his face purple with anger.

"Silence!" he roared.

An instant rush fell upon the crowd, to be broken by Carmen's strident voice.

"Do you hear his excellency speaking to you, Nina?" she jeered.

The officer turned upon her. "Ah, la Carmen," he said, his tone softening, for he remembered brave acts of hers in many a previous engagement. "Save your curses for other times; this is no woman's fight we go to now."

"Yes, excellency," she answered, touched to the quick of her pride by the notice taken of her, "and Carmen Carrera knows how to fight that way, too."

The governor nodded, and, turning, left the car.

"Ah!" she cried exultantly, leaning over ill her coarse black curls brushed Pedro's cheek: "the governor knows me. He remembered that day in July last year. Didst thou see how he treated that hag Nina?"

Pedro drew his black brows together savagely and made no answer.

She darted an angry glance at him. In her satisfaction she had quite forgotten the origin of the quarrel. "What is it? Hast thou caught the smallpox? Here"—she reached to the rack above her head, where lay her bottles—"have a drink. No? So thou wilt pout at me before them all! Fool!" With an angry twist she slipped across him; snatched her rifle and knapsack and haughtily trudged to the rear, where she perched on the arm of a seat occupied by two officers, their chevrons pinned with safety pins on their torn coat sleeves, their swords depending from a single transverse suspender.

"The war horse smells the battle," said the younger, as he slapped her on the shoulder.

"Does he?" said Carmen, not recognizing the quotation. "That may be the reason why he bolts—but with a good shove or two"—she gestured freely and both the men laughed.

The scream of "down breaks" and the hiss of escaping steam broke the conversation and brought them to their feet. The officers sprang and looked anxiously forward. The train slowed down and stopped. Carmen, unable to contain her curiosity, craned her head out of the window. The correspondent passed.

"What is it, amigo?" she asked, flashing a glance of her great eyes into his.

"The curve," he answered. "There may be an ambush," he added. "They have sent scouts ahead."

He looked at her with undisguised interest, crossed over and paused a moment beside the window.

She was flattered, and, being provoked by Pedro's attitude, she turned on the field battery of her fascinations. He responded with a laugh. How was she to know that to him she was a study, an unusual type, an extraordinary female creature—but feminine, no! Her quick imagination pictured the triumph of having this well dressed gringo in her train. What a wonderful white plume to wear and swagger with before the envious army women—what unheard of luck!

"You are an old hand at fighting?" he asked. "I hear great things of you."

She nodded violently, her black ringlets bobbing like iron springs. "Ah, you may say! Many and many times, last year, with this machete," and she slapped her side viciously. "You should have had your picture box then. I fought like one mad—one, two, three I killed—all alone, by the station there! In July it was, and hot! Madre di Dios! I was blood and sweat from head to foot, and got a gash and no thanks for my pains. Alban saw me, though, and this very day he showed he had not forgotten. Dios di me, but that day? Four hundred dead, and the wounded—the wounded," and she made a wide gesture, as one who sows a furrow with grain.

The locomotive, with a strident shriek, moved slowly forward and the men swung themselves aboard once more. They were now in the neutral territory between the opposing forces. Two or three miles beyond the train took a siding and stopped. The troops poured out with clatter of arms and canteens and advanced down the line to await further orders. The ground was certainly most uninviting for a struggle. On each side a steep declivity from six to ten feet deep led down to the marsh, where, with only a foot or so of intervening mud, the jungle closed in, matted, thick, snake infested—an ungodly place to fight in.

Half a mile further on, in an abandoned village of Panama Canal Company buildings, the liberals were intrenched.

The Gatling guns were taken out and fitted together, the cartridge belts arranged for handy feeding and the gray horse cajoled into leaving his place of concealment. All was bustle and preparation. The troops moved forward, the gray horse blowing suspiciously as he picked his way along the ties, the Gatling rattling as its man team tugged at the ropes.

Carmen took her stand near Pedro, with the many advices of the veteran to the new recruit, but the lad's face was still sullen and cloudy. He was almost handsome, with his small, clean cut features and slender, graceful figure, and the impressionable vivandiere forgot her glorified dreams of foreign conquests as she looked at him.

"Keep moving," she ordered, "when they shoot. Don't give them a chance to pick thee off—be on the jump; and choose thy man every time. If it comes to close quarters use thy machete, thou art more used to it; the bayonet business isn't good—one can run under their lunge and have them, for it takes both hands for a gun, and one may strike a dozen times before they can find a machete, too—understand?"

"Don't talk to me," Pedro burst out. "I don't want advice. I was a fool to ever listen. I am made a joke for the whole regiment—you and your Cina and your gringo—here!" he added furiously, and, thrusting his hand into his breast, he jerked violently till a thin gilt cord broke, and dragging out an embroidered scapular he cast it in her face.

Carmen turned on her heel, stepped back, and joined the Gatling team, the gold embroidered token glittered in the track a moment, and was speedily befouled by the advancing host.

A sharp whistle, a report. A man staggered, dropped, was kicked over the edge of the embankment, and rolled heavily down till he rested, face upward, in the mud.

There was a sudden halt and a few quick orders. The foremost Gatling was faced across the track to where the straw thatch of a hut was visible, showing the destination of the curve. The singing bullets came thick and fast now, for the liberals knew their rifle fire was available from that point only so long as the artillery was not brought to bear upon them.

With the face of a devil Carmen Carrera worked at the gun. A moment later the continuous rattle of its voice drowned every other sound, and was joined by its fellow in a cry of screaming lead.

"Barrel's hot!" shouted a gunner in her ear.

"Feed," she called to the man at her side, and passing the long belt over to him she turned and ran back over the ties. Reaching the train, she boarded it and bumped into Holland, in the act of hurriedly reloading his camera. She wiped the powder and perspiration from her face with a quick gesture, called cheerfully "Take my picture!" and, passing him, made for the water cooler. With one wrench of diabolical strength she tore it from its fastenings and with her burden jumped from the platform and ran forward to her place once more, conscious that the correspondent's eyes followed her with amazement.

Things had changed even during her short absence. A flank fire had opened from the jungle itself, a vicious rain of bullets playing havoc on the exposed roadway. Men were falling fast, but the rattling volleys in front had almost ceased. The guns were hastily faced to rake the quivering tangle, from which the deadly ping of well-aimed bullets sang death to the conservative cause.

Cautiously in small parties the men entered the jungle well down the track, to be out of the line of the galling fire, and in several places the cries of hand to hand fighting rose from the morass.

(Continued on Opposite Page.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Thirty-Five.

The Deacon's Daughters and the Sinful Sewickleyites

The daughters of the Deacon they are proper
maids and prim,
As Deacon's daughters always ought to be.
Be it known, the Misses Lighttop are forever
in the swim,
Of our best Society.
Their acquaintances are many, they have
friends both far and near,
But they have a rigid preference, they make
this very clear,
For those who live right soberly, and rule
their lives through fear
Of strict propriety.

One day they went a-calling on some gay
suburbanites—
Sewickley is the place where they reside.
The summer sun was scorching and they
longed for cool delights,
With iced things on the side.
As they sauntered up the driveway there was
no one to be seen,
The blinds were drawn and every window
had a jealous screen.
"Oh, if they aren't at home," they said, "twill
really be too mean,
After our weary ride."

They reached the house and rang the bell—a
servant trim and neat
Came and asked them to be seated for awhile.
They shortly heard the patterings of little
unclad feet,
And looked about them with a puzzled smile.
When, did their eyes deceive them? Their
friends came down arrayed
In night gowns, that is, two of them; the
third, a merry maid,
Was attired in pink pajamas—and the Light-
tops were dismayed
At such informal style.

They froze right up directly and they
couldn't say a word.
They were pained and just as shocked as
they could be.
Their call was short, but you can bet that
everybody heard
Of this impropriety.
But siestas are the fashion in Sewickley, and
if you
Go calling in the summer there you'll be
astonished, too.
There's no telling what the people of that
place are going to do,
So the Lighttop girls told me.

—*THE TATLER.*

Carmen Carrera.

(Continued From Page 4.)

With four hundred men the military governor pushed forward toward the station. Carmen now watched them from the tail of her eye as they trotted at double-quick around the bend. She saw the gray horse stumble and fall, saw the general as he crawled from under the carcase, and, plunging onward with his men, was lost to view. She turned all he attention on the roaring gun as she dripped water slowly on the steaming barrels.

"You're wasting ammunition," the captain screamed as he dragged at the collar of the little gunner. "Let up, I say! Give us a chance to get at them." The gatling ate its last belt of cartridges and fell suddenly silent.

Carmen's ears rang with the memory of its noise. She felt light-headed from the stillness. Then she became conscious of her surroundings, of cries and calling. She looked down the track. The dead lay thick. Here and there a wounded man crawled painfully in the direction of the train that snorted on the siding like some beast fretful at restraint. Out of the swamp men, unrecognizable for mud, came and went—some with prisoners, bloody and dazed, some with frightful and streaming machete wounds, making their way out of the deadly embrace of the jungle before unconsciousness seized upon them. All the pitiful misery of war!

Suddenly a cry tore the air, a cry so savage and inhuman that it took her accustomed ear to recognize the voice.

It was Pedro. For an instant her heart stopped beating. Then, with a spring, she was down from the gravel roadbed, down in the mire and tangle. Whipping her machete from its leathern sheath, she attacked the jungle before her, slashing through the entwined creepers, cutting and hewing a path straight in the direction from whence that cry of hate and death had come. As if she faced a living foe she fought her way—how long she could not tell. Branches and vines dropped crackling—again that sound close beside her, but choked, now, as if blood smothered. With an answering call she crushed her way through the intervening boughs and stopped with a gasp.

Before her two men swayed, grappling in a last embrace with blood that ran down their ghastly faces and soaked dark in their sodden clothes. They hardly seemed living creatures—rather a nightmare vision, a distorted opium horror. Carmen gasped and held her breath, for the men were Pedro and Salvador Cima, the liberal. It flashed through her mind that Pedro must die—he had thrown away the blessed scapular she had given him. Even as she looked his hold slipped, he sank down, a flash of broad steel dazzled in her eyes, and the loose mud slowly closed over a heavy body.

Salvador Cima looked up and into the eyes of Carmen, but he did not know her. The madness of battle and death was upon him. He staggered for a moment and looked down at the bloody bubbles in the yellow water at his feet.

Carmen might have saved that shot, it was wholly superfluous, yet she unslung her Springfield, raised it slowly and fired. Salvator Cima pitched forward and hung in a net of swinging vines. Long-stemmed orchids, softly pink and delicately fragile, brushed his face gently as they swung from a mango branch, and spider lilies grazed his limp fingers—his funeral wreaths.

Carmen Carrera looked, and, with a little shudder and a little sigh, turned to retrace her steps. So much was wiped from her life. That was the fortune of war. She wondered if the correspondent had missed her and whether it would be wise to wash her hands and face before he saw her again.

A flapping of wings close overhead startled her. The buzzards were settling down.

Some men there are whose virtue issues from them with a noise of clanging gates; in others it dwells as silent as the maid who never stirs from home, but sits thoughtfully by the fireside, always ready to welcome those who enter from the cold without.—Wisdom and Destiny.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Babies

WHEN Charles R. J. Spencer-Churchill, ninth duke of the house of Marlborough, married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, he gained an American girl whose nature, character and sterling qualities have not only endeared her to the people of England with whom she has come in contact during her life there, but has also proved herself to be the incomparable wife and mother that the average American girl usually makes.

The duke and duchess of Marlborough have two children, both boys who are typical of all that the latter means. The elder of the two, the marquis of Blandford, who is the heir to the title, will be seven in September, and his brother, Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill will be six years old in October. The king, who was sponser for the present duke of Marlborough, is also god-father for the latter's son and heir, the small marquis. From their father's side of the house the two lads receive an old and historical name with numerous estates and relationship with a number of England's most prominent and ancient families. But from their mother they receive dispositions and traits that will help them on in life more than any amount of titles, estates and noble-blooded connections have power to do. Although born on English soil, of part English parentage and brought up amid English surroundings and subjects of the British crown, the Marlborough children are distinctively American in all they do.

Strong and healthy in body they amuse themselves from morning until late in the afternoon in the parks of Blenheim castle, near Oxford, where the Marlboroughs usually spend part of the summer. Fond of pets, the boys have a collection of animals which are a constant source of amusement and pleasure. Both ride well and have many a good time on the backs of their ponies. Riding is also one of the chief delights of the duchess, and as she is an accomplished horse-woman, it is a usual sight to see her cantering through the parks with her two sons, all well mounted and attended by the usual groom To be with her boys is one of the greatest pleasures of the duchess and she seizes every opportunity to be present at their games and keeps her eye on their studies during the months that they are under the care of their tutors and instructors. Although full of life and animal spirits, induced partly by nature and partly by the healthy, outdoor lives they lead, the Marlborough children are far from being boisterous, having learned well the lessons of good breeding and refinement that their mother has taught them, she herself setting an example that cannot help but lead them the right way. The two lads are devoted to their mother and the interest she takes in them and the pleasure she experiences in being with them is warmly reciprocated, as they like nothing better than to be with or at least near the duchess, even if she is engaged in something that for the time being takes her attention from the children.

The cultured and clever duchess has become a favorite and is admired by everyone with whom she comes in contact. Her sincerity and her kindness have won a place for her in the hearts of the English that has firmly established her success and an enviable position among the people of her husband's country. As she is an admirable hostess, well schooled in the ways of the world, the Marlborough town residence, Sutherland House in Curzon street, is often the scenes of gay festivity and many are the guests entertained there. The duchess has a great admiration for the fine arts, and as she is an accomplished musician who not only possesses a good musical education, but also talent, the result is another factor to aid in making the American duchess popular.

Such a woman would naturally have a splendid effect on her children, and if she possessed even the slightest atom of the mother instinct, her children would be her greatest treasures and the ones in whom, aside from her husband, she takes the greatest interest. The duchess of Marlborough is no exception to the American girls at home who make good mothers and since their advent into the world the Marlborough children have been the objects of all the care and attention that usually falls to the lot of the small beings who play their own individual yet important parts in the lives and histories of every nation and country. Notwithstanding the fact that she is fond of mingling with her fellow-beings in the world and having her share of the pleasures and entertainments connected with the English social and court life, the duchess first thought is for the welfare and interest of her children. Although the demands made upon her time by both social and other affairs are numerous, the duchess manages to keep a goodly part of her time to devote solely and exclusively to her family.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Believing firmly in the good old saying that "boys must be boys" and possessing a valuable fund of commonsense that causes her to realize the force of suitable clothes for all outdoor sports and plays, the duchess of Marlborough dresses her sons in stout, natty, inornate suits that are in accordance with their years, rank and position and are yet far from being too elaborate for any rough and tumble sport that may enter the minds of the youthful Marlboroughs to try. Furthermore, they are not hampered with the attention of servants and attendants any more than is absolutely necessary both for their safety and for the appearance of things. 'Tis true that the sons of an English duke are not so free as our own American lads, but taken all in all they manage to have their own sports and good times that fall little short, in enjoyment at least, of those of the children at home with whose games and antics every one of us is undoubtedly familiar. Boyish natures and instincts are usually the same to a certain extent and it is quite probable that if the sons of the woman who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt were to come to the States for a visit—as indeed they may do some time in the future—they would not be at a loss how to conduct themselves among the American boys or show the least hesitancy about entering into the sports and games of the youngsters with whom they would come in contact while here. Their inherent resourcefulness and the intuition that is the birthright of everyone in whose veins there is a good supply of American blood would come immediately to their aid and inspire them to do and say the right thing at exactly the right time.

MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD AND LORD IVOR SPENCER-CHURCHILL.
(Sons of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.)

The king is said to take an interest in both the children, not only on account of the fact that they are their father's sons, but also because he admires the lads for themselves and is genuinely fond of them and of coming in touch with their bright, happy, refreshing boy natures. He pays especial attention to the small lad for whom he took up the role of godfather, and though it is only at rare intervals that he sees the children, when he does do so King Edward finds keen enjoyment in every brief moment.

Not only are the boys devoted to their mother, but their father, the duke of Marlborough, also comes in for his share of affection and devoted attention from the youngsters. But it is seldom that the duke has much time for his boys, he sees comparatively little of them and has scarcely anything at all to do with their education and the manner of their bringing up. Realizing that in the woman he married he has found not only a devoted and affectionate wife, but also a mother with a fund of mother-love and sterling common sense that are invaluable aids to her in the task she has of helping her sons to grow into men who will be a credit to their name, family, and, above all, to their parents, the duke is well content to leave the entire management and supervision of the boys in the care of the mother. He has always found this plan to work to perfection, and if at any time he should entertain the smallest, most insignificant doubt as to the success of the work, one good, lengthy glance at the two sturdy, healthy, bright, frank-faced, clever lads who are his sons and those of his duchess will at any time convince the duke as to the wisdom of his course.

No thoughts of the future have as yet troubled either the duke or duchess of Marlborough or their young sons as to the careers and future lives of the heirs of the Marlborough titles and estates.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION

By ANGELA MARSDEN.

OLD JONAS HATHAWAY was a man of many ups and downs. At least four times in his life he had been hailed as the Cotton King and as many times he had gone broke in his manipulations on that staple of commerce. To most people it seemed a cruel irony of fate that he should have died before he had an opportunity to get on his feet again after the terrible slump in the market which marked the failure of his last great attempt to corner cotton.

To me it seemed—

But then old Hathaway and I had never been on friendly terms, and certain it is that never could I have hoped to marry his only daughter, Agnes, if, indeed, I could have ever summoned enough courage to propose for the hand of a supposedly great heiress. I have a bit of money of my own, but not enough to enable me to rank with Cotton Kings and their like.

Because I loved her so much I knew that it was better for me not to ask for her love until a little time should pass after her bereavement.

It was, finally, in response to a note from her that I called. The reception she gave me was cordial, but certainly no more cordial than she might have given to any other friend of long standing.

"I have sent for you to ask your advice," she said. "Will you give it to me?"

"Surely, in anything," I answered.

"I am going away."

"Why?" I demanded. "Why, when and where?"

"It must be soon; I've realized it ever since my father's death," she said with a brave effort at composure. "I am poor—I think you know that—and I must find a way to support myself. I have thought that perhaps I could be most useful as a nurse, and that you could tell me where the best training schools are?"

"Don't dream of taking up such a profession. You were not put into this world to lead such an existence—a dreary round of drudgery, rewarded poorly in money and even less in gratitude."

"Please don't discourage me," she said almost entreatingly. "I want to do some good in life as well as to earn my living, and the way I have chosen seems to me the best."

"Agnes, I have loved you all your life. If you want to make your life useful, marry me. I'm not exactly an invalid, it is true, but I need you more than any invalid can possibly need a nurse. With you I shall be happy enough to incur the envy of the gods. With you, I—"

But here words failed me. I tried to take her hand.

"You are very kind, John, but—" Her voice was firm.

"Please forget what you have said. Believe me, I thank you very sincerely for the compliment you have paid me, but it will be better for us both to forget that you ever asked me to marry you."

"But I don't want to forget it, Agnes. Can't you give me any hope?"

The answer was spoken in a very low voice, but it was too distinct to be mistaken. And the answer was: "No."

So I turned to go from the room, but as I turned it seemed to me that minus the love of this woman life would be worth nothing in its living. I could not go.

"All of my life I have loved you, Agnes, and I should have long ago asked you to marry me, but your money stood in the way. Had I asked you to marry me a year ago, all the world would have called me a fortune hunter, and perhaps even you might have thought me so. Do you know that I was actually glad when I heard the news that your father had left you nothing?"

"Was that generous?" she asked.

"No," I answered, determined to go on now to the end, whatever the end might prove. "No, it was supremely selfish with the cruel selfishness of love. I have told you the truth as a dying man might tell the truth."

"I am very glad you have told me all this," the girl said softly with averted head. "I had thought—"

"Well?" I queried almost savagely.

"That you were asking me out of pity for my poverty."

"That idea is absurd," I declared shortly.

"So are you," said she demurely.

"So am I what?" I asked bewildered.

"Absurd."

And looking down into two deep blue eyes which looked love back at me, I knew that I was very absurd to be wasting time in this way, since Agnes had so clearly indicated that the profession of her choice was—matrimony.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

NOW this has to do with the ways of the maids with the men. I got it direct from the lips of the gaysome Young Bachelor himself. You see his sense of humor is so abounding that he can see a joke on himself and he can share it with some one whom he considers a safe repository of secrets—that is how he came to tell me.

I knew the minute I clapped eyes on him that there was something coming, for he wore such a becoming air of dejection, tempered with a philosophic resignation—a twinkle in his eye, a wiggle about the lips and a little habit of falling-to and chuckling.

It is too bad you all don't know the Young Bachelor—you'd enjoy the story so much the more; but to help you out I will just state that nature has been most kind—he is a very personable looking chap—tall and straight and such a carriage and a good bluff, hearty laugh and a way of having the world and the women come right to him at the very first glance.

And such sublime faith had he in what he called his luck—and here is where he came to grief.

It really doesn't do to trust too much to luck nowadays when railway communication brings the Atlantic within a stone's throw of the Pacific—when your casual acquaintance of a month ago is your vis-a-vis for the summer.

When you've two or three strings to your bow it doesn't do to trust to luck. I say again, luck can turn Nemesis and play ducks and drakes with young men.

Now to begin at the beginning of this story I must take you away across the Continent and away back into last year. Understand the Young Bachelor met two girls at two different seasons of the year in two different sections of the earth. One Girl he declares had the languorous beauty of the Orient. You know—honey-dew lips and great, wide, dusky eyes and a "Madonna-like contour." Now can't you all understand how it was? And then just a little bit later in the other section of the country he met the other Girl and this one had the cameraderie and the nimble wit and the ready tongue and the breezy charm of the Occident and the Young Bachelor confesses he just went down before her—captive to both of 'em and he gloried, too, in his captivity—seeing that leagues and leagues of rolling prairie and things separated the two charmers.

Now the Young Bachelor is simply great on off-hand eloquence and no mistake, but when it comes to letter writing that is a different story and so it happened in the course of an enthusiastic course of correspondence with the two girls throughout the winter and summer that he fell into one epistolary form—same jokes, same smiles, same everything. It saved a lot of trouble and it was safe—those two girls would never come together and if they did would any sane girl take another into her confidence and pass 'round her correspondence?—perish the thought.

Well anyway it was on this hypothesis that the Young Bachelor carried on his correspondence, killing two birds with one stone and keeping up to both ladies.

And then came a period of disquiet, for what did those two young ladies do but undertake a journey that brought them into the same town. Well, the bachelor thought that was getting pretty close but he kept on writing and trusting to luck, and then imagine his consternation when each of the young ladies gave him the self-same address.

It transpired that they were members of the same house party. Well, sure-enough girls can be members of the same house party and not share confidences about their correspondents. Men could, that's jolly certain and why not women? So still trusting to the blind chance the Young Bachelor sat him down and indited duplicate epistles—in fact he kept on inditing duplicate epistles and it seemed to carry through charmingly. In due time the house party broke up.

All this time never a word of the one girl did the other speak. I give you my word neither did the Young Bachelor mention his acquaintance with either and finally each lady informed him, as a matter of news, that she was going home on such and such a day.

Whether or not the Bachelor heaved a sigh of relief I am not prepared to assert, but the chances are that he did. It is awful hard to sail a double sea of devotion, especially when the shores so nearly coincide as they did in this instance, and not run counter a squall.

"Well, my dear Mistress Pepys," to quote his own words, "I about came to the conclusion that the good angels that kept watch and ward over susceptible young men must have been regularly camping on my trail. I couldn't resist offering up a fervent prayer of gratitude when I got those two jolly little notes telling me that they were all off for home—all off and I was safe, safe at last.

"I went 'round and topped off a particularly good dinner with one or two and I quaffed the health of first the one and then the other and in order that I might be strictly impartial in the fervor and frequency of my toasts I tossed a coin to see to whom I should drink first and then I used the same words each time I toasted. I'm nothing if I'm not fair to their dear memories!

"But talk about feminine ingratitude. What do you think happened? Well, a week or so after the party had broken up and the fair damsels were presumably once more under their respective parental rooftrees lo these many miles apart I got two letters. They came in the same post—reached town just to a dot. One bore the flowing handwriting of the breezy little bunch from out the far and wooly west—the other bore the hall mark of the languorous-eyed charmer from out the other section of our great and glorious country. I couldn't repress a series of the most contented little sighs when I got them—what a lucky dg, I am, thought I—what a deuced lucky dog by Jove. And while I sighed I hied me away over to a club—to a far corner out of the route and din of the masculinity's foregatherings and then once again did flip a coin to determine which letter I should first essay. Heads—ah, she from the other section of our great country was to come first. Well I read that letter three times—every time I was better pleased than I had been at the first reading. Clever? well I just guess rather—just as clever as she was fascinating. A great girl that, I commented mentally, as I pushed the dainty sheet back into its sheath.

"Then Mistress Pepys, I slowly and unctuously opened the other one. This one is always clever—just as snappy and bright and breezy as a wind from out west. I tell you a letter from her is worth waiting for—and what do you think—what do you think, my dear gossiping friend, met my eye as I got past the superscription—well if you'll believe me the second letter was a word for word duplicate of the first—those two wily scheming women had gotten their two fluffy little heads together and they had composed a letter for me—word for word I tell you—same sentiments, same comments, same wind-up—same everything—I don't believe they let those letters vary by so much as a comma! Talk about sailing summer seas of glory—it is nothing to the seas I've been sailing, but I'm beached now for sure—beached for sure and just think on it, those girls had to travel hundreds of miles to get to know each other—but it's up to me to do something and if they are as good at telling as they were at confiding tender secrets one to the other then the worst is yet to come.

"If that story's out as I surmise it may be by this time I'll have to face some pretty lively music—some pretty lively music and no mistake," mused the gaysome Young Bachelor, smiling a sadly retrospective little smile.

"They've got me whichever way I turn—whether I write or whether I refrain from writing. The only way I see out of it is to publish my obituary and send 'em a marked copy of the paper and then ten to one these gamy girls would come on to attend the funeral and drink an ice-cream soda to the repose of my soul."

Mistress Pepys.

LOVE'S REPETITION.

The Ways of Love and Lovemaking Are the Same in This Generation as in the Last.

By VERNON WARREN.

IT WAS second nature with the judge to wish to put his visitor thoroughly at ease. Moreover, he rather liked the visitor, this son of his old friend and comrade in arms.

"You will sit down, Richard?" he asked, noting an unusual trace of awkwardness in the younger man's manner.

From an open window on the other side of the house floated the sound of a girl's voice, a full, rich contralto, singing a little love song, old-fashioned and quaintly beautiful. It brought up memories to the older man, and in their strain he seemed half to forget the presence of the other.

It cost him an effort to bring himself back into the present and to make some conventional remark about the beauty of the evening; a remark to which the younger man replied in a strain of equal conventionality.

"Margaret is in the drawing-room, Richard, and is expecting you, I believe. At last I seem to remember that she said you were going to call this evening."

"I will join her presently, sir. But I wished to see you first."

At this remark the old man looked quickly and sharply at his guest. Could it be possible that this young jackanapes was coming to ask for Margaret's hand? The idea was too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment. Margaret was a mere child of twenty or twenty-one at most, and this youngster could be but little older. It was only the other day that Margaret and Richard had been making mud pies together.

There was a disquieting air of grave solemnity in Richard's voice which disturbed his host, and the words which followed completed the shock.

"I want to ask your consent to your daughter's marriage with me, sir," went on the younger man, somewhat hastily, but with a fine air of pride in his manner.

After all, reflected the judge, something like this was bound to come sooner or later. But there was no earthly reason why the young man should be in such a hurry to carry off Margaret. They were both mere children, and neither could be certain of their mind at so tender an age. Yet Richard, he was bound to admit, filled most of the requisites of the man who should marry his daughter.

Determined not to offend the young man nor hurt his feelings unnecessarily, he began to point out these reasons why the desired consent should be withheld. The exposition was beautifully logical, the judge felt with warm pride, and must certainly appeal to any reasoning human being. And he had always felt that Richard was a young man of exceptional intelligence.

But, strange to say, the reasons did not seem to impress the young man as seriously as he could have wished. Indeed, Richard showed an obstinate tendency to combat them.

The judge scarcely heard all of the young man's eager arguments. The voice from within the drawing-room had taken up the burden of another old-fashioned love song, that the judge remembered well from the days of his youth. And this stirred memories of one who sang the song in those days—the mother of the girl who was singing now.

But this thing must not be. What was to remain to cheer his own life if this young man was taking away his only daughter, the daughter whom he had so loved and watched over, the daughter who was the image of her dearly loved mother?

As he listened unheedingly to the arguments of the young man and dreamily to the music from the open window, another dream of the long ago came to him:

He, a young man once more, was standing before an old man and asking for his daughter, answering argument with argument, and wrath with proud humility and dogged tenacity of purpose. After all, he reflected, each of us is an individual and life must be lived.

He had half forgotten that Richard was waiting, and he recalled himself with a start as the young man said:

"I realize, sir, that I am not at all worthy of her, but I know that no man could be worthy, and my love shall make up for my deficiencies."

After all, Richard seemed to have some idea of the magnitude of the boon which he was seeking. He would bid them wait awhile; they would know their own minds better in a few years and would be able to learn if what they felt was really love or only its counterfeit. Something of this he put into words for his answer.

Much to his surprise his great concession seemed to meet with a cool reception. With a singular tenacity of purpose and stupefying audacity the young man seemed about to argue with him.

"Margaret is twenty-one, sir, and I am twenty-six. I think we may each of us claim to be old enough to know our own minds. You, yourself, as you once told me, were married when you were but 21 and your wife 18."

"But that was a very different case, Richard."

"How different, sir?"

"Why—" For the life of him the judge could not have told what the difference was.

"You mean that you loved the girl who was to become your wife very dearly, and that you felt you could not wait for her. Is not that the case, sir?"

The judge thought the young man was treading very close to the border land which lies between earnestness and impudence. But he had stated the true condition of affairs.

The song inside the house had ceased and Margaret came toward them along the piazza. In the moonlight the resemblance to her mother seemed even stronger than in the daylight.

When she reached the two she stood and looked at her father. There was a pleading question in her eyes.

And when the judge had nodded his consent the young man and the young woman looked at each other as only—

* * * * * * *

As he sat alone in the moonlight and smoked dreamily, the judge recalled with a deep sigh that the love light which he saw in his daughter's eyes had completed the resemblance to her mother.

AFTERTHOUGHT.

Man dwells apart, though not alone;
He walks among his peers unread:
The best of thoughts which he has known
For lack of listeners are not said.

Yet dreaming on earth's clustered isles,
He saith, "They dwell not lone like men,"
Forgetful that their sun-flecked smiles
Flash far beyond each other's ken.

He looks on God's eternal suns
That sprinkle the celestial blue,
And saith, "Ah, happy shining ones,
I would that men were grouped like you."

Yet this is sure, the loveliest star
That clustered with its peers we see,
Only because from us so far
Doth near its fellows seem to be.

—Jean Ingelow.

A Complete Outfit for the

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THE present list is based on the supposition that Ethel is to have an entirely new outfit. Of course there are many cases where the girl starting for college already has gowns which are quite possible to form an integral part of her wardrobe, and in such case these gowns may be simply assigned to their proper places. This saves a great deal of expense, and also the trouble of having new gowns made.

In planning Ethel's wardrobe, the first thing to be considered was a sufficient supply of underclothing. In choosing underwear for a college girl, by all means do not get the overtrimmed and perishable. Few college laundries are remarkable for their fine work and lace ruffles and fine tuckings are too soon reduced to a mass of rags. Therefore, let the most of the lingerie be strong and well made, and trimmed with linen torchon lace and close, well made embroidery. Put in a few daintier pieces, to wear with evening dress, but make sure that the more durable predominates. Ethel will need at most, one silk petticoat, one mohair or moreen petticoat, both dark, three white muslin petticoats of good length, and two short white and two short flannel petticoat, both dark, three white cambric petticoats of set covers, and of under vests, six light weight, and six heavy weight, unless the popular union suit is preferred. A pair of equestrian tights added to this supply will be found very useful and comfortable for winter walks.

Now we come to the clothes themselves. Briefly enumerated, a sufficient wardrobe will consist of two shirtwaist suits for class room wear, a plain every day walking suit, a nice frock for Sunday and informal evening affairs, a good tailored suit, an evening dress, a winter coat, six shirtwaists of wash material, preferably white, two silk shirtwaists, one lace waist to wear with the good tailored suit, a kimona, an art or laboratory apron, a gymnasium suit, a rain coat, a sweater and an odd walking skirt. It reads like a veritable trousseau, but when one considers it, it is really not so much. The evening gown, for instance, may be already in evidence for the pretty organdies and mull frocks worn in the summer make ideal college evening gowns.

For the every-day walking suit a mixed suiting was selected in which gray was the predominating color. It was cut with a plain seven gored skirt with a slightly flaring shaped round flounce on the bottom. The jacket was a short Eton, with bell sleeves and a very odd shaped front. This suit is shown in illustration No. 1. For trimming dark gray woven braid, half an inch wide was selected, the edges of the jacket being finished with it. At the head of the flounce the braid was arranged in two rows, four inches apart with diagonal strips crossing from one side to the other.

The next consideration was the class room gowns. It seemed best to have them of the most durable material and also of the most convenient form. The popular shirtwaist models seemed to offer the best opportunities for dressing quickly and neatly. Two of them were decided upon. The first, as shown in Figure 2, was a navy blue mohair with an invisible plaid on the surface, and of a quality so good that it had the luster of soft silk. Mohair is almost an ideal material for such wear. It is easy to keep clean, uncrushable and keeps its shape when well made, perfectly. Ethel's dress had a seven gored skirt with two tucks at each gore stitched in about half way down the skirt. At knee length there was a very wide band of stitching which made all the ornamentation necessary. Clusters of two wide tucks at each side of the front and back and in the sleeves repeated the design of the skirt, and the trimming consisted of Persian bands in red and blue applied flat on the cuffs, down the shoulder seam, about the stock, and in flat collar effect upon the waist.

The other shirtwaist suit was a shepherd's plaid light weight cloth, made very modishly. In color it was dark blue and white and the check was very, very tiny. The skirt had a wide flounce at the bottom, with a cluster of tucks just above the hem. The top of the flounce was shirred on three heavy cords. The blouse waist was shirred also, and trimmed with stitched bands of the material as shown in Figure 3. The blouse had half the sleeve cut with the body as illustrated. Tiny navy blue buttons and a crush stock of navy blue satin finished this little dress, and the girdle also was of navy blue satin, crushed. White hemstitched turnovers were to be worn with this dress, so that the dark color should not come directly against the face.

One of the most charming frocks in Ethel's outfit was the beautiful gray voile provided for a Sunday frock. This was—let us whisper—a made-over gown of her mother's, but after it was ripped apart, cleaned and pressed, the voile was as fresh as new, and it made a very pretty gown for Ethel. See Fig. 4. It was made with a guimpe—yes, a guimpe such as Ethel used to wear as a very little girl. The neck was cut into a deep round, and the armholes were made large. The voile was shirred twice at the round neck. It was lined throughout with pink. Bands of applique lace dyed gray were arranged about the neck and arm bands. Beyond these was the tiniest folded edge of pink panne velvet. The girdle was also of folded pink velvet. The skirt was shirred lightly over the hips, and at the bottom was finished with three shaped flounces of each one stitched and the top one was headed with a band of the gray applique, and the pink panne. But the guimpes! They were the loveliest things. There were two of them. One was of white china silk, tucked and shirred most elaborately, with a great deal of Valenciennes lace, and the other was of finest white mull, completely covered with lace edged ruffles of the same. The sleeves had very wide pouches, and the cuffs were long and close fitting. The effect was very girlish and a very easy way

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Girl Who Goes to College

wear was cut with a round neck, as shown in Figure 7. Yet this dress was one of the most successful of the entire outfit, and might well be copied by other girls. Realizing that a youthful face and figure is at its best in light and fluffy material, Ethel's evening gown was of mercerized French batiste, a material which is not so limp as mull, not so stiff as organdy, yet is delightfully sheer and pretty. It was, of course, pure white in color. The skirt was a perfect jewel among skirts. It was deeply shirred to form a yoke, and inverted crescents of insertion marked the ending of the shirrings. At the knees was a deep tuck, held in place with two rows of fine fancy feather-stitching done by hand most evenly and firmly with a very fine French linen thread, such as is used for making point lace. Two other tucks were below this, each one marked with the featherstitching. It was in perfect taste and very charming. The waist had a deep round yoke of very fine French embroidery, ending in scallops about the neck. The lower edge of the yoke was finished with the crescent shaped insertion, as like that on the skirt, which also served as a heading for a deep gathered bertha. This bertha fell far over the shoulders and ended in more of the insertion of the crescent pattern. The bertha was shirred at the top under the insertion. A wide gathered girdle of soft white silk finished this charming, very girlish little dress.

The college which Ethel was to attend was in a region where the winters were quite severe. It seemed necessary, therefore, that she should be provided with a warm winter coat, and one was selected for her of three-quarter length, see Figure 8. This was a heavy weight blue camel's hair, interlined with flannel and lined with the tailor's satin before mentioned. It was trimmed with very small pipings of blue velvet and big velvet covered buttons. It was an unusual style closing a little at one side, instead of in front and having a high stock collar. It was quite loose fitting, but the cuffs were made tight for of all chilly things in cold weather, wide sleeves are surely the worst.

Another coat which Ethel wanted very much was a rain coat, and at last her mother yielded to her entreaties, but refusing the ready made article, they had one made at a tailor's which was unusual and becoming. It was of cloth specially treated to withstand rain, of a gray so dark that it was almost black, and was made in a double breasted pattern, seen in Figure 9. There were two capes, and the edge of each, the collar and cuffs, were mad of scarlet serge, braided with a black soutache braid. This made an exceptionally handsome coat. On a dreary day, nothing is so effective as a dash of scarlet, and the serge trimming was just enough. It was made of a length that would never touch, preventing that cutting of the hem, one of the great trials of a rain coat.

Another garment for outdoor wear was the sweater, which with an odd walking skirt made a splendid outfit for cross country tramps, outdoor athletics such as golf and tennis, and the like. Ethel's sweater may be seen in Figure 10, and was of imported English wool. In color it was a good clear dark red, and the serge cheviot shirt to be worn with it was of navy blue. A dark red tam-o-shanter of the same shade as the sweater finished up an outdoor costume suitable and becoming.

There were, however, several odd garments to be considered. For instance there was the kimona for lounging in her room. As Ethel's mother believed that such garments should always be as attractive as possible she made Ethel's kimona of navy blue flannel and faced it with gorgeous silk in oriental pattern. The design which was of the simplest may be seen in Fig. 11.

As Ethel expected to study chemistry she was provided with an apron of blue denim of so firm a texture that acid itself could hardly conquer it. This was made as shown in Figure 12. Such an apron would be suitable for those who expect to study art, and no school outfit is complete without it, for it means immunity from spots and stains which spell ruin for one's dresses.

to remodel any old frock. For a hat to wear with this dress, Ethel had a wide brimmed white felt, trimmed with a wreath of white velvet roses and green leaves.

The tailored suit for best wear was the most "grown up" gown in Ethel's wardrobe, and her mother had it cut with a skirt a little longer than the others, because she knew it would be worn for several years. It is shown in Fig. 5, and is of a good quality broadcloth in cadet blue. The skirt was very plain, trimmed with stitched bands, curving up to the front breadth, and ending there with a small enamelled button. The jacket was an Eton blousing into a girdle and had a narrow vest of blue and white brocaded silk, which was originally, a workbag belonging to Ethel's grandmother. It was lovely stuff, of a pattern not seen nowadays, but the effect might be easily duplicated with other material. The jacket was trimmed with knife pleated frills of cadet blue taffeta, put on as shown in the illustration, with more of the enamelled buttons as seen upon the skirt. The sleeves ended in a double stitched cuff and below that fell a frill of plaited lawn edged with white lace. The little hat for this suit was in tricorne shape, of black felt with a band of cadet blue velvet about the brim and a short cadet blue ostrich tip at the side. In this get-up Ethel felt decidedly the young lady, and it was a very smart and becoming one.

To wear with this tailored suit, Ethel had a waist which was her special pride, and it was certainly very pretty. It was made of bands of cream satin and cream insertion. The satin was cut, stitched and pressed into bands the proper size, then faggoted to the insertion in the shape of the pattern, Figure 6. The waist fastened in the back and bloused in front. The girdle was of crushed cream satin.

Ethel's mother did not approve of decollete gowns for young girls, and so the gown provided for evening

Selected Poems of Philip Henry Savage

IN CHERRY LANE.

A little maiden, in her hand
A pitcher, on her head a band
Of yellow cloth; her neck was bare,
The kerchief fluttered in the air;
The loose-stuff gown all straitly hung
And as she went about her clung;
Her bosom showed beneath the dress
Young and unconscious, and a tress
Now here, now there, crept out beneath
The band, as from the opening sheath
The tasseled spring; a slender maid
She walked in childhood unafraid.

That such a slip of womanhood
Should blossom in a lane so rude,
That one in that low sodden place
Should smile with such a winning grace
A marvel is, unto the last!
I seemed to see, even as she passed
The summer following on the spring,
Hot, fetid, days that ever bring
The noisome vapors up about
The meadow blossom in a rout;
Till in the passing of the days
The stem was bent, the shining face
Stooped down and met the marshy soil
And soon was gone. But in my heart
Even at the fancy I recoil;
I will not give her such a part.
Her eye was bright, her step was free,
And as I looked, I seemed to see
The quick blood flow, the softer skin
Below the throat, beneath the chin,
The quick, young beating of the heart,
And on her face the blushes start!
Even as she came so let her go,
Whither or whence I cannot know.
I only know if in that lane
I ever chance to pass again,
The memory of that maiden fair
Will lend a fragrance to the air
And make the place, not over sweet,
Not wholly evil to my feet.

IN NOVEMBER.

Juniper gentle and rosemarie!
There's neat brown cones on the yellow larch,
With scarlet haws on the gray thorn-tree.
Ah, the year is long since the first of March!

A leaf is welcome along the lane,
Periwinkle and wintergreen.
And they sleep asleep in the icy rain,
And the wreck of summer is gray between.

Shafted bennets above the mat
Of the sodden grass, in the steady wind
Whistle a warning caveat,
As the hoarse gray month comes on behind.

A hungry gull blown in from sea,
Comes swift and fierce like a sudden Sin.
The cold rain creeps on the leafless tree.
Ah well! let beautiful death begin.

ADAM AROSE AT THE WORD OF GOD.

Adam arose at the word of God,
Upborne on the bosom of all the earth;
Brother of trees and the black, prone sod;
The same in death and the same in birth.

Is it divine, the mystery?
Is the whisper true of the hidden word,
That sounds for some in hill and sea,
In the lapse of life when the deeps are heard?

The sunlight lifts in the soul of man
The white-light torch of another dawn;
And love will finger a mystic span,
When the cords are drawn.

TO CITRIODORA.

I turn and see you passing in the street
When you are not. I take another way,
Lest missing you the fragrance of the day
Exhale, and I know not that it is sweet.
And marking you, I follow, and when we meet
Love laughs to see how sudden I am gay;
Sweetens the air with fragrance like a spray
Of sweet verbena, and bids my heart to beat.

Love laughs; and girls that take you by the hand,
Know that a sweet thing has befallen them.
And women give their hearts into your heart.
There is, I think, no man in all the land
But would be glad to touch your garment's hem.
And I, I love you with a love apart.

I KNOW NOT WHAT IT IS BUT WHEN I PASS.

I know not what it is, but when I pass
Some running bit of water by the way,
A river brimming silver in the grass,
And rippled by a trailing alder-spray,

Hold in my heart I cannot from a cry,
It is so joyful at the merry sight;
So gracious is the water running by,
So full the simple grass is of delight.

And if by chance a redwing, passing near,
Should light beside me in the alder-tree;
And if, above the ripple, I should hear
The lusty conversation of the bee,

I think that I should lift my voice and sing;
I know that I should laugh and look around,
As if to catch the meadows answering,
As if expecting whispers from the ground.

SONNET.

A thousand flowerets of a thousand hues
Born of the sunset and the early dawn,
Burn in the darker brightness o'er the lawn.
These are the days I give my heart in pawn
To thee, O nature, and the world refuse;
These are the days I feel my footsteps drawn
To seek the wayward motions of the muse!
I have not long enough on earth to stay
To lose the joy of one bright summer day;
One quiet day of peace, ah, many a one!
Full of the song of birds and tremulous
With sunshine; let the world seek after us;
The muse and I are wandering with the sun.

PROCESSIONAL.

Beneath the rooftree of the dark,
Like Noah shut within the ark,
I welcome from the waste of night
The earliest olive branch of light.

Like Jacob, I see my load of sleep
Cast off and see the angels creep,
Processional in bright array
Up the wide avenues of day;

See with Isaiah one who flies
From that high orient sacrifice,
Who, with a live coal in his hand,
Touches to voice th' unpurged land.

Then swift from hazel copse and brake
The voices, voices, voices wake,
In twilight woods, in choired bush,
Antiphonal to the sweet thrush.

Like rain across the eastern hill
The dropping harmonies distil,
Or run upon the roseate sky,
In silver bars of melody.

The notes upon the chorded air
Vibrate in thrilling pulse of prayer,
And on my heart responses win,
The harp without, the harp within.

Each morning on the walls of night
Unfolds the oriflamme of light.
Each morning westward with the sun,
A tide of song, the voices run;

A hint of that clear day of gold
The dewy morn has aye foretold,
When these fresh voices shall prolong
An everlasting morning song.

I LOVE TO WALK AGAINST THE YELLOW LIGHT.

I love to walk against the yellow light,
The lemon yellow of the first daylight,
When cold and clear above the frozen earth
The white sun rises far down to the right.

And then to think of life is very sweet,
The shackles fall and drop about one's feet,
Till in the clear forgetfulness of morn
It seems the world and life are all complete.

'Tis good to be forgotten and forget,
To look upon the sun and so beget
A golden present and a past that's free,
A little time of memory and regret.

And when one strikes and stumbles on a stone,
And turns to find the winged fancies flown—
Yet through the passages of life that day
Will run a radiance other than its own.

FOR LOCAL COLOR

The Story of a Rescue, a Pretty Maid, a Tramp and Various Circumstances Growing From Their Meeting.

By EDWARD FORREST.

MOLLY TAYLOR leaned out over the moss-covered boulder, and with her willow switch made a desperate lunge at the pond lily nodding mockingly up at her. She missed it, lost her balance, and with a forlorn shriek fell splashing into the water. Simultaneously there was a crackling of twigs on the nearby shore and a tall, rather handsome-looking fellow, shabbily attired, bounded out upon the rock and with his strong arms deftly hauled her up.

Then Miss Molly, for the first time realizing herself in the presence of a man, emitted a shriek even louder than when she went tumbling into the two feet of water below. But the stranger quickly banished her fright by observing, in a voice not exactly in consonance with his disreputable raiment:

"Don't be alarmed, Miss; I won't bite you. Had I known the water was so shallow I would not have intruded. If you desire an apology, you have it. Good-day."

He turned toward the woods, leaving Molly, dripping and dazed, staring after him in blank amazement.

There was something about the youth that the girl, even in her bewildered condition, had not failed to notice.

"He doesn't look like a real tramp," mused Molly, as she followed his retreat through the underbrush. "No doubt he meant well, and I didn't even thank him."

Then, seized with a sudden inspiration, she hailed him. He stood, duly respectful, before her, and she, a pretty blush showing through the tan on her cheeks, stammered an acknowledgment. He parried it off with a remark of sufficient levity to elicit a most winsome smile from the girl. Then said the latter:

"Er—pardon me, but are you looking for—er—work?"

"You are correct. I've been trying to secure work on some farm all day long, but somehow or other the local farmers don't like my looks." He paused and ruefully surveyed his dilapidated outfit. The girl smiled.

"Well," she said, "perhaps I can help you—if you care to have me."

The stranger nodded assent, and Molly explained that her father was short a man on his farm, and that perhaps he would fill the bill. That is how Jack Conant—as the stranger introduced himself—began his career as choreman on the W. J. Taylor farm.

True, at first he displayed a lamentable ignorance of things agricultural, but his ability to learn rapidly, his willingness to work, his debonaire ways and his superior knowledge of matters in general soon ingratiated him into the good graces of the family.

Then ensued the long, dismal winter months, the monotony of which was occasionally broken by such rural diversions as husking-bees, candy-pulls and barn parties. To all of these Jack Conant had the pleasure of escorting Molly, and the relations of the twain gradually ripened into something more than mere friendship. Village gossips had it that "Taylor's darter wuz in love with Taylor's hired man," but neither of the two principals verified the rumor.

At the farmhouse neither Mr. nor Mrs. Taylor objected to his interest in Molly. On stormy days they would sit in the parlor and Molly would read to him from one of the numerous popular novels. Usually it was a volume by one James Flanders that she elected to read. According to her, Flanders was the "dearest" writer that ever pushed a quill, and she thought that his books were "just too sweet for anything." Jack Conant did not offer to differ with her.

With the coming of spring, however, Jack's duties became more numerous, and he and Molly had but little time to spend together. Jack, too, seemed to be worrying over something, and though he would retire early, his light burned late.

One afternoon in late spring some anxiety was evinced at the Taylor homestead, when, long after the sun had set beyond the western hills, Jack Conant failed to return with the cows for milking. At length it was decided to send Molly out in quest of him, and she found the missing choreman propped up against a tree, pad and pencil in hand, writing. She tip-toed stealthily behind him, and leaning against the tree began to read his lines. The first glance brought a flash of red to her cheeks and an exclamation to her lips.

In confusion Conant shoved the foolscap into his pocket and sprang to his feet. Molly drew back, and for an uncomfortable moment the two stood staring at one another in silence.

"Well," Conant then said, with assumed indifference, "you have seen it?"

"Yes," very softly.

"You see, my—er—publishers have requested me to get the stuff in by next week if possible. I only had a couple of chapters to complete, and, feeling like writing this afternoon, I secreted myself out here and tried to finish up. I thought you had guessed by now I was not Jack Conant."

"Then—then who are you?" she stammered, trying to look severe.

"James Flanders," replied the other, with a broad smile. "Now—now, Molly, you'll forgive me, won't you? I didn't mean to take you in this way, but I just had to. I came up here to get 'local color' for a new story. I was looking for a job when fortunately—no, happily—I met you—"

"And why 'happily?'"

"'Happily' because by meeting you I have been able to write a far better and stronger story. It is all finished but the last chapter, Molly. Will you make the ending a happy one, dear?"

And Molly has declared ever since that it was only to save the story that she said "Yes."

LINGERIE MAKING : A SUMMER OCCUPATION

Fine Sewing That May Well Fill in the Leisure of the Long Summer Days—Embroidery and Lace With Fine Hand Work Are Much Used for Trimming—Matinees and Lounging Robes of Soft Silk Are Comfortale and Cool.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

MANY of the autumn trousseaus are planned and begun during the warm summer months and in the realm of garment-making, nothing is pleasanter work than sewing on fine underwear and negligees. In the first place there is little or no fitting required, as all the patterns in vogue at present are of the simplest, and a seemingly elaborate garment, covered with filmy lace and hand stitchery, is on examination found to be made on the simplest of cuts, the chief idea being to do away with seams as much as possible, so we have circular slip night gowns, and chemises, corset covers all in one piece, straight in the back and bias in the front and the numerous other articles required in a complete outfit on correspondingly simple lines.

It is the detail in the way of fine drawn work, convent embroidery, French knots, herringboning, fagoting, lace appliques, and embroideries that makes these garments so elaborate and if these fine handsome skirts, chemises, gowns, et cetera, are bought in the shops, the cost will mount to alarming heights. For anyone who is fond of needle work, however, the expenditure is trifling, and especially so if advantage is taken of the summer sales of laces and embroideries, and fine white materials, going on now in all the shops.

Very often three or four-yard lengths of batiste, French nainsook and such lingerie materials may be found for a fraction of their price by the yard and short lengths of French Valenciennes and embroideries are found at equally low prices. In the more elaborate handsome garments, it will be found the wisest plan to use only the best materials, both as to trimming and white fabrics, and care should be taken to insure careful laundering. Narrow beading and entre deux is usually let in into all the seams, and on skirts, chemises and corset covers the wider lace and embroidery beading in which ribbon may be run is usually introduced and is a very pretty, as well

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

as useful finish, as many of the night gowns, corset covers and such garments have their fullness about the top adjusted by means of the ribbon threaded beading.

Speaking of ribbon for such use, reminds me of an excellent plan discovered by an economical girl. This is to buy instead of the regular silk baby ribbon, pink or blue or white seam binding which comes at 10 cents a bolt. This is all silk, and is about half an inch in width, and though, of course, not as heavy as the ribbon, is quite as satisfactory as well as being a sixth of the cost as the same width in an all-silk ribbon.

The wide wash ribbon is much used tied in rosette bows as a trimming on drawers, night robes and corset covers, and another use for it is to trim ruffles of white, pale blue and pink French flounce knee petticoats. These ruffles are usually about five or six inches in depth and are of alternate rows of the wash ribbon and white Cluny lace.

The new one-piece garments in the shape of corset cover and short skirt or corset cover and drawers are much liked as they do away with extra fullness in the shape of bands about the waist. The favorite models are all gored in about the waist and in the case of a skirt, extra fullness is introduced into the back below the waist line.

For warm weather wear the low neck and short sleeve night robe is the usual style in vogue, some of those being made with shallow yoke tops, embroidered or trimmed with lace, cut out in either round of V-necks, while others are cut almost to the shoulder line, the low neck being with ribbon beading or embroidered in little eyelet slits in which ribbon may be run. This is also a favorite finish about the tops of corset covers or chemises and is seen on many of the French garments. A more simple style shows a sort of double hem of thin material, in which the ribbon is run, the short sleeves being finished in the same way. In making trousseau sets it is the fashion to have the drawers, night gown, chemise and skirt to match, the lace and material of each garment being alike. These sets are variously trimmed with fine Irish or Cluny laces, Canary Isle thread, real Valenciennes, or else the finer machine imitation, East India and point

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

d'esprit. If embroidery is used it must closely resemble hand work, and for petticoats the open English embroiderys and the fine batiste blind embroideries are much used.

Almost all the finer garments are marked with the monogram or initials of the prospective owner and a pretty idea is to use merely the first name, done in script letters in fac-simile of the owner's handwriting. Flower embroideries done in white wash cotton are used in the form of wreaths or sprays on the handmade under gar-

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

ments, and very often scrolls and diamonds of lace are filled in the centers with French knots, feather stitching or these flower embroideries. Lace medallions overlaid with wreaths of convent embroidery, are shown on some of the imported lingerie, and Dresden bouquet designs dotted about across the upper part of a night robe or corset cover is another of the ideas seen on these fine garments.

On some of the fine wash petticoats, medallions of Irish point are appliqued to the lace flounces, and the very open hand embroideries filled in at intervals with white bobbinet make very stunning flounces.

Besides the cotton and linen materials, silks of the washable sorts are popular, and China silks, pongee, wash poplin, twilled taffeta and peau de soie are much used, especially for under skirts. Crystalline, the silkiest of cotton fabrics, is much fancied for night garments and the surplice effect, or the circular chemise, cut is equally in vogue. Many of these gowns have loose flowing elbow sleeves cut somewhat in cape fashion, and elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and frills, and the open sleeve slit up to the shoulder on the outer arm and edged with lace is also very fetching.

As to petticoats the best models are all very plain about the hips and very full about the lower parts. Many of the silk petticoats and those of wash silk poplin and crepe de chine are made with deep circular ruffles, trimmed with ruffles and the light colored ones intended for wear with elaborate evening gowns are lavishly trimmed with lace, or Irish silk embroidery.

For outing and traveling skirts rather a novelty is shown in the short petticoats made of dress lining material in light colors and in the darker blues and blacks. The mercerized finish sort is used and in the light pinks and blues very smart little skirts are shown trimmed with colored embroideries to match. For wear under dark cloth skirts these petticoats will be found most satisfactory as they wash exceedingly well, even in the black cotton.

Colored underwear aside from skirts is little seen, though little corset covers of white dimity or lawn figured in tiny flower sprays in color are dainty and attractive.

In low-necked gauze shirts the silk and cotton lisle are the usual choice, the finer ones being decorated by lace silk crochet work and ribbon beading about the top. The plain thin shirts may be bought, however, and trimmed at home, if expense is to be considered.

Corset covers for wear with low-necked gowns are frequently made of fine embroidery of the deeper sorts, the

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

width of the embroidery extending from belt to bust line. The top is run with ribbon beading and there are no shoulder bands, the ribbon being left with long ends to tie. The straight material is gored in a little toward the waist, and beading and ribbon finish the waist band.

Matinee coats and skirts are among the most beautiful of the lingerie models seen, the coats being made somewhat on the order of the lingerie blouses except that they fall loose instead of being belted in.

Most of those seen have fichus and berthas, and are worn with most elaborately frilled and furbelowed skirts. The little coats on the order of a yoke Eton is also very good style, some of the models being almost entirely of lace or net with full ruffled sleeves, and huge fichus.

The first sketch shows a lounging robe of white China silk trimmed with insertions and lace edging of fine ecru Valenciennes. The upper part is in a sort of pointed cape effect and is trimmed with scrolls and bands of the lace. The shirt part has extra fullness let in around the bottom in flounce effect.

The second drawing shows a night robe of fine batiste, made with the new open sleeves and trimmed with lace beading and insertion.

The third plate illustrates a skirt and corset cover, trimmed to match, the material used being fine nainsook and the lace French Valenciennes.

The fourth sketch shows a matinee of mull, tied at the throat with pale blue ribbon and trimmed with lace and insertion.

When long evening gloves are worn with sleeveless gowns, a novel wrinkle has been found for holding them up—a wreath of tiny button roses strung on a rubber band is sewed on the top and makes a fetching finish at the shoulder. Often little showers of buds and leaves relieve the regularity of one rose after the other. It is a pretty mode and certainly a practical one.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, August 22.

BREAKFAST.
Muskmelons.
Cereal with Cream.
Poached Eggs. Rye Bread Toast.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Chicken Croquettes.
Rolls. Peas.
Raspberries. Sponge Drops.
DINNER.
Potato Soup. Boiled Tongue.
Potato Souffle. Dressed Lettuce.
Chocolate Cornstarch.
Pudding with Cream.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, August 23.

BREAKFAST.
Pears. Cereal with Cream.
Lamb Chops. Creamed Potato.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Broiled Bacon.
Macaroni with Tomato Sauce.
Rolls. Fruit.
Iced Tea.
DINNER.
Cream of Pea Soup.
Baked Flounders. Potato au Gratin.
Green Corn. Tomato Jelly Salad.
Sliced Peaches.
Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Cereal with Cream.
Baked Tomatoes with Eggs.
Toasted Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Clam Fritters. Corn Cake.
Sliced Cucumbers.
Cup Custards with Fruit Sauce.
Cocoa.
DINNER.
Cream of Lettuce Soup.
Sliced Cold Tongue. Potato Croquettes.
Lima Beans with Cream.
Dressed Lettuce.
Coffee Ice Cream. Coffee.

THURSDAY, August 25.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes. Cereal with Cream.
Tongue and Potato Hash.
Sally Lunn Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Vegetable Salad.
Nut Sandwiches. Olives.
Bananas with Cream.
Iced Tea.
DINNER.
Cream of Lima Bean Soup.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potato.
Spinach. Tomato Salad.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

FRIDAY, August 26.

BREAKFAST.
Blackberries.
Cereal with Cream.
Broiled Ham. Baked Potatoes.
Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Salmon Croquettes with Peas.
Parker House Rolls.
Sliced Cucumbers.
Macaroons. Lemonade.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Baked Halibut. Egg Sauce.
Mashed Potato.
New Beets. Dressed Lettuce.
Prune Whip with Cream.
Coffee.

SATURDAY, August 27.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Boiled Eggs.
Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Escalloped Fish.
Brown Bread.
Sliced Cucumbers. Fruit.
DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Braised Breast of Lamb.
Rice Croquettes. Shell Beans.
Dressed Lettuce.
Lemon Milk Sherbet. Coffee.

SUNDAY, August 28.

BREAKFAST.
Baked Pears. Cereal with Cream.
Chopped Lamb. Potato Cakes.
Brown Bread. Coffee.
DINNER.
Consomme Julienne.
Roast of Beef. Browned Potatoes.
Escalloped Onions. Sweet Corn.
Tomato and Cucumber Salad.
Blueberry Shortcake. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Cream Cheese and Nut Salad.
Brown Bread Sandwiches.
Olives. Maple Cream Cake.

AN INGENIOUS PANTRY.

IT is difficult for the city housekeeper to imagine perfect comfort without an elaborate refrigerator, and a daily call from the iceman, yet in charming Bayfield, on Lake Superior, is a family who have dispensed with both, and yet satisfy all the demands of the bon vivant.

In this well-appointed home there is a large pantry on the north side of the house. Such absolute spotlessness as reigns there is only attainable away from the dust-raising bustle of the world's congested places.

On the ample shelves are those multitudinous kitchen accessories which we of the gas range and adjacent delicatessen have had eliminated from our housewifely possessions, and a large window, with crisp, muslin curtains lights every nook and corner.

From the lowest visible shelf to the floor are doors inclosing other shelves, and here is the piece de resistance of the pantry, for on opening the doors you discover that the flooring has been cut away, and replaced by heavy wire screening. Below, in the cellar, a long window opens to the north directly on a bed of nasturtiums and sweet-peas, and a flood of cool, perfume-laden air forms a current through the screening, the loosely fitted doors and the upper window.

On the shelves the delicious butter, just from the churn; the huge pans of milk "setting" for the cream skimming; baskets of grapes and shiny, red apples, meats for tomorrow's luncheon, or tempting salads for the evening are all kept cool, crisp, and appetizing with that freshness of nature's providing.

Of course they are not reduced to the low temperature of refrigerator-guarded food, but they have about them that indefinable something which makes you linger in the dining room with satisfaction, and connect the unpoetic refreshment of the inner man with dewdrops glistening on the morning-glories, and the tinkle of bells as the cows come down from the woods at even time.

One cannot think of this house without taking in the kitchen, for it is such a paradise of a domestic workshop, and one of its chief attractions is a number of shelves. They are not shelves in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but shelves like the leaves of old-fashioned tables, which can be put up and held in position by a swinging bracket, or dropped flat against the wall when not in use, just as the table leaf is put down.

Neatly covered with white oilcloth they form an indispensible adjunct to entertaining when they become so many small tables for holding extra dishes, and on ordinary occasions, one, beside the pantry door, is devoted to bread and cake cutting, removing these daily necessities from contact with any moist substance which may be in progress of preparation on the table proper.—Clo Keogh in The House Beautiful.

Hot Peach Soup.—Peel and stone one dozen ripe peaches. Crack three of the stones, and break the kernels into bits. Put the peaches in a kettle with a cup of water, and bring slowly to the boil, adding the crushed kernels. Stew until very tender, then press through a sieve to extract all the juice, and sweeten to taste. Return to the fire, add as much claret as you have liquid from the peaches, make very hot, and serve, putting a handful of crisp croutons on the surface of each cup of the soup.

Cold Peach Soup.—Peel the peaches and stone, then chop. Add sugar to taste; let stand for an hour. Now add to a quart of the juice a pint of claret, put in a pitcher, and bury in the ice for an hour. Serve in glasses with crushed ice.

SIMPLE CAKE RECIPES.

Gingerbread—One cup of New Orleans molasses, one egg, one teaspoon of melted butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-quarter teaspoon of salt. Take a good sized bowl and put the milk in it. Mix well the molasses and soda and stir these in, then the hot butter and ginger, then one cup of flour, measured in a medium sized cup leveled with a knife, then the egg, well beaten but not separated, and last, the second cup of flour, measured like the first. Butter a biscuit tin, put buttered paper on the bottom and bake. Serve while hot, if you like it so. It is good either hot or cold. Sometimes add to this rule a cup of chopped raisins and two teaspoons of ground cinnamon and cloves, mixed, stirring the raisins in the second cup of flour, and for company cut in strips a cup of blanched almonds and pour them evenly over the gingerbread after it is in the pan ready for the oven. To blanch the nuts drop them in boiling water and then in cold water, and the skins slip off without any trouble.

Ginger Cookies—One-half cup of butter, one cup molasses, one-half cup brown sugar, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon mixed cinnamon and cloves, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in a teaspoon of water. Flour enough to make it so stiff you cannot stir it with a spoon. Melt the molasses and butter together in a good sized agate saucepan on the fire. Take it off, and put in the other things, one by one, the flour last. Turn the dough out on a floured board and roll it very thin, flouring your rolling pin a little. Cut out in circles with a biscuit cutter. Put a very little flour on the botom of four shallow pans; lift the cookies off the board with the cake turner and put them in the pans. As they will bake very quickly you must watch them while they are in the oven or they will burn. Sometimes you may sprinkle the tops with granulated sugar just before you put them in the oven.

Grandmother's Sugar Cookies—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, three teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon vanilla, flour enough to roll out easily. Rub the butter and sugar together till they are smooth, like cream; put in the milk, then the eggs beaten together lightly, then the flour (two cups), which you have sifted with the baking powder; then the vanilla. Take a bit of the dough and put on a floured board and see if it will "roll out easily." If it will not do so, but is soft and sticky, put in a handful more flour, but just as little as will do, for these cookies are better, the softer they are.

Almond Strips—One cup almonds, blanched, and chopped fine, white of one egg, two tablespoons of powdered sugar, 12 banquet crackers. Beat the white of the egg, till it is only half stiff, and stir in the sugar and chopped nuts. Spread on the crackers and put in a rather cool oven with the door open till they are dry.

Chocolates—One-half cup powdered sugar, four squares chocolate, three egg whites, one teaspoon vanilla. Grate the chocolate and mix with the sugar and vanilla. Beat the eggs very stiff indeed, and fold them into the rest. Butter some paper and put it on biscuit tins turned upside down. Drop the chocolate on these in little piles, turning your spoon around and up as you do it, so as to make little mountains. Bake till the outside is quite firm, cool in a cool oven.

For a picnic luncheon for four people, have egg sandwiches, nut and cheese sandwiches, breaded veal cutlets, deviled eggs, radishes, stuffed olives, cheese, gingersnaps, macaroons, and coffee. Or mix your lemon juice and sugar before you start, then all you have to do is to add the water. Wrap each thing in paraffine paper and take glass sherbet cups with handles for water, etc. Fresh fruit in season is always enjoyed.

THE ART OF PACKING A TRUNK.

THE knack of packing a trunk is an art in itself, not fully understood by many women. To be able to stow away the greatest amount of material into the smallest possible space, and to have that material issue from its confines in a presentable condition at the journey's end, argues an especial gift.

All of the heavier articles must be placed at the bottom. Shoes should be carefully wrapped in separate pieces of soft cloth or tissue paper, and the various boxes need to be arranged evenly and smoothly, yet firmly, making a foundation for the lighter articles.

If one trunk is to do duty for an entire wardrobe, changes of underwear should be placed next. Skirts of lighter gowns should be arranged in one tray, but the lower portion of the trunk may be made to contain a few of the heavier sort. If possible, the trunk should be sufficiently large to avoid folding these dress skirts, or at least to require that only the length of the train should be folded over. The best method in packing is to take each skirt by the belt and shake it lightly until it falls in its natural folds, then lay it in the trunk with as little change of these folds as possible. Between each two should be placed a thin cloth or a sheet of tissue paper.

Care should be taken to pack with sufficient tightness; that is, to fill each tray or portion of the trunk so full as to require a slight compression to put it in place. Nothing wrinkles a gown so surely as being shaken about when the trunk is moved. If skirts are allowed to fall in their natural folds, they can be packed quite tightly without harm, and will bear a good deal of compression better than they will any shaking about.

Waists properly belong in another tray or section, and should be spread out with as little folding as possible. To be kept in a really nice condition, rolls of tissue paper should be laid inside of the body and the sleeves.

Hats belong to a special trunk, if such is included in the traveling outfit; if not, they can be carried in perfect safety in one compartment, when firmly and carefully packed. Neckgear, handkerchiefs and the usual accessories should be arranged in boxes or cases, then packed with absolute firmness in the compartment reserved for their use.

In contemplating a tour either by rail, coach or automobile, certain adjuncts are necessary to give comfort to the journey. However short the stop, unless for a one-night stay, a trunk should always be taken. Sometimes two are required, while often a dress-suit case, traveling bag and even a bonnet-box may be pressed into service. The traveling equipment of the present day displays a most artistic side, the sojourner needing only "the wherewithal" to be fitted up with the most elegant appointments.

Corn Timbales.—To one cup of grated corn pulp add one cup of milk, a teaspoon each of chopped parsley and onion juice, one soda cracker rolled fine and a teaspoon of salt. Beat two eggs until light, add to the other ingredients. Pour into buttered timbale molds, cook in a slow oven, the molds standing in a pan of hot water, until the centers are firm. Invert on a pretty dish, garnish with parsley and pour over each timbale a spoonful of sauce.

Mock Oysters.—To a cup of grated corn pulp add a teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of paprika and three well-beaten eggs. Fry in butter, in small spoonfuls, dish on a napkin-covered plate, garnish with parsley and lemon and serve with cucumbers.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

The Picturesque Wrap Is a Feature of the Summer Modes—Pongee Holds Its Place as One of the Smartest Materials—The Shirtwaist Suit Is Still Much in Vogue. A Decided Revival of Colored Toilets Is Seen.

PICTURESQUE wraps, varying in size and shape from straight, flat stoles of chiffon to quite deep shoulder capes are one of the noticeable features of this summer's costumes.

The latter are generally made of the same material as the gown with which it is worn, while the stoles and other neck pieces are usually of a different color that harmonizes with the gown.

Illustration No. 1 shows a charming old-fashioned costume of two-toned jade green taffeta made with a quaint shoulder cape reaching to about the elbows.

The upper part of the cape is cut very full and is shirred at the neck, at about the top of the shoulders and again four or five inches below and is trimmed with full double ruches of the taffeta silk. Below the second ruche is a shaped flounce of the silk and the neck and long broad ends are edged with a double ruche. The bodice has a stock and front of deep cream colored Venetian lace and full sleeves finished with vertically tucked cuffs edged with tiny ruches and with Venetian lace frills below.

The skirt is cut in five gores and is encircled by five gathered ruffles headed by vertically tucked bands of silk edged with ruches.

A favorite combination is a gown of a small checked silk trimmed with stitched bands, pipings or buttons of plain silk and a fancy cape of plain silk trimmed somewhat with the checked silk. Of course, all figures cannot stand capes and, in fact, unless one has a large wardrobe, a cape costume is not as useful as other styles, but if quaintness and up-to-date picturesqueness is desired, no better style can be found.

Other pretty capes are made of alternate bands of lace and silk, or whatever the material of the gown is, joined together by silk ruches or quillings, and still others, of white or black chiffon, are made of alternating clusters of puffs and ruches and are edged with full plaitings. These may be worn with different costumes and add greatly to the smartness of a simple frock.

The lovely afternoon visiting or driving gown shown by Illustration No. 2, is of a soft but heavy pongee in its natural color over taffeta of the same shade.

The skirt is cut in 11 gores shirred at the top and is particularly graceful in line, falling in full, soft folds at the bottom. It is trimmed with three wide tucks each appliqued with round medallions of repousse lace lightly embroidered with pastel blue silk.

The bodice is made with a stock and vest of repousse lace edged with narrow ruches of pastel blue panne velvet and the slightly full fronts are trimmed with let-in bands of plaited pongee also bordered by ruches of the blue panne.

Similar bands are used to trim the puffed sleeves, which are finished with deep lace frills and the belt is of very narrow folds of blue panne velvet.

The hat is of repousse lace covered with masses of delicate green leaves and quillings of blue velvet.

This skirt is an excellent model for all soft materials such as veiling, albatross, crepe, etc., and as its trimmings may be varied in numerous ways, it could be used for several gowns in the same wardrobe.

Hardly ever before have a greater variety of hats been seen than during this season, and in consequence, it is impossible to pronounce any one style as smarter than another.

For garden parties and other dressy occasions the picture hat laden with flowers or plumes or draped with beautiful lace, predominates, but there are also seen equally charming hats that are small in size or of some distinctive shape trimmed in the simplest manner imaginable.

The remarkably smart shirt waist suit illustrated by Figure 3, is of russet brown taffeta over a lining of the same shade. The skirt is made with a three-piece upper portion cut in broad points at its lower edge and finished with a deep plaited flounce.

The bodice is a simple shirt with a broad yoke forming three points across the front and back and embroidered with a vine design in heavy dark brown silk near the edge. In the middle of the front a pointed slit is cut and invisibly hemmed, through which the ends of the dark brown four-in-hand tie are drawn.

The points on the skirt and the turned back cuffs are also embroidered to match the yoke and the belt is of dark brown silk caught by an oval bronze buckle.

Rough yellow straw is used for the hat, which is trimmed with greenish-brown leaves and red and green berries that look as if still covered by the morning dew.

This model would be equally pretty made of blue or brown mohair, pongee, or of white or colored linen, and might be much more elaborately trimmed or merely finished with rows of stitching.

Among the small dress novelties found in the shops are leather turnover collars and cuffs. They come in scarlet, green, brown, black, tan and dark red and with certain plain tailor-made gowns they might look very well. It is too soon as yet to know whether they will be taken up or not by the best dressed women, but for automobiling or traveling they seem very suitable.

Stiff linen collars are also seen among the latest novelties. These are as high and stiff as the type worn several years ago, but instead of being of the old-time plain linen, they are of a heavier quality of linen and are beautifully embroidered. As they cost, however, five or six dollars apiece they probably will not become popular and so will not replace the soft, low collars that we are now accustomed to.

After the past two or three seasons of white clothes for any and all occasions, it is quite a relief to have a summer where colored gowns predominate.

They not only impart a more fairy-like appearance to large gatherings, but make the white gowns worn seem daintier and prettier by the contrast, just as the white gowns tone down and blend together the different shades and tints of the numerous colored costumes.

The return to colored toilets is, of course, mainly due to the fact that women were getting tired of white gowns and the only surprising thing is that white managed to continue in vogue for as long a time as it did for feminine tastes are fickle and women have an inborn desire for change. Besides this natural cause, however, is the one arising from the exquisitely lovely new tints and shades of old colors that the manufacturers of dyed materials have put upon the market and which are too beautiful to be passed over for plain white fabrics. To describe some of these new shades by an appropriate name, even is almost an impossibility, for the colors are so delicate and soft that it is difficult to know whether a certain color is a pinkish-yellow, for instance, or a yellowish-pink, for the impression of both colors in a blended way is conveyed to the mind.

Among the loveliest and most popular colors are the many new shades of mauve, ranging from a rich purple to lavender, heliotrope, thistle, violet and pinkish and bluish mauve tones that are very lovely in chiffon and similar diaphanous materials.

A peculiar shade of thistle crepe is used for the gown illustrated by Figure 4, which is suitable for bridge parties, driving, dining in restaurants, etc. The skirt is in 15 gores and is shirred in such a way as to form two puffs, one at about the knees, and one half way between that and the belt, which are bordered by fagoting of a slightly deeper shade of silk.

The bodice is also trimmed with similar puffs, used to outline the deep yoke of point de Venise lace.

The bodice is made with a yoke and deep cuffs of point de Venise lace and is trimmed with puffs similar to those on the skirt and dangling silk ornaments of thistle colored silk and silver.

Colored linings to lace and net gowns are being much affected this summer by the young matrons of society.

In some cases very vivid colors are used under heavy laces or open work batistes or silks, but as a rule the colors are delicate and are veiled by still paler shades of the same color so that the effect is light and airy.

Coral pink, yellow, mauve and sea-green are the most used colors for such purposes, as they seem to blend more perfectly with the soft tints of lace and with the endless varieties of fascinating trimmings.

Sea-green is particularly charming with black net or lace and with it all of the beautiful peacock colors may be used either in spangles or in the form of enameled buckles.

One French gown was the most perfect example of this style that I have ever seen, but as it was literally a mass of hand embroidery its price would be beyond the means of most women.

It was of black chiffon of a slightly heavier quality that one usually sees, and the skirt was embroidered from the belt down with peacock feathers so spaced and arranged that the "eyes" of the feathers formed a heading to a plaited flounce. This embroidery was done in fine silks, which had the irridescent sheen of the real feather and produced an indescribably lovely effect. It was lined with green silk veiled with black and green chiffon.

Another beautiful gown is shown by Illustration No. 5. It is of cream colored silk point d'esprit over coral pink taffeta veiled with pale pink chiffon. The foundation skirt is cut in seven gores, finished with a shaped flounce edged with three ruffles, and the point d'esprit skirt is in 11 very full gores. It is trimmed by three bands of shaded coral pink spangles, which encircle the skirt, forming two deep puffs with a flounce at the bottom.

The same trimming borders the pointed decolletage of the full blouse waist, and is also used to trim the tops of the sleeves and as bands on either side of the front as is shown.

The elbow sleeves are large puffs with the fullness at the back and the belt is of chiffon velvet in an exquisite shade of coral pink.

Beauty and Hygiene

THE CARE OF THE HAIR IN SUMMER

By ELIZABETH BEVEREDGE.

FOR those whose hair is oily in tendency the warm summer months are sure to bring much annoyance. The same is true of those whose heads perspire freely. The usual outcome of these two conditions is gummy, moist hair which refuses to fluff or to do anything properly when one combs it, and a correspondingly unattractive coiffure. Oily hair is a hard blow to vanity, and means constant care if one wishes to present a satisfactory appearance. Besides its unattractive appearance, damp and oily hair retains the dust and dirt to an annoying extent, and the frequency of the shampoo is needed, not only for beauty of the locks but for their cleanliness as well.

The hair and the scalp cannot be healthy unless clean. Just as this is true of any other part of the body, so it is true of the scalp. It is when the oily glands of the scalp become choked with dirt and dust that an irritation is produced and over-secretion of oil follows, making the hair oily and producing dandruff. Then the hair follicles are affected, and the hair begins to fall out, or ceases to grow. If it were no more than a matter of personal cleanliness the hair and scalp should be kept clean. The necessity arising from surroundings, and the individual tendencies of each person determine the frequency of the shampoo. Those who have oily hair or who work where there is much flying dust and dirt, may have to have a shampoo every 10 days or two weeks. Others whose hair is dryer in tendency may get along very nicely with one shampoo a month. As soon as the hair mats together and feels sticky, or begins to come out, it is a clear indication that a shampoo is needed.

Although it is quite possible to shampoo the hair at home and do it for one's self, it is always fatiguing, and a good hair dresser will accomplish for a seemingly small amount, results quite as beneficial, cleansing as thorough, and leave one unwearied. In going to a hair dresser, however, it is always a good thing to take one's own brushes and combs with one, and if it should be thought desirable, a shampoo mixture already prepared. Although there is a law in some states compelling barbers to sterilize their implements, scissors, brushes, razors, etc., after each using, such is not the case with hair dresers, and the feeling that we are using a brush and comb used previously by an unknown person is not pleasant. Yet in the best hair dressing establishments, the brushes are washed after each using, thus preventing that which has just been mentioned. Unless, however, you know that this has been done, or whenever trying a new hair dressing establishment, by all means take along your own impedimenta, and therefore run no risks. In your own home absolute cleanliness of all articles used about the hair is imperative. This is easily accomplished by having several combs and brushes and

The Powder Shampoo.

using a fresh one every day, which saves the necessity of washing one each day. It may seem rather expensive at first, but after the first expense there is practically none for a long time, and the benefits to the hair is sure.

The different shampoo mixtures used are many and vary with the needs of the individual. It goes without saying that the woman with dry hair needs a shampoo of different kind than the shampoo for oily hair. Those with poor, thin hair need something which will enrich and strengthen the hair growth, and those with luxuriant locks need only cleansing shampoo. A mixture which is strongly recommended is a teaspoonful of tincture of green soap, a teaspoonful of cologne, and the white of an egg stirred into a cup of water. For oily hair add either pure or aromatic ammonia, or a little borax. Using either ammonia or borax too strong or too frequently makes the hair dry, lusterless and very brittle. Having mixed the shampoo, let down the hair and comb out all tangles, parting it in the middle from the forehead to the back of the neck. Then by the aid of a specially prepared shampoo brush apply the mixture. A tooth brush or a nail brush may be used in place of the special shampoo brush, but this brush is larger and does the work better.

Rub the shampoo well in with the brush all along the part, then lifting the hair lock by lock, rub it into the sides of the scalp. When this has been done, take the hair in both hands, bringing it all to the top of the head and rub the shampoo mixture into the edges of the hair. Scrub vigorously, but not hard enough to be painful or to tear out any of the hair. The use of the brush removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp thoroughly, and by bringing the blood to the minute vessels which nourish the scalp, greatly benefits the hair follicles.

Having washed the scalp, the next step is to wash the hair itself. The remaining shampoo water is now poured into the basin and enough water to wash the hair conveniently. Scrub the hair with the hands and the tips of the fingers. There should be a good soapy lather all through. The ends of the hair are washed by rubbing through the hands, but the main energy needs to be directed to the scalp and the hair which is nearest the scalp.

The next requisite is thorough rinsing. If by any chance you can procure a spray on a length of rubber tubing you will find that this obviates the most tiresome part of the rinsing. The first move would be to wipe off with the hands all the lather possible, then fill the bowl with tepid water and wash out as much soap as

Brushing Stimulates the Growth.

it will take, rubbing with the fingers. Repeat this process with two more bowifuls of water, and the soap will have largely disappeared if your action has been vigorous enough. Then if some obliging person can be found who will dash mugs of water on the head while the one who is taking the shampoo rubs the hair with the fingers, the rinsing will be well done. If not, the spray will be found a friend in need, and can be used in one hand, while the other hand rubs and loosens the hair. The last rinsing water should be cold, and the shock this will give will be beneficial to the nervous system, and also a preventive of colds. If any soap is left in, the shampoo will prove a failure. If the hair dries with any soap in it, it will be found to be gummy and sticky.

The first requisite of a speedy drying of the hair is that of choosing a good day to shampoo. If the day is bright and clear, with a good breeze, the hair will dry much more quickly than on a damp or rainy, foggy day. After the hair has been well rinsed, wring as much water out of it as possible, then wrap around the head a small heated towel. Wringing the long hair in this will thoroughly soak the towel and get the hair ready to be dried in short order. The towels should be ready, waiting, heated, whenever possible, as this so much facilitates the drying. With one of these heated towels rub the scalp and the hair until this towel begins to get damp, then take a second towel. If the kind offices of a friend can again be commanded, so much the better for your back, for rubbing the hair dry is a tiresome process. When the hair becomes dry enough that it does not mat very much, the towels may be laid aside, and a fan used. Fan the hair rapidly, using the free hand to loosen and shake free the strands of hair. By all means dry the hair at the back of the neck first, for if this remains wet a cold is pretty sure to follow. If very susceptible to colds, use a little alcohol rubbed well on the back of the neck, but do not rub it into the scalp. When the hair is quite dry, take a comb and slowly, patiently, strand by strand, straighten the tangled locks. Careless combing will tear the hair out by the roots.

When the hair has been straightened a good plan is

Clipping the Split Ends.

to clip the split ends. Taking a lock of hair, twist it, and then rough up the ends which protrude along the twist. Then with the scissors carefully clip off the split ends. In some cases these split end may be singed off, but this would be better done by an expert, for there is always danger that the hair may be set on fire by this process, and that were catastrophe indeed.

The use of the brush to stimulate the growth of he hair is undoubtedly valuable, and if more people knew how to do this brushing properly, the benefits would be quadrupled. In the first place the brush must be clean, very clean, for a brush gathers impurities much quicker than a comb. No one should have less than two brushes, and no brush should be used more than three times without washing

The brush should be stiff, but not like wires, for in that case they simply drag out the hair and lacerate the scalp. Part the hair in the middle, and comb out all the tangles, then gently and firmly brush down the length of the hair. It is in the stimulation of the scalp that the benefits of brushing come.

The powder shampoo is a new idea lately come to use, and found very acceptable in warm weather, though its repeated use would certainly prove harmful to the growth and make perfect cleanliness impossible. When the hair becomes oily or damp with perspiration, and one has not time for a shampoo, yet desires the hair to have a dry, fluffy appearance, the hair is loosely parted and a pure talcum powder thickly, yet lightly, dusted in. It should be done by a second person, when possible. When the hair is well powdered it should be shaken vigorously and lightly brushed. This removes all loose powder, but leaves the hair very dry and extremely light and fluffy. A powder shampoo ought not to be taken unless the real shampoo is to be taken the next day, because the powder will accumulate on the scalp, clogging up the oily glands in a very serious manner. Yet to be used when need calls for it the powder shampoo has nothing to equal its usefulness. How many women, when dressing at the photographers, find that their hair is absolutely refractory, matted and oily, caused by the close, warm dressing rooms, and the haste of dressing. In such cases the powder shampoo, which may be given in a few minutes, comes to the rescue most gratefully.

De Arma Face Powder

Fine and adhesive; cannot injure the most delicate skin; positively imperceptible to the closest scrutiny. Used with De Arma Apple Blossom Cream to avoid freckles and sunburn.

Superfluous Hair removed by electric needle.

Mme. De Arma, Dermatologist, 223 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

Q. Would you kindly advise me as to the following: I am 17 years of age and am keeping company with a young man. I have been doing so for the past five months. Now his birthday happens to be next month, and I should very much like to give him a present of some kind, but do not know what this present should be. I thought I would ask your advice, thinking you could help me. Thanking you in advance, I am your.—LITTLE CARNATION.

A. It is not usual for a young lady to give presents to young men unless they are engaged. However, if your friend has been attentive to you, and remembered your birthday, you might give him some small gift, but it should be neither expensive nor elaborate. If you can make good fudge, and he likes it, make him a little box of that. If he is fond of reading give him some book which you know he would enjoy. If he is a college lad you could give him a small pennant in his college colors. Can you do burnt wood work, or paint? If you can do the former you might give him a calendar holder prettily designed, for his room. Do not, however, give him an expensive gift. Too many girls present their young men friends with very handsome gifts, evidently not conscious of the fact that it is very bad form—indeed a distinct vulgarism. Something simple, just to show that you remembered him, is all that is necessary.

Q. My little boy is seven years old, and complains of having the headache so much. He generally has his mouth open, and he talks so much through his nose, that I don't think he gets enough air through his nose. Do you think he has catarrh? Another thing, he is a great eater, and so restless at night, I often think he has worms. Please give me your opinion, and also tell me what to do. He is getting full of freckles—do you think there is anything wrong with his liver? Can you tell me anything to take away freckles?—DAILY READER.

A. If your little boy's head aches constantly, I imagine there may be something wrong with his eyes. Take him to a good oculist and find out,—but mind, only go to a good oculist, otherwise you may ruin his eyes for life. You should try to induce him to breath through his nose, and every night and morning have him snuff lukewarm salt water through his nasal passages, which will clear them. I hardly suppose that he has catarrh, but you would have to go to a physician to find out about it. If he is very restless at night, perhaps he eats too hearty a supper. Try giving him a bowl of brown bread and milk, slightly sweetened, if he likes it so, and some fruit for supper, and never any meat or cake. Then just as he is ready for bed give him a tepid sponge bath. If you think he is afflicted with the disease you mention, by all means go to a physician. As for freckles, any healthy boy who plays in the sun will get them, and to my mind they are attractive. They do not indicate any derangement of the liver. I think you would be very foolish to try to take them off, but sour cream applications at night will do it. Don't dose your boy, and don't worry about him too much. And do let him keep his freckles—they are a prerogative of childhood.

Q. Please answer the following in next Sunday's paper: I am 13 years old and want to go to the St. Louis fair in November? Please tell me how I can earn money to go without my friends and relations knowing of it. I can paint people and draw quite well. Thanking you in advance, I am.—J. M. L.

A. I know of no way in which you can earn money unknown to your friends and relatives. You might canvass for some popular magazine which offers a premium of money to canvassers, but I think it would be much nicer to tell your family and friends and ask them to help you earn the money. If you can make good candy, perhaps you might sell some of that among your friends. Your painting and drawing would hardly be remunerative, as there is so much work of that kind being done at present.

Q. As I am a steady reader of The Gazette, I thought I would write and ask you for some remedy to cure granulated eyelids. I am very anxious to get mine cured. I thought yours would be the best advice I could ask. My eyelids are always very red and it makes quite a difference in my looks and I also would like something for my face. My skin is all right and I never have a pimple, but lately it has a kind of rash on it, it burns and itches all the time. I will be very thankful for any advice you give me. I am five feet, nine inches tall. Do you think I am too tall? I weight 153 pounds, and wear a 43-inch skirt? Do you think I am short waisted? Some people tell me I have a good figure. I will be very thankful for all information.—N. S.

A. Bathe your eyes at least a dozen times a day with warm, not hot water. Three times a day use an eyewash, made of 10 grains of borax to one ounce of camphor water—not spirits of camphor. Salty water made to the saltiness of tears is a good eyewash. If the inflammation is very severe, have the druggist make you up a preparation of borax, one gramme; quince seed mucilage, 10 grammes; water of cherry laurel, 5 grammes; distilled water, 100 grammes, and use instead of the borax and camphor mixture. It strengthens and helps the eyes to bathe them with salt and water twice a day. About the eruption on your face, I do not have an idea what it may be. Consult a physician. It may be blood trouble, or it may be vegetable poison. You are of good height, and I would not think you were shortwaisted. I think from your measurements you are a well-proportioned girl.

Q. I have always taken a great interest in your column in the Sunday Gazette, and have been helped through your advice to others. I will be very thankful to you if you will answer the following questions: My hair has been coming out a great deal of late. I have a great deal of dandruff, and have been using a certain dandruff cure, but after using it for awhile my hair seems to be coming out worse than ever. Do you think the cause of this is there is new hair coming and pushing the old hair out? I thought probably that was the reason.

I was told that witch hazel would help my hair? Do you think it would do any harm, or do you think it would help it? I would be very thankful if you could tell me of something that would help it. I have seen in many papers a recipe for bleaching the hands, I do not remember all of it, but I know that peroxide and something else was in it? Can you tell me what it is? If not, can you tell me something to bleach my hands. My nails are soft and the skin around them is broken. Can you tell me how to cure them? What articles are needed to manicure the nails and what is the price of each? Thanking you in advance, I am.—JACK.

A. Stop using the dandruff cure and massage your head with the tips of the fingers every night for five minutes. Use occasionally a lotion composed of two drachms of borax dissolved in a pint of rosemary water. If this fails to cure, an ointment composed of one ounce of white create mixed with one-half drachm of creosote should be rubbed in the roots of the hair every night for a week. At the expiration of that time wash the head thoroughly, take a hot bath, bathe the head with the rosemary and borax, and brush the next day with a clean brush. To stimulate the growth of the hair, the massage is better than any lotion. Shampoo your hair every three weeks with an egg well beaten in a glass of warm water, used after the first wash with soap. I do not know the recipe for bleaching the hands you mention, but if you will rub your hands well with refined mutton fat and sleep in a pair of old kid gloves your hands will whiten beautifully. Go to a good manicure and have your nails put in order. A manicure set consists of a file, polisher, scissors, orangewood stick, sand paper, powder and paste. You can get these at varying prices. You ought to be able to get them all in steel and wood for $2.50.

The following songs, previously asked for, have been kindly sent to us by E. R. We wish also to thank Mrs. F. M. B., M. C. and Angie B., who sent in "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You."

I'M WEARING MY HEART AWAY FOR YOU.

I wonder where you are tonight, my love,
As all alone I sit and dream,
I wonder if your heart's with me tonight,
And if the same stars on you gleam;
I sometimes fear there is another love,
Some fairer face has won your heart.
But ah, I hope the day will never come
The day that we two must live apart.

Chorus—I'm wearing my heart away for you,
It cries aloud, my love, be true,
I long for you by night,
I long for you by day,
I'm wearing my heart away for you.

The bees are droning in the wildwood, love,
The flowers their tiny heads bend low,
The birds are singing soft and plaintively,
They miss your dear kind face, I know.
From o'er the meadow comes a faint perfume,
It whispers gently, love, be true,
But oh, my darling, if you only knew,
I'm wearing my heart away for you.

ALWAYS IN THE WAY.

Please, mister, take me on your car,
I want to see mamma,
They say she lives in heaven,
Is it very, very far?
My new mamma is very cross
She scolds me every day,
I guess she does not love me
For I'm always in the way.

Chorus—Always in the way
So they always say,
I wonder why they don't kiss me
Just the same as sister May;
Always in the way,
I can never play,
My own mamma would never say
I'm always in the way.

The ride it ended all too soon,
She toddled off alone
A light shone through a window,
And she peeped into the room;
"Oh, tell me is this Heaven?
And can I always stay,"
"Oh, yes, my child forever,
And you're not in the way."

Thanks to Virginia for sending copy of "Always in the Way."

Q. I am a constant reader of The Sunday Gazette. Would you be kind enough to answer the question: Should a young girl kiss a young man if he asks her, when it is the very first time he has taken her home, and only lately met the acquaintance? Please answer in next Sunday's Gazette.—RAMONA K.

A. No modest or self-respecting girl wih permit a young man to kiss her under the circumstances you mention. I wonder at your asking such a question. If a young man whom you have just met takes you home and asks you to kiss him, either he is a very undesirable acquaintance, or your conduct has been such that he thinks you would permit such familiarity.

Q. I would like a little advice. I am nineteen on Monday and thinking of going to the D—— business college to learn typewriting at night school. I work during the day. I expect to go to Philadelphia to live. Do you think that would be a good course to follow?—M. C.

A. A good business course is a very desirable thing, always—and a very profitable way in which to employ your evenings. However, I would advise you also to learn stenography with the typewriting. A good stenographer and typewriter, who knows how to spell and punctuate, and can work speedily, can usually find a very good position with little difficulty.

Q. Enclosed find two songs asked for in the Sunday Gazette. The one "Gypsy's Warning," being a very old and the other "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You," a new and popular song.

I, too, come seeking advice from your council chamber. Kindly tell me, can I use extracts and quotations from the works of living authors, if they are copyrighted, by giving the name of the author, so used? Thanking sincerely for your answer.—H.

A. It is perfectly permissible to use quotations from copyright books, if the author is given. I believe the law states that not over 50 per cent of any copyright work may be thus quoted. Please accept my sincere thanks for sending the songs.

GYPSY'S WARNING.

Do not trust him, gentle lady,
Though his voice be low and sweet,
Heed him not who kneels before thee,
Gently pleading at thy feet.
Now thy life is in its morning,
Cloud not thus thy sunny lot,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Do not turn from me so coldly,
I would tell thee but the truth.
From the storm and withering sorrow,
I would guard thy gentle youth.
I would shield thee from all danger,
Woo thee from the tempter's snare,
Do not trust the dark-eyed stranger,
Gentle lady, oh, beware!

Lady, once there lived a maiden
Young and pure, and like thee, fair,
Yet, ah yet, he wooed and won her,
Filled her gentle heart with care.
Then he heeded not her weeping,
Cared he not her life to save,
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping,
In the cold and silent grave.

Keep your gold, I do not need it,
Lady, I have prayed for this,
For the hour when I might foil him
Rob him of expected bliss.
Now I see thou art filled with wonder,
For my words are fierce and wild,
Lady, in that green grave yonder,
Lies the gypsy's only child.

Q. I am much interested in your column in The Gazette, and I have asked several questions of you and was very well satisfied with the answers I got. Please be kind enough to answer one more for me, just this time. 1. When a young man goes in a fashionable hotel how should he act, where should the napkin be put, and when the waiter hands him the bill of fare what should he do, and how should he mark the things that he wants, or might it be well to say "a little bit of this or that." Should he start a conversation with anybody sitting next to him? When he is through eating should he get up or wait till somebody else gets up? If there is no water on the table should he ask the waiter for more than one glass of water? 2. Do you think it a very nice thing for a young man of 17 to give a reception at his home? Now, look at it this way, I think that everybody would think he was a sissy or something like that. Please tell me if you think it would be all right?—P. H.

A. In a fashionable hotel, or anywhere else, try to act always, quietly, sensibly and self-possessed. Unfold the napkin and lay it carelessly in the lap. Do not tuck it into the vest. In some hotels a paper and pencil is given each guest, and he writes down the things he desires to order from the bill of fare. If this is not the custom at the hotel where you are stopping, simply say to the waiter "I will have—" and then give your order; for instance, in ordering dinner you would say "I will have" or "Bring me tomato consomme, halibut fillet, parisienne potatoes, roast beef, well done, green peas, tomato salad, peach ice cream, and coffee. If you are sitting beside another man, who is alone, there is no reason why you should not chat with him on unimportant topics, but never address a strange lady, unless you can render her some service. Leave the table when you have finished eating. Certainly ask the waiter for more water, or anything else, if you want it. It is unusual for a boy of seventeen to give a reception. He might give an evening party to young friends his own age very properly, and it would not be "sissy." More dignified social functions should be left to his parents. He is entirely too young to attempt them.

Q. Being a constant reader of your page, I would like you to answer my question: Is there anything that will fatten the face?—KATHERYNE.

A. Massage faithfully used will probably fatten the face, but any fattening cream or oil will encourage the growth of hair on the face, which would, of course, be unpleasant. The only way that seems simple and natural, is to eat fattening foods, such as potatoes, bread, cheese and butter, with plenty of milk and water and chocolate to drink. Thick soups with barley, oil on all salads, beans, peas, and as many sweets as will not hurt the digestion should form part of this fattening diet. If you are already stout enough, save in the face, this diet will not be suitable. If, however, you desire fuller particulars of a fattening diet, kindly let me know and I will be glad to help you.

Announcement of the Prize Winners.

THE closing of the Children's Fairy Story Competition brought with it a task which was almost herculean. As the judges went through the task of reading the manuscripts genuine regret was felt, in many instances, when bright, well-written stories were discovered, and found to be entirely without name, address or age. Many children who gave name and address, omitted to mention the age, which, of course, ruled the story out of the contest. The stories were all well worth reading. It is the regret of the editors of the Home Journal Section that it is impossible to award twice as many prizes and to buy twice as many stories as is possible for them.

In making the awards, the age of the writers was taken into consideration. The winner of the third prize is one of the youngest children who participated in the contest. The stories were considered for originality, continuity of thought, and general form. It is a high compliment to our present public school system that the stories were so neatly written and so little bad spelling was in evidence.

The names of the prize winners are as follows:

First Prize—$5.00 awarded to De Witt Conway, aged 14, 208 East Main street, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Second Prize—$3.00 awarded to Bertha Watkins, aged 11, Rigby, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

Third Prize—$1.00 awarded to Brenda Pentecost, aged 8½, 4029 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The following children wrote excellent stories, which will be bought by the Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal, and published on this page. The price paid will be 50 cents apiece. The first six names of the list deserve honorable mention for the excellence of their work.

John Kenneth Simpson, 613 Ivy st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beatrice Woods Van Kirk, 245 Dinwiddie st., Pittsburgh.
Estelle King, 19 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England.
Sarah Ford, Reynoldsville, Pa.
Dorothea Jones, 823 N. Second st., Harrisburg, Pa.
Esther Helen Kurtz, 2204 Main st., Sharpsburg, Pa.
Josephine Adair, 211 Morse st., Knoxville, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Helen Harrington, Rock Creek Station, Ashtabula county, Ohio.
George Mayer, Mary st., 15th ward, Allegheny, Pa.
Alice M. Sweeney, 342 Jefferson ave., Washington, Pa.
Verner Callomon, 1325 Western ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Buhl Simpson, Madison Run, Orange Co., Virginia.
Dorthy Vivian, 30 Wilmot Sq., Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mabel E. Stewart, P. O. Box 121, Indiana, Pa.
Olive A. Powell, 416 S. Lang ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arda May Treat, 53 Willis ave., Youngstown, O.
Louise Van Gorder, 6104 Hocvelor st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lulu Swain, Cadiz, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 2.
Lilian Fox, 234 Dinwiddie st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bertha A. Anthony, Parkers Landing, Armstrong Co., Pa., R. F. D.
Miriam Levy, 7220 Monticello st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nellie Dryman, 805 Centennial ave., Sewickley, Pa.
Mary M. C. Bauer, 116 Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa.
Annabel M. Ramsay, Idlewood, Pa.
Edith Foote, 1713 Maplewood ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
George Newcombe, 1108 Belmont st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Lida Dorothy Fox, 800 Homewood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Florence Dow, 353 McKinley ave., Salem, O.
Ellanor Finley, 1415 Rebecca st., Allegheny, Pa.
Blanche McKeever, Munhall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Helen Stewart, 852 Rebecca st., Allegheny, Pa.
Esther Kaufman, Clarion, Pa.
Max Mandelbaum, 1340 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hazel Hittner Smith, 113 Fifth ave., Carnegie, Pa.
Lulu B. Brown, 211 Morse st., Knoxville, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elmer Dalzell, 1215 Second ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
Helen G. Sharp, 408 Dock st., Steubenville, O.
Alma Lyons, Phillips ave., 22nd ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Georgia S. Pierce, New Florence, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
Eleanor Tilley, 67 Orchard ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.
Susie May Fisher, 204 Colonial building, Wilkinsburg.
Marion Louise Morris, 200 Lexington ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Hume, Jr., West Elizabeth, Pa.
Hubert Irwin Strasser, 7018 Hamilton ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ada Lysher, 1725 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.
Verna Sapp, 124 Sixteenth st., Homestead, Pa.
Lydia A. Crutchfield, 805 Forest ave., Avalon, Pa.
Ruth Boie, Oakmont, Pa.
Stella Cunningham, 327 Wood st., Sistersville, W. Va.
Margaret Conover, East Liverpool, O.

The Key of Ikan.

The story awarded the First Prize of $5.00 in The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal's Fairy Story Competition. Written by DeWitt Conway, aged 14, 208 East Main street, Uniontown, Pa.

THE WIZARD MAN told me that once upon a time on the border of a great lake lived a little fairy with wondrous eyes. Some folks call them hazel, but they were several colors, sometimes blue as violets, sometimes dark as the big black pansies and often a merry brown like the dancing autumn leaves. Besides, her eyes, which held a power, the little fairy possessed a golden key, the Key of Ikan.

I was out under the old apple tree when the Wizard Man came. He just looked like the soldier brownie, only his face was more like Santa Claus. He said:

"Boy, do you want to own the golden key of Ikan? It will bring you love and truth. It fits any lock and any place. It will bring you jewels and treasures. Nothing can bar your way; you need never be afraid or sorry if you have the key of Ikan and use it well."

Want gold and no trouble or whippin's or things? That would be just like pie and I'd pass my plate twice. So I said:

"Where can I find it?"

"From the Fairy with the Wonderful Eyes."

"But how can I find the lake?" and just then a Violet Fay jumped out of a johnny-jump-up right beside me.

"Come," she beckoned and nodded and smiled. Then I felt myself floating on the back of a big white butterfly, and I was no larger than a fairy myself.

It flew and flew and flew. Over a meadow and laughing brook, through a deep wood and into a dell. Here the dancing Violet Fay poised on a rock. The butterfly stopped and I stepped beside the fey and there was a great lake full of water-lilies. Then the moon rose and a shadow fell on the rock and out of the heart of lily stepped O! such a beautiful, beautiful little girl all dressed in white rose petals. Only she wasn't a really, truly little girl. She was the fairy with wondrous eyes. When I looked into her eyes I didn't want to tell any lies, or lick any fellows or do what I oughtn't. But I did want to say my prayers and do right and help everybody and keep the little thing that says "don't" out of my ears. Then she smiled and I was happy and wished everybody else was, too. I said: "Little girl—I mean—fairy—" and she said:

"My name is Affection."

I thought it was a pretty long name, but my sister's name is Margaret and we call her Maggie, so I just said "Affie, please do you have the golden key of Ikan?"

"Yes," said she, and stooped and lifted a tiny golden key from the golden heart of a beautiful water-lily.

"The Wizard Man gave it to me because when asked to do a thing I always am sure I can try and lovingly do my best. Once he gave me a basket of fruit to carry to a princess' banquet. Before I had gone far the fruit had changed to stones. When I carried them a long way they changed to burrs and, and still another time they changed to hop-toads. I did not leave them alone because I thought they were not nice to carry, but carried them on because I had been asked. When I came to the princess' door they were fruits once more. The Wizard Man met me at the door and said: 'Thy reward—' and gave me the golden key of Ikan. I have learned how to use it and now I teach every child in near and distant lands to keep the key of Ikan in his hands."

I reached for the key and a big apple bumped on my nose and woke me up. Nevertheless, when I told mother about the fairy I saw in my sleep she said I had the key of Ikan in my hand, and so have you, little girl, little boy.

"This world is so full of such beautiful things
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."
—Robert L. Stevenson.

Travis S. Hoffman, Little Son of Mr. J. S. Hoffman.

Little Sunbeam.

The story awarded the Third Prize of $1.00 in The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal's Fairy Story Competition. Written by Brenda Pentecost, aged 8½, 4029 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

ONCE upon a time there lived a little girl named Sunbeam. She was always happy, and made sunshine wherever she went. One day she walked into the woods to pick wild flowers to give to a sick little girl, and when she was picking some daisies she saw a frog looking at her with his great big eyes, and instead of being frightened and running away she said: "How do you do, Mr. Froggie, don't you feel lonesome here all alone?" He said: "No, I am used to this lone life?" "I suppose you have always lived here. But where is your mother, and father, and sisters, and brothers, are they dead?" "O, no; I have not always lived here, but I was once a happy little boy and my name was Prince Charming." "What changed you into a frog?" "An old fairy did it because the king, my father, would not give me to the old fairy to marry her daughter, and when she changed me into a frog, she said: 'You will never be a prince again till some beautiful little girl takes you in her hands and kisses you, and this no beautiful little girl will do, because they will be so frightened of your big goggle eyes that they will run away from you.' Then little Sunbeam said: "You poor froggie, I would take you in my hands and kiss you if you think I am beautiful enough to change you back into a prince."

"That I am sure you are."

So little Sunbeam took him in her hands and kissed him, and all at once there stood before her a handsome little boy. He was so glad that he made her go with him to the king, and he told his father how good she had been to him. The king kissed her and said she would have to be a princess and marry Prince Charming. When they were old enough they did marry and lived happy ever after, and they never heard any more of the old fairy.

The Necklace of Pearls.

The story awarded the Second Prize of $2.00 in The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal's Fairy Story Competition. Written by Bertha Watkins, aged 11, Rigby, Lawrence county, Pa.

ONCE long ago there was a very pretty young girl, whose name was Evangaline, but her sisters and neighbors called her Eva. Eva had a very pretty necklace of pearls. One day she was told to go to the spring for some fresh water. "Cannot sister go?" she said. "Eva, go and do what I tell you, and in the future you shall not have so much liberty," said her father. "You are getting very selfish." Eva with a frown got the pitcher and went. As she was coming from the spring a very old man came walking towards her and asked her for a drink. "The spring is back there, you may get your own drink," she said and walked on. The old man watched her till she was out of sight and then vanished. One morning Eva went out for a walk and got a handful of flowers. While she was walking through the field she met a dirty little boy, who was crying, she would have passed on but he said something that she did not understand. "What?" she said rudely. "Please Miss give me a flower," he said. "Mother is sick and she says a flower would make her better." "Why don't you save your money then and instead of buying candy buy flowers?" she said.

"I have no money," he said, but Eva would not listen. And she was always scolding her sisters, and if she was told to do anything she would sneak away so as to get out of doing it. And always after she would do anything mean there would be a pearl missing off of her necklace. One night Eva dreamed that a young, handsome man appeared and told her that if she would only be kind the pearls would all come back on her necklace. When Eva woke up she promised that she would be kind, and she kept her promise and was good and kind to everybody. One morning as she was out walking she met a handsome young man. "At last I have got my wish," he said. "Eva it was I who appeared as an old man, a little boy and in your dream. I took the pearls off your necklace because you were cruel, I promised you to put them back on if you were kind, and here it is." And he gave her a necklace far more beautiful than she had ever seen. "I am Charming, Prince of the fairies," he continued. "Will you come and be the Queen?" And Eva answered yes. A month later there was a fine wedding to which everybody was invited. It was the wedding of Prince Charming and Eva. When the wedding was over the prince took Eva to his home to rule over the fairies, where they were happy ever afterwards.

THE LION.

The Lion is the king of beasts,
Upon the smaller brutes he feasts;

And if by any chance he can
He picks the bones of a human.

He has a thick and tawny mane,
He lives out on the Nubian plain.

In books, when seeking prey, he stalks,
But when at home he just plain walks,

Often gives forth an angry roar,
And sometimes even three or four,

When he is in a kingly rage;
(It's well that now he's in a cage)

His mouth is very large and wide
(Say, boys, you'd better stay outside!)

E. H. Findley, in Good Housekeeping.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
EDITORIAL SECTION

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The Russian Ambassador at Washington

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Sunday, August 21, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

The opera bouffe character of the average South American revolution was well illustrated in the bombardment of Asuncion by the Paraguayan rebels. The ministers of the powers held a consultation on board the revolutionary vessel, and after announcing the terms they would grant the government the rebels said they would fire two more shots, one at the church concealing a battery and one at the home of the president, "to demonstrate the excellence of their artillery." The shots were fired, both went true to the mark, and the bombardment ceased, the revolutionists' pride evidently being satisfied. The result, however, had little effect upon the government, as the president promptly refused the terms offered him, which were that he could retain office, but the ministers and other high officials must resign. As the minister of war has been captured, at least part of the cabinet has been attended to by the rebels, but the other members of the president's official family are standing by him, and he is standing just as strongly by them. The result of the revolution is yet in doubt, but the rebels are in control of several coast cities, and are in a position to make it very strenuous for the government. There is little doubt of their ability to capture the capital, or at least greatly damage it by bombardment. The cause of the revolution, as usual in South American republics, is simply hostility to the government, but is unique in this case in that the leader of the revolutionists is not gunning for the presidency. This is the first time in the history of South America that the presidency is not the prize fought for.

Although the Japanese do not hesitate to sacrifice life in frontal attacks when necessary, and in this way are sustaining heavy losses in penetrating the defenses of Port Arthur, they use flanking operations when possible to drive the Russians out of their positions at as small a cost as possible. Since it has appeared that General Kuropatkin intends to make a stand at Liao-yang, where he has a vast accumulation of military stores, the movements of the Japanese armies have been confined to the occupation of positions of advantage without seeking any engagement, pending the conclusion of the Port Arthur campaign, which will release large bodies of troops for service in Manchuria. A Tokyo dispatch however, reports that the Japanese have occupied Anshanshan, between Haicheng and Liao-yang. The dispatch adds that the Russians have retreated towards Mukden, but the probability is that they have fallen back upon Liao-yang, where the Russian army has been concentrating. It is reported that the Russian position there has been carefully fortified, and rather than abandon his stores of military supplies there General Kuropatkin will endeavor to hold the place. General Kuroki's enveloping movement has therefore served its purpose by making Russian withdrawal impossible except at the cost of heavy sacrifices of stores and equipment. The Japanese generals may now take their time to complete their preparations in their usual thorough fashion before attacking the Russian position. The situation is such that General Kuropatkin must either win a great victory, or the Russian main army will share the fate of the Port Arthur fleet in being wiped out of existence as a tactical unit.

Germany is being forced to fight for the possession of her Southeast African provinces, and on August 12 an all-day battle with the Hereros occurred. The result was a victory for the Germans at a loss of one officer, Count von Arnim, and 19 men killed, six officers and 52 men wounded, and two missing. The natives numbered 6,000 and were massed on a great plain, where they had herded thousands of cattle and sheep, of which the Germans captured a large number. The German forces held the mountain passes, and it is doubtful if many of the natives can have escaped from the valley. Gen. von Trotha hopes, therefore, to follow up his success and finally subdue the aged Chief Samuel and his followers, and thus bring peace to the colony. The lack of a strong man in control has been the chief cause of the length of the campaign in Southeast Africa, which has now been continuing for many months. The colonists have appealed to the government for assistance several times, and only recently a delegation visited Berlin in an effort to convince Emperor William that their homes were being ruined and their fortunes swept away by the raids of the Hereros. The Kaiser refused to receive the delegation, but their presence in the city stimulated the war department to renewed activity. The efforts which are now being put forth will doubtless subjugate Southeast Africa, but its value as a colony has yet to be demonstrated.

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Hungarian parliamentary opposition, is about to visit America for the first time. While the great inter-parliamentary convention to be held at St. Louis, in September, is the primary object of the count's visit, he intends besides to see as much of the United States as his stay will permit. A most enthusiastic advocate of international arbitration, Count Apponyi is also a great statesman, with the widest interests in national and domestic politics. He says that he expects to see and hear very much that will be instructive and valuable during his tour, and he only regrets that he cannot spend 12 months, instead of a few weeks, on the other side of the Atlantic. Count Apponyi is a splendid linguist, and speaks English with such ease and accuracy that it would be difficult for one who only heard his voice to believe that he was not an Anglo-Saxon. His appearance, however, is distinctly that of the high bred Magyar type. Born in 1846, the count comes of an aristocratic Hungarian family, which has been ennobled since 1718. His father was the leader of the aristocratic Conservative party in Hungary, and the most determined opponent of Kossuth. The count was educated by the Jesuits, at their famous college at Kalksburg, near Vienna. His political career has been of such a varied character that it is difficult to tell what position he may attain. But it is certain that he is destined to play an important role in the possibly troublous times coming in Hungary. The count married in 1896 Countess Clothilde Mensdorff-Pouilly, sister of Count Albert Mensdorff, Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London, and cousin of King Edward. By his marriage, therefore, Count Apponyi can claim relationship with the English royal family.

COUNT APPONYI.

Serious race trouble developed in several sections of the south during the past week. At Stonesboro, Ga., two negroes were burned at the stake for the murder of an entire family, and three others are believed to have been lynched, although it has been difficult to secure authentic reports from the disordered region. The two who were burned at the stake had already been convicted, and were awaiting sentence. Since the burning a veritable race war has been in progress, the whites declaring they would rid the country of negroes. Closely following the report of the affair at Stonesboro, came an account of the lynching of a negro near Selma, Ala. As a result of the lynching, three white men are said to have been assassinated, and the whole population of the district, black and white, is up in arms. The blacks threaten to take revenge upon their white neighbors and the whites threaten to exterminate the blacks. A situation unique in the south has developed at Jackson, Miss., where the passing of a "jim crow" law for street cars has caused the negroes to form a union to boycott the whites. They will attempt to secure their revenge through peaceable means. A bank is being organized and stores opened, and every negro is pledged to give his trade to men of his own race. As a large portion of the population of Jackson is made up of negroes, it is evident that the loss of their trade will be quickly felt by the shop keepers. No one can blame the negroes for their endeavor to work among themselves for their own advantage, since the whites are organized against them. Race conflict certainly appears to be on the increase at present, and throughout the South President Roosevelt's policy is held responsible.

The meat packers' strike in the west has shown little development during the past week. The plants are all running, practically with a full complement of men, but the leaders of the strikers are holding doggedly on with an expressed hope that they will be able finally to bring the employers to their terms. The employers, however, declare that they have the strike won, and refuse absolutely to meet the leaders of the strikers. An attempt was made by Mayor Harrison of Chicago to arrange a meeting, but the employers refused to treat with the men again, saying that they are perfectly satisfied with the situation as it is. They expect the strike to be declared off at any time, but say nothing about receiving any of their old employes again. They profess to have plenty of skilled labor and have no places left for their former men to take. However, the loss of by-products is probably still large, and should the strikers ask for work as individuals many of them would undoubtedly find places open for them. The contest has been very costly to both sides, to the men in loss of wages and to the packers in the loss of business, some of which they may have great trouble in regaining, even by the most expensive methods. It has given the independent packers all over the country the opportunity they have long wanted to prove that they are just as competent to supply the trade as are "the big six." And now that the butchers find they can be supplied by the independents, they are likely, all other things being equal, to stand by those who came to the rescue in the time of their greatest need.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Boston during the week, brings directly to mind the fact that the veterans who saved the union and are directly responsible for the present greatness of America are rapidly nearing the end of their journey, and their annual gatherings will soon be but a memory. There were more than 25,000 men in the grand review on Tuesday, but age has slackened their pace and sapped their strength. One of the marchers was claimed by death during the parade, and scores of others were overcome by heat and fatigue. The officers elected are: Gen. W. W. Blackmar of Boston, commander-in-chief; John R. King of Washington, senior vice commander; George W. Patton of Chattanooga, junior vice commander; Dr. Warren N. King of Indianapolis, surgeon general; the Rev. J. H. Bradford of Washington, chaplain-in-chief. The annual report of the adjutant general showed there has been a loss of more than 10,000 in membership during the past year and the number of posts reduced by 275. There are still nearly 250,000 members, it is true, but as the years go on their ranks will thin out more rapidly. But the members still look happily upon life and they enjoy their annual encampments as much today as they did 10 years or more ago, and they look forward as happily to next year's encampment, which is to be held in Denver. So long as the Grand Army shall continue to meet, even when there shall only be a handful of the old guard, cities will vie with one another for the honor of their entertainment, and the best that the land produces will be theirs. America can never forget the debt she owes to these grand old men of the Civil war.

GEN. BLACKMAR.

The fatal shooting of several Ohio state guardsmen by United States regulars at Athens on Friday night is a most lamentable affair from every point of view. It is likely to have the effect of upsetting the program of the war department for the instruction of the national guard of the various states. The idea of the government is that by holding joint encampments the militia will gain much valuable instruction from the regulars and a fraternal spirit would be likely to develop that would be added to the efficiency of the militia if called upon to enter a campaign side by side with regulars. Unfortunately, however, the jealous spirit of the regulars and their contempt for what they term "tin soldiers" had not been reckoned on. The regular soldiers are a clannish lot, and stand together whether right or wrong. Almost the moment a man becomes a member of the regular army he begins to look with contempt upon the militia, even though a company of militia may have been years in the state's service and be thoroughly drilled and accoutred. The simple fact that they are "citizen soldiers" is enough for the regular. And this is the spirit the war department must overcome if joint encampments are to be made a success. In the affair at Athens the trouble was started by the arrest of a regular by the provost guard, thus inflaming his comrades with the idea that he was badly treated. Whisky did the rest.

Events of the past week would indicate that the ring Democrats of Missouri do not want to see Joseph W. Folk occupying the gubernatorial mansion at Jefferson City. United States Senator Stone came out in a statement, in which he accused Mr. Folk of treating with the ring before he secured his nomination, promising to assist in the nomination of State Chairman Samuel Cook for secretary of state and the renomination of Attorney

General Crow, both of whom he denounced from the rostrum. This Mr. Folk promptly denied, but admitted that he would vote for them, since the majority of the Democrats of the state seemed to want them elected, and he believed in the rule of the majority of the party. Then Stone reiterated his charges, and called upon Crow and Cook for verification, but this has not as yet appeared. The internal party row will have only one effect upon the election, the reduction of the majority of Mr. Folk, and possibly the defeat of the balance of the ticket. Missouri is so steeped in Democracy that there is little hope for the election of the entire Republican ticket, though former Mayor Walbridge, the Republican candidate for governor, is one of the ablest and cleanest men it would be possible to find for the office. It will be pretty difficult to convince the people of Missouri that Mr. Folk is otherwise than what he seems, an honest and upright man, and as many Republicans will vote for him on the belief that Mr. Walbridge cannot be elected, he is most likely to be the next governor of the state. However, no Republican will vote for Cook or Crow, and there is some hope that their Republican opponents may be elected. This result would give Mr. Folk just the assistance he needs in ridding the state of the coterie of boodlers and grafters, with which it is infested. The people of Missouri have at least one consolation, either candidate for governor elected will prove worthy of the office and will do his best to purify the politics of the state.

SENATOR STONE.

The speech of John Sharp Williams notifying Henry G. Davis of his nomination by the Democrats for the vice presidency has caused a great deal of comment because of the fact that he has taken an entirely new line in political addresses. It is generally admitted to be a very clever piece of work, from a literary point of view, but quite inappropriate in an address to be circulated for reading purposes by all classes of voters. As an after-dinner speech it would have been all right, but his sarcasm and irony were out of place upon such an occasion as the notification of a candidate. The average American is quick to appreciate humor, but he does not care to dig through two columns of that sort of stuff to find a political argument. Mr. Davis' reply was dignified, even if he did try to prove by figures that the Republican party's administrations of the country have been extravagant, and failed. He argued this on the ground that the Cleveland administration had cost $5.10 per capita, while the McKinley administration cost $6.56, and the Roosevelt administration $7.10 per capita. He ignored the fact that under McKinley's administration the Spanish war was fought, and under the Roosevelt administration the Panama canal strip was purchased. The Democratic party does not undertake to say that these things should not have been done.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

The Cause of the War.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Judge Campbell of Uniontown, upon the causes of the present war between Russia and Japan. It is a matter upon which the people of this country should be able to assume an impartial attitude as we have friendly relations with both countries. We are indebted to Russia for friendly services rendered at critical periods in our national affairs and we have taken a leading part in assisting Japan to enter the path of civilization in which she has made such great progress. The expansion of Russia is not an object of envy or solicitude with this country, as we recognize the fact that the forces which impel it are very much the same as those which have impelled the continental expansion of our own country, and the fact is appreciated that Russia has displayed wonderful ability in reconciling native races to her rule so that the extension of her power throughout Central Asia has brought with it such a great improvement in conditions that Russia has fairly earned the right to be regarded as the great civilizing agency in Asiatic affairs. We do not believe that there exists in this country any prejudice against Russia such as would deny to her the merits of any rightful claims she has in her contest with Japan, but her Manchurian policy has been such that popular sympathy is entirely correct in siding with Japan against Russia.

The result of Judge Campbell's effort to make out a case in Russia's behalf confirms us in the opinion that it is impossible to do so. His statement is confused and inaccurate in its presentation of facts. He seems to have confounded the Boxer uprising with the events of the war between China and Japan, and puts the collective intervention of the great powers ahead of the Japanese evacuation of Port Arthur in point of time. As a matter of fact Japan evacuated Port Arthur in 1895. In 1898 Germany occupied Kiao-Chau bay and the adjacent territory and immediately afterwards Russia occupied Port Arthur with the adjacent territories. The Boxer uprising which necessitated the expedition to Pekin for the relief of the embassies did not occur until 1900, and observers on the spot attributed the outbreak to the ferment of Chinese sentiment caused by the German appropriations of territory.

Notwithstanding the way in which he has grouped the facts to suit his argument it appears from his own statement that to make out his case Judge Campbell is compelled to assume that when Japan said one thing she meant another. He asserts that the true cause of the war was Russia's refusal to allow Japan to conquer Korea. As proof of this, he cites an article of the treaty proposed to Russia by Japan demanding "recognition by Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give assistance to Korea in the interests of reform and good government." There is nothing about conquest here, and no such interpretation of the provision is warranted, unless there are collateral facts and circumstances to prove that the design of conquest was concealed under the benevolent phraseology employed. Hence in a previous consideration of a communication from Judge Campbell we contend that the cause of the war could not be understood unless the circumstances antecedent to the treaty negotiations were considered. This we shall now proceed to do as briefly as possible.

As far back as 1860 Russia secured the maritime province of Siberia by cession from China. The ice-bound coasts thus obtained did not, of course, satisfy her ambition and she has always cherished designs to push southward as fast as circumstances would permit. That this was a national aspiration which Russia had a perfect right to entertain we do not question. Our criticism relates solely to the policy which Russia pursued in endeavoring to gratify that aspiration. The causes of the present war are contained in the clumsy and reckless diplomacy she adopted in attempting to further her ends.

It is obvious from their geographical relations that the political attitude of Korea is a matter of vital importance to Japan. Hence that country has been a bone of contention between China and Japan for centuries. The war between China and Japan in 1894, grew out of the Korean question. In adopting western methods Japan incurred the scorn and contempt of China, which regarded the island empire as a renegade from the cause of oriental seclusion and as a pervert to western barbarism. So far as Chinese influence could direct Korea, it caused that kingdom to assume the same attitude toward Japan. Although Korea negotiated commercial treaties with the leading powers of Europe and with the United States without objection on the part of China or denial of the right of Korea to be considered as an independent state, yet in dealings with Japan China persisted in describing Korea as her "tributary state," and claimed a right of intervention which was exercised in a spirit of hostility to Japan. It was upon this issue that Japan went to war with China in 1894, and the first article of the treaty of peace signed in April, 1895, ran thus: "China recognizes definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy of Korea, and in consequence the payment of tribute and the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Korea to China, in derogation of such independence and autonomy, shall wholly cease for the future." In this we have the clue to the interpretation of the article which Judge Campbell cites. The purpose of Japan is to maintain Korea as an independent buffer state, whose protection shall be her peculiar care. It is a relation very much like that which exists between the United States and Cuba as provided by the Platt amendment to the act declaring Cuban independence. To describe Japan's demand upon Russia for recognition of this relation as an attempt to secure from Russia permission to conquer Korea is an unfounded assumption.

In pursuance of a sentiment of national expansion exactly of the same order and possessing as full a measure of right as that of Russia, Japan secured from China in 1895 the cession of Port Arthur and the adjoining territory, but was deprived of these acquisitions in 1898 by a coalition of Russia, Germany and France, Russia herself taking the territory from which Japan was expelled. Had Russia been satisfied with this great stroke and devoted herself to consolidating the advantageous position she had gained, her relations with Japan would have been kept in such a shape that prudent diplomacy could have prevented the outbreak of war. Russia had waited 30 years for a safe opportunity to extend her frontier to the Yellow sea, but her policy soon underwent a great change and became so violent and headlong as to offer gross provocations, where the nicest tact and circumspection were required. She took advantage of the Boxer troubles to occupy Manchuria, and, although she has repeatedly promised to evacuate the country she has acted in a manner which showed that her promises were not given in good faith, and her actions have given offense to other nations besides Japan. Judge Campbell's statement that "none of those nations have ever asked Russia to evacuate Manchuria, nor do they wish her to do so" is grotesquely at variance with the facts. It is against Russian policy in Manchuria that Secretary Hay formulated the policy of "the Open Door" and correspondence protesting against Russian behavior fills a large part of the last volume of the Foreign Relations of the United States. The effect upon England was such as to cause her to enter into a treaty of alliance with Japan, signed in 1902, and limited to five years. This consequence of her behavior ought to have awakened Russia to the danger of her course and caused her to resume the shrewder and more politic tactics formerly employed, but just when Russia's own blunders had put Japan in a position when she could venture to appeal to the sword, Russian annexation of Korean territory began and a chain of forts were erected upon the Korean side of the lower Yalu under pretext of an old concession to cut lumber. Even then the wary diplomacy of Japan made a last attempt to arrive at a peaceful settlement of differences, but such was the astounding fatuity of the Russian government that Japan was trifled with and negotiations were postponed from time to time upon pretexts that Russia would not have thought of offering to a European power. Russia put herself in the wrong in every possible way, and has displayed an amount of stupidity and recklessness which did not become intelligible until it became known that her capable statesmen had been set aside and that the management of the Manchurian question had really been in the hands of a ring of speculators, too ignorant to understand the situation and too incompetent to manage it had they understood it. As a result Russia is undergoing a series of disasters and humiliations which she needlessly provoked and is likely to lose the position upon the Yellow sea which it took her 38 years to gain.

A Church Devastated by Law.

The case of the Free Church of Scotland is in some respects the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in the history of ecclesiastical conflict. Through legal complications it finds itself stripped of its property with a completeness exceeding anything of the kind ever accomplished by arbitrary power bent upon spoliation. There is no savor of persecution in the case. It is the outcome of the regular course of legal proceedings, but the result is none the less desolating in its effect. Its troubles all came about through a movement for ecclesiastical union in harmony with the spirit of the age, and prompted by regard for the interests of the church and the furtherance of its work. Just such movements for the union of church organizations separated by no vital differences of doctrine are favorably regarded in this country, and are the object of zealous effort, but if the English decision is good law a barrier will be interposed which will tend to perpetuate denominational divisions.

In 1900 the Free Church of Scotland agreed to unite with the United Presbyterian church, which holds substantially the same doctrines. So small was the opposition that the union was approved in the general assembly of the Free Church by a vote of 643 to 27. The dissidents were mainly Highland ministers, and with characteristic stubborness of opinion, they contended that they alone were the Free Church of Scotland, entitled to the custody of all its property, and that the great majority were seceders who by their action had put themselves outside of the church. The contention looked absurd, but it has turned out to be legally correct. When the case was taken into court a decision was rendered against them and upon appeal the adverse decision was confirmed. The little band of irreconcilables still refused to submit, and carried the case to the last tribunal they could reach, the House of Lords, and there to the general surprise they won their case completely. After weeks of argument, ranging through ecclesiastical history, it was decided that no church, unless it possesses a deed specially and clearly reserving that power, has the right to alter its creed at its own discretion. Thus any part of the original church, however minute, that adheres to the original constitution of the church continues to be the church, possessed of all its corporate rights and property.

The consequences of the decision are simply tremendous. The remnant of twenty-four who held out to the end against the union with the United Presbyterian church, have legal title to mission funds, college funds, church buildings and endowments, amounting in value to many millions of dollars. In Edinburgh alone 23,000 worshipers are deprived of any right or title in their churches, and 55 ministers occupy their homes on sufferance. In Glasgow 103 congregations with 70,000 membership find themselves intruders in their own churches, and are subject to the jurisdiction of a presbytery consisting of two ministers only. The Free Church missions, carried on by 304 Europeans and 334 native missionaries, pass to the control of the two dozen ministers who now constitute the church in its corporate capacity. It is a physical impossibility for them to supply the churches under their legal control with ministers of their own way of thinking, but so far all efforts at an accommodation have been fruitless, the little band of true blues refusing to make any concessions except upon condition that the majority shall retrace their steps and return to the communion of the Free Church.

A decision which has such consequences may be law, but it is certainly not equity. It puts a barrier in the way of progress by practically prohibiting any modification in the formularies of a religious society to bring them into accord with the enlarged views of religious truth and changed conditions of church work. The decision applies to religious organizations principles derived from a strict construction of business trusteeship. The general principle is that money given to a corporate body for a lawful purpose must be devoted to that pur-

pose or the intention of the donors is frustrated. While the principle may be sound as regards ordinary trusts, it is not sound as applied to churches, and in the case under consideration it is plainly destructive of moral obligations.

Our Same and Tame Magazines.

The discussion started by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton with an article in the North American Review, criticising our "bourgeois" and "anaemic" fiction, will not down and is now raging around our magazines. Mrs. Atherton said that our literature is "as correct as Sunday clothes and as innocuous as sterilized milk," but utterly untrue to the larger life. "Its utmost range is after dialect—i. e., illiterate phrases—and local color." The novels written in our day "mildly interest people who are used to them and can get nothing else." Besides this well-bred conventionality, and as a corollary of it, Mrs. Atherton charged American literature with lack of originality. In a later number of the same Review Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon rose to refute Mrs. Atherton's contentions. She did not make out a very strong case, having to marshal Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known" and Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire" as examples of the novel and meritorious in our latter-day fiction.

The fact is that there was a great deal of truth in Mrs. Atherton's contention, and one of the main causes of this deplorable condition is that most of our fiction is written by women for women. Mrs. Atherton hit very near to the mark when she blamed the magazines, adding that these are read mostly by women. Fancy McClure's running Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" as a serial; or fancy The Ladies' Home Journal printing Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett." The editors of these eminently respectable publications would raise their hands in horror at the thought of sending such stories into American homes. That this ridiculous prudery is wide-spread enough to justify the editors, who are business men seeking to please their customers, is shown by the example of Pittsburgh's own Carnegie Library, where "The Scarlet Letter" is permitted to circulate only among adults, putting that book on a level with the "Decameron."

A number of correspondents of the New York Times Saturday Review have lately taken up Mrs. Atherton's charge against the magazines, and some things have been said which everybody will at once realize to be only too true. The "sameness" of our magazines has impressed all of these writers; their "insipidity" is commented upon by many. "Just at this time," wrote one correspondent, "papers about Hawthorne are in demand, while short stories by any modern Hawthorne would be thrown out." He goes on to say that though editors glibly assert that the work of a modern Poe, Balzac or Hawthorne would gain admission to the best magazines, in practice they religiously refrain from printing anything like "The Fall of the House of Usher" or "Young Goodman Brown," or anything which contains elements of the tragic or terrible.

Commercial timidity, then, must be blamed for the deterioration of our literature. It is this that makes our magazines so "same and tame." Said a circulation manager: "It's the women that buy the magazine and the things that's advertised in the back of it, and it's tea and sweet crackers they want in between the pages of the book." A magazine, before its "policy" is firmly fixed, may print a certain story which makes a hit. The editor's immediate concern is to get another story "like it." Ferdinand Brunetiere has pointed out that only the purpose of producing "something different" results in literature. That is why our magazine stories are not literature. After a brief experimental period each magazine gets into a rut. Every reader knows that if he wants stories about fashionable young preachers he must get the Ladies' Home Journal, for lovable children he must turn to McClure's, for business hustlers to Success, for philosophers of the Wiggs variety to the Century, for epigrams to the Smart Set, etc.

Every magazine has its rut, and the writers naturally follow these ruts—so no wonder there is lack of originality. In only one respect do they agree, to steer clear of anything that might not do for the home. A funny story, which may be true and may not, is told about the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal to illustrate this tendency. Rudyard Kipling had written a story for that publication, in which the hero tossed down a tumbler of brandy. Mr. Bok wired to Kipling: "Home Journal rules against mention of intoxicants." And Kipling wired back: "Make it Mellin's Food." The same trouble afflicts all our magazines. They feed their readers nothing but Mellin's Food, and they rarely vary the spoons or the dishes. Originality is regarded askance. If a short story writer in a fit of desperate disgust should write a story utterly unlike any magazine story ever written, it would be returned, perhaps with praise for its originality and literary finish, but regretting that "it isn't along our line," and he would be advised to send it to the Black Cat, which makes a specialty of freak stories. Poe would starve in our day as he did in his own, and Maupassant would be rigorously tabooed. Meanwhile our magazines, like the rest of our literature, "mildly interest people who are used to them and can get nothing else."

The Post is revelling in tremendous figures about the cost of "the four years of Roosevelt's administration." Its argument would be improved if it would explain how Roosevelt has managed to obtain four years of administration when it is not yet three years since he became President.

Sir Thomas Lipton promises another attempt to lift the America's cup. Sir Thomas is persistent if nothing else, but we fear he is wasting his time and money. That cup has become a habit with us.

Major Seaman says few Japanese wounded die because the surgeons do not treat them on the battlefield. Evidently they are left alone long enough to give nature a chance.

Midsummer Gossip From the Nation's Capital.

By LOUIS W. STRAYER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—When the news was received here that Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was very ill and that his life was despaired of, there were many expressions of sorrow. While the venerable Massachusetts statesman was not what could be called a popular man in the capital, yet his abilities were appreciated and his sterling qualities were admired by men of both parties. Senator Hoar always moved on a high plane, and his ideals were the loftiest. That, in fact, was the basis of much criticism of his public career. Men said he was an idealist and a theorist who could not accommodate himself to the conditions as he found them, and who did not get into close enough touch with the people and affairs to render his wisdom of practical use to the country. Despite these criticisms, his colleagues in the United States senate had a high estimate of his opinions, and his advice in all matters was eagerly sought and carefully listened to. A staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, he declined to be always bound by party lines. When the senators of his party took a course with which he did not agree, he had no hesitation in disagreeing with them openly or in delivering speeches on the floor of the senate voicing his views. He was one of the very few members of the senate who cared nothing for politics, and took little interest in political deals and machinations. It is said that he did not personally know three members of the Massachusetts legislature that last elected him to the senate. Senator Hoar himself told a friend that never in his life had he asked any man to vote for him for any office.

SENATOR HOAR.

When the Panama canal treaty was before the senate, Senator Hoar created a sensation by making a speech in an open session criticising the policy of President Roosevelt in the matter of the Panama revolution and comparing the president to a big policeman who had caught a robber in the act of snatching a purse, had held the thief up, taken the purse away from him and kept it. The Democrats who had been opposing the treaty were jubilant, and thought they had won over a powerful ally. The Republicans regretted that the Massachusetts senator should feel called upon thus publicly to oppose the administration when it needed his support. Senator Foraker replied to the speech of Senator Hoar, and roused the ire of the New England man by intimating that he had violated the ethics of the senate by delivering a speech in open session that should have been made during an executive session. This accusation hurt Senator Hoar, who has always been one of the strictest observers of the rules on this point, and the exchange of compliments between him and Senator Foraker became rather bitter. In spite of his opposition to the course of the administration in this matter, he voted with the Republicans and his speech failed to have any bad effect.

Senator Hoar was not a wealthy man, and the greater part of his life in Washington has been lived in boarding houses. He said, only a year or two ago, that after a public life of nearly half a century, his income, aside from the $5,000 a year he received as senator, was not $1,800 a year. Newspapers have been fond of publishing little stories about the veteran senator, one of which was to the effect that he was a habitual reader of yellow-backed novels, the "thrillers" that boys steal up in the haymow to peruse. It was stated that he found this an excellent means of recreation. Whether or not it was true, Senator Hoar did not make a public denial of it.

Senator Hoar bore his age well, and until his illness last winter, which marked the beginning of his physical decline, he was as hearty a man as one would wish to see for his years. He took a pride in his strength, and disliked to have any insinuation made to the effect that he was getting old. It is said that he once had a street car conductor discharged for helping him on board the car, alleging that it was an impudence and an insinuation that he was not capable of taking care of himself. There is no denying that the Massachusetts statesman had a bad temper which he exhibited at times, and occasionally on the most puerile provocation. Last winter Harvey Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, came here on business in connection with the Lewis and Clark exposition. He was riding in the senate elevator with Senator Mitchell of Oregon, when Senator Hoar got aboard. Senator Mitchell introduced the editor to the senator, and Mr. Scott held out his hand in the recognition of the introduction. But Mr. Hoar did not take it.

"I cannot shake hands with you, sir," he said with great dignity.

"I'm sorry to hear that," replied Mr. Scott. "May I ask why?" Up to this time he thought the Massachusetts senator was cracking a rather doubtful joke.

"Because you published in your paper some years ago a statement that reflected seriously upon a very dear friend of mine, Senator Morrell of Vermont," said Senator Hoar in a tone that left no doubt as to his earnestness.

"I do not recall any publication of that kind," said Mr. Scott. "What was the purport of the article?"

"It was a paragraph to the effect that Senator Morrell was living beyond the allotted age of men for the sole purpose of saving funeral expenses," said Mr. Hoar. "Such a statement was a deep insult, and I do not care to shake hands with a man who would publish such a thing."

"Well," replied Mr. Scott, "I am the editor of the Oregonian and am responsible for what is published in it. I do not recall any such statement as you mention, but it might have been written by some of the editorial men. However, if you do not care to shake hands with me, I will turn my back to you," and he suited the action to the words. The incident got noised about the capital and caused a great deal of gossip.

Senator Hoar was one of the best educated and widely read men in congress, and especially on historical topics was he an authority. As a speaker he was interesting and logical. His voice was not strong, but it had an incisive quality that gave it great carrying power, so that he was easily heard all over the senate chamber. Nothing irritated him more than whispering or inattention on the part of other senators when he was speaking, but in this respect he was not so particular when others were speaking. More than once has the chair been obliged to rap for Mr. Hoar to desist carrying on a conversation when some senator was addressing the senate.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Hoar was not a great power in the senate. His was a negative force, and his best work has been in acting as a brake or safety valve to his party and his colleagues. While he could never be reckoned on definitely to support an administration measure, yet if he did fly off at a tangent, he rarely carried anyone with him. His colleagues listened to his arguments and respected his opinions, but he was not a leader who could attract men to him.

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All is in readiness for the army maneuvers on the field of the battle of Bull Run, which begin next week. Regular troops and detachments from the militia of a number of states will take part, and the maneuvers will cover an area of about 70,000 acres, embracing practically all the territory covered during the first engagement of land troops in the civil war. This project of the war department, which has for its object the training of the auxiliary standing army of the country, the state guards, will be attended with more or less damage to the farms over which the troops operate. Fences will have to be torn down, corn and oat crops will be trampled, and no doubt there will be a great number of mysterious disappearances among the poultry, pigs and melons in that vicinity.

GEN. CORBIN.

But Gen. Corbin, who will be in command, has made arrangements that are expected to obviate any serious complaints on the part of the farmers. An officer will be detailed with every command, who will have the title of "observer." His duty will be to note all damage to property and make a satisfactory settlement with the owner. If in the progress of the maneuvers it becomes necessary to tear down a section of fence and march over a field of corn, the observer will remain at that point and make an estimate of the damage that has been wrought. Then he will hunt up the farmer who owns the property and endeavor to reach an agreement as to the sum which the United States should pay. In most cases it is believed that the officer and the farmer will be able to compromise in short order, but if that is found impossible, then the case will be referred to a board of arbitration composed of one regular army officer, one militia officer and one civilian. This board will decide upon an estimate of the damage, and the farmer will be handed a voucher for the amount. This is the plan to be followed in all cases, and Gen. Corbin believes that there will be little cause for complaint among the property owners of Virginia, upon whose land the maneuvers are to be held.

There may be some difficulty among the farmers in collecting these claims, but they will all be paid when congress next meets, or within a short time thereafter, at the latest. It is the intention of the war department to pay these claims out of the contingent fund, unless they should amount to such a sum as to exhaust that fund. In that event congress would have to make appropriation, and the farmers would have to wait until such appropriation was available. In the event that a farmer is dissatisfied with the award of the board of arbitration, he would have the privilege of carrying his case to the court of claims, but such a proceeding would involve considerable time and he might not be paid for several years.

The question has been raised whether each state will be held resonsible for the damage done by the militia from that state, but this cannot be answered at this time, for the reason that the war department has not yet reached a decision on it. It is suggested that if the Georgia militia tramples down a corn field, the damage thus done may be charged up against that state, and the amount deducted from the state's share of the appropriation for the national guard made by congress. If an attempt is made to follow this plan it will raise a cry of protest. While the state guards have been ready and willing to participate in the maneuvers on the field of Bull Run, yet they look upon them as a government performance, under the direct management of the war department, and an enterprise the expense of which should be borne by the government, except such charges as the states themselves have agreed to stand. When the maneuvers were held at West Point (Ky.) last year, an attempt was made to charge each state with the value of the ammunition shot by its militia during the encampment. But the states raised such a protest that the war department was obliged to reverse itself and desist from its intention to deduct the cost of the ammunition from the congressional appropriation. The states will probably take the same view on the question of damages resulting from the maneuvers at Bull Run.

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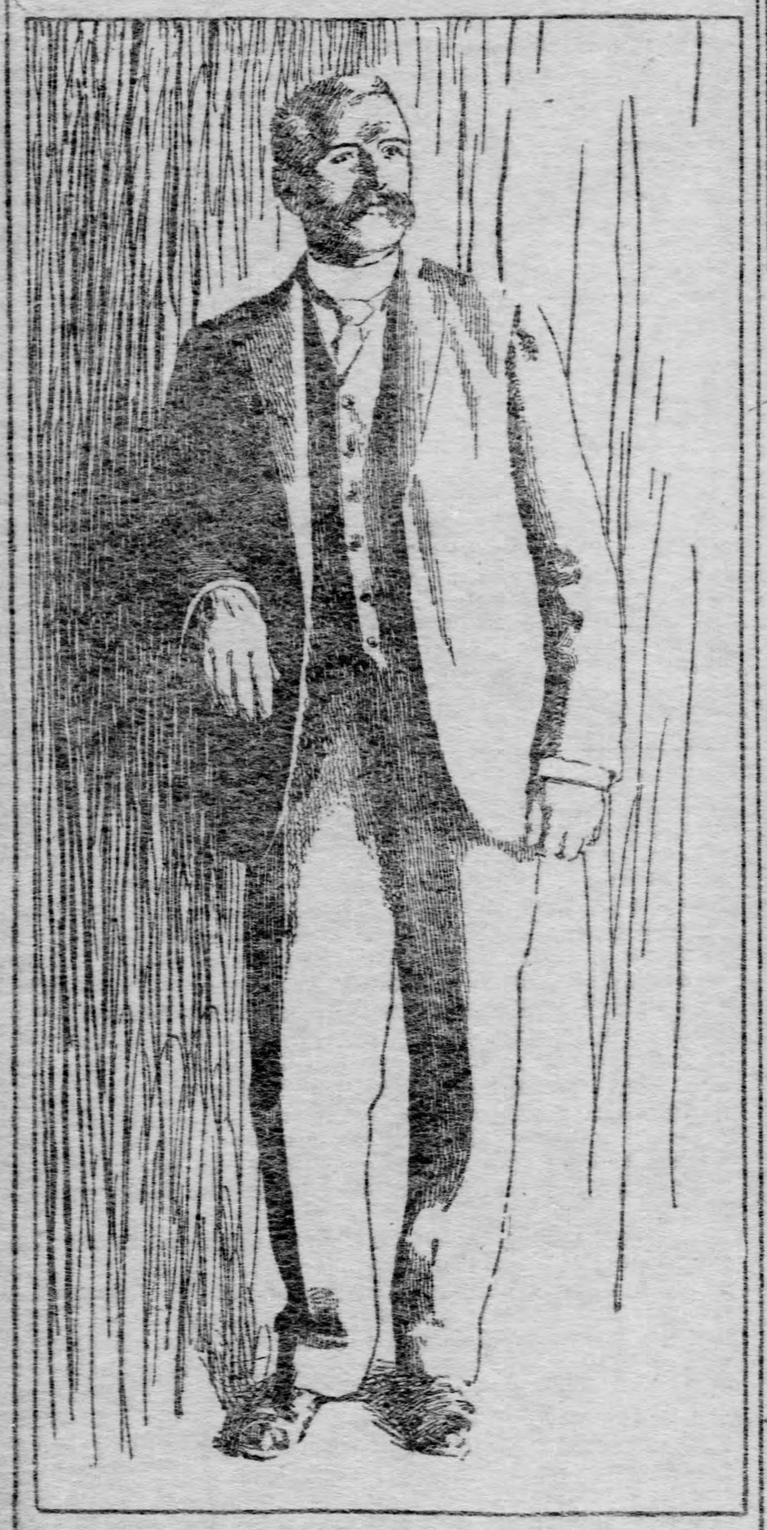
The guards who watch over the United States treasury are not all men who are on the payrolls and wear shining badges and carry revolvers. There are about a score of cats in the big building who also have an important part in the guarding of the nations treasure. They prowl along the dark halls and the vaults, making the building untenable for rats. It is important that the rats be kept out, for if they were not there would be danger of them eating up the government's assets. A good healthy rat, if not disturbed, would think nothing of making a light lunch on yellow gold certificates with a few United States bonds for dessert. Gold and silver would probably be safe from them, but they would like nothing better to line their nests than a parcel of bank notes. Hence the cats. Secretary Shaw has noticed these felines walking through the corridors, and he has noted that they are not a particularly healthy lot. They may be good "ratters," but none of them would take prizes at a bench show. Their scrawny appearance he lays to the secluded life they live, and the absence of sunshine in the gloomy building that they call home. Consequently he has talked with some of the chiefs of bureaus as to means by which the appearance and health of the official treasury cats may be improved. It was suggested that a sand pile be provided in the areaway and that they be encouraged to go and roll in it, at the same time bathing in the sunshine. But this idea did not find much favor among the chiefs. They did not believe the cats would care to desert their posts and incidentally run the risk of missing a rat or two. It was suggested that some of the employes might be assigned to the duty of taking the cats out for an airing each day, but even this was objected to, on the ground that there are too many bulldogs running at large on the streets, and a bunch of cats on parade would naturally start trouble. So the question was left unsettled during the absence of Secretary Shaw. But something must be done for the treasury cats. They are an important factor in the government, and their interests and health must be looked after.

RAMON CORRAL, THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN MEXICO.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEWLY ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT - PEACE IS NECESSARY TO MEXICO, AND AMERICANS ARE WELCOME. A REMARKABLE MAN.



"AMERICANS ARE KINDLY RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY"

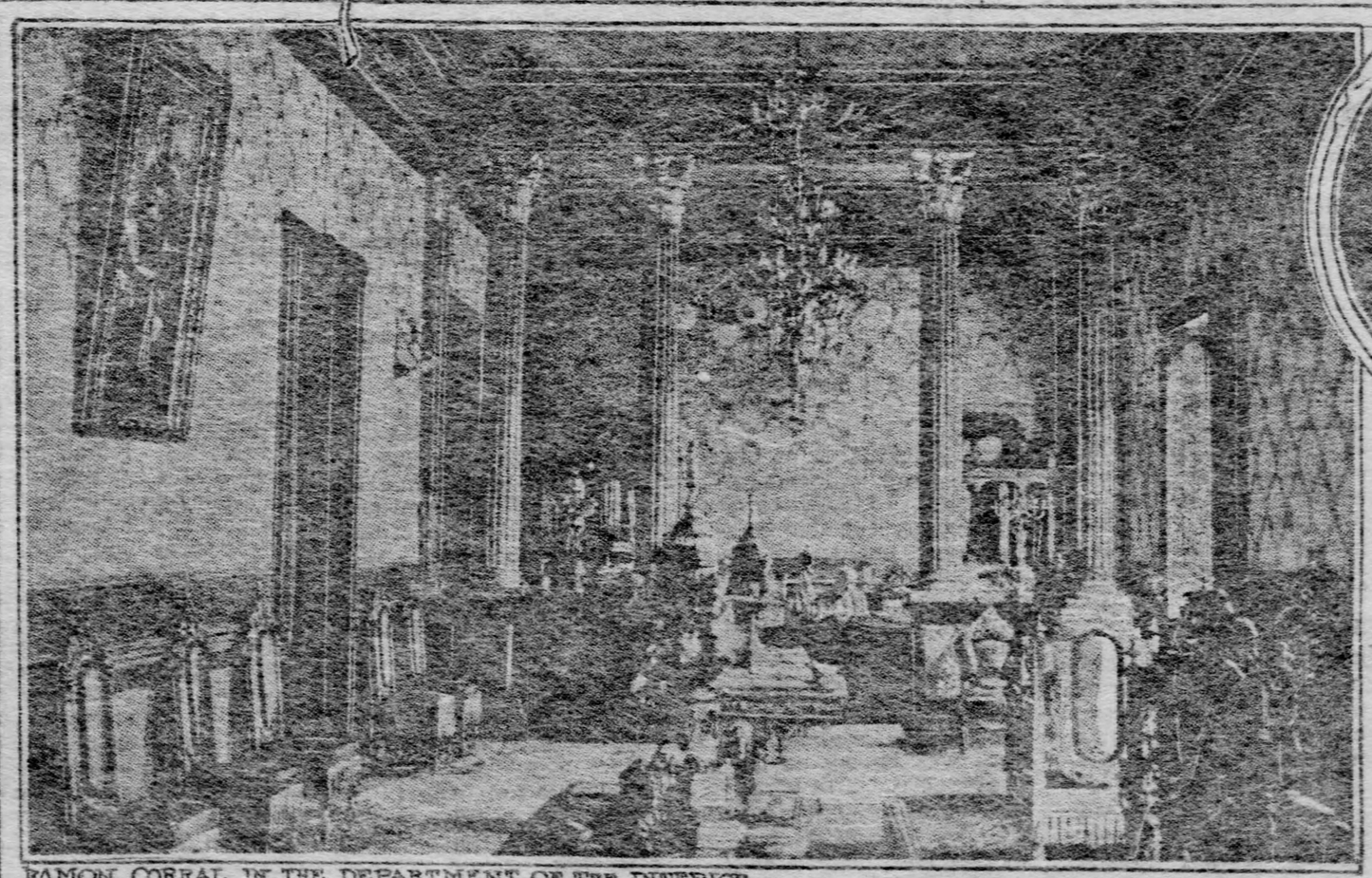
RAMON CORRAL

VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

"THE MATERIAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY CAN ONLY BE PRESERVED BY THE CONTINUANCE OF PEACE"

PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.B.WAITE MEXICO CITY.



RAMON CORRAL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

POWELL CLAYTON, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

By Powell Clayton.

IT WAS JUAREZ DAY in Mexico—the day set apart by President Diaz as memorial day in honor of Juarez the Liberator. The bright sunshine, the deep blue sky, flecked here and there with fleecy white clouds, incredible harbinger of the thunder-laden storm clouds of the later afternoon; the tropical luxuriance of foliage and flowers of the beautiful Almeda of which Mexico City is so justly proud, formed a setting such as nature alone can design for the the cavalcade dashing up Avenida Juarez to the Paset and thence out to the hero's grave.

With clinking of swords and waving of plumes the familiar blue and silver uniform of the president's cavalry escort came in sight. At the head of a long line of carriages filled with uniformed generals and members of the diplomatic corps, decorated with ribbons and orders, came an open barouche. There was nothing to distinguish this carriage from the others save the rosettes of red, white and green at the horses' heads and the tricolor cockades in the hats of the coachman and footmen. Yet its occupants were the men who have made and are helping to make Mexico great today.

On the right sat Gen. Diaz—strong, vigorous, his eye clear, a healthy glow on his cheeks and the promise of many years of wise and judicious ruling yet before him. Beside him sat Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs, whose chances for the vice presidency many had considered most excellent. Opposite sat Limantour, minister of finance to whom when Mexico comes under the gold standard the credit will be due. The fourth occupant was the man on whom the eyes of all Mexico are turned today—the newly elected vice president, Ramon Corral.

Amid a dead silence, not an uncovered head, not a voice raised in welcome from the onlooking throng, the tropical sun beating upon their unsheltered heads, under the arches bright with bunting and flowers, the brilliant cavalcade wended its way to the tomb of the man who reigns supreme in the heart of every Indian, because he was an Indian himself—Juarez.

The scene was typical. The three men representing the past, present and future of Mexico—Juarez, the Liberator, dead; Diaz, the peace president, still vigorous at 74, holding the reins of government with a grip of iron, and Ramon Corral, a man of the people, who has risen step by step, fulfilling each position given him by the people so worthily that each step has been one of higher and greater trust in the service of his country, yet for all he is and must be as unsolved as the future he represents.

The career of Ramon Corral is worthy of study. He is an earnest advocate of education. He believes that the great masses of Indians and peons forming the bulk of the population of Mexico can be trained into law abiding and industrious citizens by being educated. In his native state of Sonora he has left colleges and a system of free education as lasting monuments of his work while governor of the state.

He is thoroughly American in his endeavor to inculcate a desire for knowledge in the minds of the boys and girls growing to manhood and womanhood in the Republic. He realizes that to make Mexico great, to place her

among the foremost nations of the world, he must begin, not with the parents of today, but with the children, that they may, in their turn, train their children, and in the natural course of evolution bring about the changes which must take place before Mexico can stand where she belongs among civilized countries.

In personal appearance he is rather above medium height and stockily built. During office hours he dresses more like an American than the average Mexican diplomat, in a rough brown mixture. His face is large featured, the eyes dark and penetrating. While speaking to you he studies you and doubtless reads you thoroughly before you leave him. His mustache is heavy and black, in strong contrast to his closely cut gray hair, and misleading when he wears his hat, as he looks much younger on the street or in his automobile than he does with uncovered head.

Interview With Senor Corral.

During the course of my interview with Minister Corral in his private office at the department of the interior I had occasion to say to him, while endeavoring to overcome his deprecation of any importance attached to what he might have to write for The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Your excellency, the American people are naturally very much interested in the views of the man who will be the next president of Mexico."

"Ah, senor," he replied, with an expressive gesture, "I may never be president. Gen. Diaz is very strong, and he has many more years to live."

And as I remembered the strong, vigorous man, with the piercing eyes and determined chin, who had driven out to Juarez's tomb the day before, I echoed the vice president's words:

"True, he may never be the president of Mexico."

Falling into his native Spanish the vice president sat back in his chair and went on:

"The work of Gen. Diaz is a solid work, not only for the present, but for the future. The advances which this country has made during his administration are not only of a material but a moral nature. At the same time that he has shown the Mexicans how to work, he has also shown them how to love their country in an intelligent manner. There is not today a single inhabitant of Mexico who does not understand that the truest patriotism demands the uninterrupted moral and intellectual development of the country and who does not also understand that this cannot be attained except by the preservation of peace.

"This view is one of the fruits of the education which the new political era of Mexico has given us, and is the best guarantee that peace is assured to us for an indefinite period. I do not believe that there is any Mexican so oblivious of his political duties that he would dare for any motive to conspire to overthrow the public order by raising the banner of revolution. But if there should be, the whole nation as a single man would rise to crush him.

Diaz's Lasting Influence.

"These are the ideas which have absolute predominance in the country, and as time passes they become more firmly implanted and are more clearly developed in all classes of society under the shelter of the government of Gen. Diaz, and as Gen. Diaz has still many years to live these ideas, when the country may have the misfortune to lose him, will be an unconquerable safeguard which will maintain peace on the surest basis—this is the unanimous conviction of all Mexicans.

"The countries which are friendly to Mexico, those which have great interests and important colonies here, as the United States, Spain, France and others, should have confidence in us. Our history for the last 30 years is a guarantee for our good judgment in the future.

"In reply to a special question I would say:

"The United States citizens, whose investments are especially valuable to us, well know that their interests are protected and guaranteed by our government. Americans are kindly received in the country, because we know how to appreciate them and how much their capital and their intelligent efforts assist us in the development of our wealth. This kindly feeling becomes each day more real and more evident as Americans and Mexicans grow to know each other better. One proof of this is that as the American colony in the capital increases its relations of amity and good understanding with the best Mexican society become more cordial. The same may be said of all the towns in the republic where there are Americans."

Minister Clayton on Senor Corral.

The interview of Vice President-elect Ramon Corral which you have so kindly submitted to me in advance of its publication I have read with much interest. A residence here of over seven years and the knowledge of Mexican public affairs naturally derived from my official experience enable me to indorse all that Mr. Corral has said regarding the work of Gen. Diaz and the development of Mexico.

While Mr. Corral has spoken so truthfully of Gen. Diaz, I desire to say a few words concerning Mr. Corral himself. Although comparatively a young man, being only 50 years of age, his manhood has been one of great activity and marked success. Commencing with literary pursuits, he became the editor of two political newspapers. When the revolution of August 11, 1875, broke out, he exchanged the pen for the sword, maintaining with vigor upon the battlefield the political principles set forth in the columns of his newspapers. As a member of the Sonora legislature and secretary of that state, as one of the revisers of the penal code of the federal district, as delegate to the federal congress, as governor of Sonora, which position he was unanimously elected to in 1895 and held for two terms; as governor of the Federal District of Mexico and as minister of the interior in President Diaz's cabinet, he has risen, step by step, to the high position of vice president, to which he has recently been chosen with such unanimity. His broad and progressive ideas; his unswerving firmness, tempered with tactfulnses; his unquestioned integrity, and his loyalty to President Diaz and belief in his wise political policies cause me to believe that we shall hear much and favorably of Mr. Corral in the future, and should he be called at any time to exercise the executive functions, that he will do so on the lines so ably and wisely laid by that great and patriotic statesman who now occupies Mexico's executive chair.

Radical Changes in Pennsylvania Laws

By COL. A. K. M'CLURE,

AN IMPORTANT change in the common law relating to evidence was published just before 1869, by which parties to suits could become witnesses in their own behalf, under severe restrictions. Prior to that time the old common law rule prevailed forbidding any person from testifying in his or her own case. The author of this important reform was Titian J. Coffee, then a senator from Indiana county, and one of the ablest lawyers of the state. He was a man of marked ability and a very accomplished trial lawyer. When he first entered the senate he introduced a measure proposing to liberalize the law of evidence, but he was not supported by a single lawyer in the body. He persisted, however, and pressed it with increased vigor during his second session, when he was supported by the venerable Senator Wilkins of Allegheny, who had ripe experience as a lawyer and had been United States senator, secretary of war and minister to Russia. Coffee was finally enabled to carry through both branches of the legislature a measure that simply opened the door to the present broad and just extension of the principle that permits all suitors, or defendants in criminal cases, to testify in their own behalf, excepting only where the party of opposing interest is dead.

While serving in the house I had become intimately acquainted with Coffee and earnestly enlisted in support of his reform, and it would startle the profession of the present day to learn what formidable opposition had to be overcome to separate our system of evidence from the old common law restriction which often defeated justice. It was one of the bravest battles ever made in our legislature, as Coffee stood almost alone when he began the struggle. Able lawyers like James P. Penny of Allegheny and Gleni W. Schofield of Warren had entered the senate after Coffee had blazed the way through the wilderness of legal prejudice, and came to his support along with Wilkins. They were all men of much more than ordinary ability in the legal profession.

Schofield had a remarkable political career. He was a delegate in the Democratic state convention in March, 1856, and voted for the nomination of Buchanan for president, but after the Cincinnati convention had nominated Buchanan and adopted a radical pro-slavery platform Schofield bolted over to the support of Fremont, was nominated by the Republicans for senator and elected the same fall that Buchanan was chosen president. When he retired from the senate he was sent to congress, where he served with distinction two years, and later served as a judge on the court of claims, a position that he held at his death. Penny was the law partner of the late Chief Justice Sterrett, and after Coffee had retired he was accepted during his entire terms of service in the senate as the oracle of the body in solving legal propositions. He was chairman of the commission that framed the new criminal code adopted early in the 60s, and I well remember when it was before the senate for consideration and final passage that most important measure was passed by its title, without being read in the body. Of course, it had been printed and examined by the lawyers of the senate, but if ever a question of doubt arose the confidence in Penny was so general that his judgment was accepted.

Called to Washington.

Coffee would have had a great career in Pennsylvania if he had not been unexpectedly diverted to Washington. When he retired from the senate he formed a partnership with ex-Representative Purviance to engage in the practice of law in Pittsburgh, where he would have been eminently successful as a lawyer. Coffee had studied law with Edward Bates of Missouri, and when Bates was called to the Lincoln cabinet as attorney general he tendered Coffee the position of assistant attorney general, which he accepted. He thus gradually became severed from his political associations in Pennsylvania and lived for many years in retirement, until his death at an advanced age. When Curtin accepted the Russian mission Coffee accompanied him as secretary, but beyond that he neither sought nor held any public position. I have always regarded his elimination from Pennsylvania politics as an equal misfortune to himself and to the state.

He was a man of stern integrity in public and private life and would certainly have stood in the forefront of the bar of Pennsylvania. He was one of the supporters of Curtin's nomination for governor in 1869, and would have been in the floodtide of political favor had he remained in the state. The fascination of Washington life has cut off many distinguished and useful careers, and among them was that of Titian J. Coffee. He was a nephew of the original Judge White of Indiana, father of the present Judge White of that district, and was altogether the most potent political leader of that section of the state.

While Senator Coffee won out in breaking through the old common law relating to evidence, he did little more at first than to lay the foundation for our present beneficent system of evidence that gives the greatest possible latitude for the courts to ascertain the justice of the cause. Contrary to the general prejudice of the bar, the innovation met with very positive and popular approval, and it was not difficult to speedily perfect the system by gradual advancement in legislation until our present Pennsylvania system of evidence is as perfect in the interest of justice as it could be made.

A Test Case.

Another measure that was at first very generally resisted by the profession, passed the legislature about the same period after having been proposed and earnestly championed by the venerable Judge Wilkins and defeated in the first effort. A case in one of the western counties of the state attracted not only the attention of the profession, but was very generally discussed and gravely considered by intelligent laymen of the state. A man in reasonably well-to-do circumstances among the frugal rural citizens of that day, was furnished a child by his wife only some four or five months after the marriage. The husband disowned the paternity and the wife confessed her perfidy and gave the name of the actual father. The husband was devotedly attached to his wife and finally decided to forgive the crime and accept the child as his own. He lived for many years and died, leaving a considerable estate and a number of children survived him, including the first born.

The question was raised on the distribution of the estate that the eldest child was not entitled to inherit. It was not disputed by any who were informed on the subject that the child was not begotten by the putative father. The only one able to establish the fact was the mother, and she was held by the court as an incompetent witness in the case. Justice Knox of the supreme court, delivered a very powerful dissenting opinion and the case was very generally discussed throughout the state, not only by the profession, but by the more intelligent public generally. Judge Wilkins became very warmly enlisted in the case of children born and raised under such circumstances, and after suffering several defeats he finally succeeded in passing a law that yet remains upon our statute books, providing that any child born in wedlock, regardless of the circumstances of birth, should inherit the estate of the husband, unless the illegitimacy was established by the husband himself by divorce or other definite legal proceedings, and it also legitimized the children born of any unmarried woman as the legal heirs of the person who may marry such a woman. Strong as was the opposition to the passage of this eminently just law, no effort has ever been made to repeal it and it has long been universally accepted as entirely just.

The Married Woman's Act.

The decade closing with 1860 brought many troubles into our jurisprudence arising from the first enactment of what was known as the married woman's act of 1848. That was the first effort of Pennsylvania authority to release women under coverture from the harsh and disgraceful limitations put upon the natural rights of the weaker sex. The subject of releasing married women from these limitations agitated the legislature of the state for a number of years, but finally in 1848 a law was passed releasing wives from the oppressive obligations imposed by the common law, under which she had no control of her person, her property, her earnings or her children, save in extreme exceptional cases.

In 1851, three years after the passage of the married woman's act, a new supreme court was elected, and only two of the five members of the old court were chosen. Judge Lewis was one of the new justices, and he had made a very positive record in the common pleas court of Lancaster in supporting the rights of married women, having set aside the will of a resident who willed his entire estate, during life or widowhood, to his widow, when the estate should be distributed to the other heirs. The widow accepted under the law, but a few years thereafter changed her mind and again married, and the heirs proceeded to recover the estate, but Judge Lewis held the law to be in restraint of marriage and against public policy and therefore void. The supreme court reversed him by an opinion from Chief Justice Gibson, in language quite as pungent as Lewis' opinion was poetic. Judge Lewis' opinion, as it appears in the law reports, declared that all animated nature from the mountain balmia to the fructifying lily of the plain, obeyed the primeval command to increase and multiply, and the will was therefore void, and Chief Justice Gibson reversed Lewis with the rugged and incisive argument that a man should be permitted to give his whole estate to the support and comfort of his widow so long as she depended upon his estate, without making his bed a nest to hatch a brood of strangers to his blood.

Judge Lewis entered the supreme judicial tribunal of the state not only intensely interested in the rights of married woman, but smarting under the rebuke administered to him by the court of last resort, and he very soon had a majority of the court in sympathy with his general views. The result was that for several years thereafter married women were generally successful before the supreme court in battling for their rights under the act of 1848, and step by step the court has advanced in favor of married women, until finally Mrs. Ritter sued Mr. Ritter, her husband, in the Perry county court for money had and received, and Judge Graham, a judge eminently learned in the law, while not sympathizing with the general tenor of the supreme court decisions, declared that he must sustain the action because the teaching of the supreme court imposed it upon him as a judicial duty. The case was appealed to the supreme court after Lewis had retired, and Chief Justice Woodward delivered the opinion of the court, not only reversing Judge Graham, but generally reversing the policy of the court as to married women's rights, and he declared the act of 1848 to be the result of the "mistaken philanthrophy" of the legislature.

Thus the married women of Pennsylvania had a long season of abject servility under the laws of Pennsylvania, followed by nearly a decade of extremely liberal rulings in their favor, and finally ending with the establishment of a rational and just policy, now well defined, that gives practical and substantial effect to all the reasonable rights of women under coverture.

A Crude System.

Strange as it may seem in this enlightened age, with Pennsylvania enjoying the most liberal educational policy of any state of the union, the free school system was originally simply a crude, crippled and in some localities very generally decried system of free education of the children of the state. It had been passed by Thaddeus Stevens a quarter of a century before, but the public sentiment of the state was so overwhelmingly against it in many counties that it was impossible to make it a homogeneous and beneficent system. The people of the state elected a legislature that was openly and positively averse to free schools, and a bill repealing the entire system had reached a position of final passage in the house, when Stevens, the author of the original bill, delivered the most effective speech of his life, and doubtless one of the ablest and most eloquent, as it literally made the house take pause and defeat its own openly proclaimed purpose. For many years thereafter, notably in the German counties of Berks, Lehigh and others, delegations were chosen to the legislature on the issue of "no free schools," and it was nearly or quite a generation after the passage of the original bill that the acceptance of the free schools in every district was made mandatory.

The law as first enacted authorized any township to accept the free school system by the vote of the majority at the spring elections and put it into operation, but in some sections of the state there were entire counties in which there was not a single accepting district. I well remember, when a small boy, the special interest taken by my father and other Scotch-Irish residents of the township to have the free school system accepted. They called, election after election from year to year, but suffered defeats for a decade or more, as the Germans, as a rule, were bitterly opposed to enforced education. Although Gov. Wolf, a distinct representative of the old German element of the state, with his home among the Germans of Northampton, had approved the school bill, a very small

percentage of the Germans of the state supported it, and it cost him his re-election, as when he was nominated for a third term a large element of the Democrats bolted, nominated Muhlenberg of Berks, as a second Democratic candidate, and thus divided the Democratic vote and elected Ritner governor.

Middleswarth's Defeat.

A more pointed illustration of the overwhelming prejudice of the Germans against the free school law was given in the case of Ner Middleswarth. He was much the ablest of all the German leaders of the state and a political speaker of great ability, without any pretensions as to rhetorical attainments. He served more than 20 years in the senate and the house as a representative of Union county, then embracing the present county of Snyder; was speaker of the house several times; was the Whig candidate for canal commissioner when Johnson ran for governor in 1851; was later elected to congress and ended his public career at an advanced age as associate judge. Originally a Democrat, he revolutioned his county as an anti-Masonic leader and after the disruption of the party acted with the Whigs. He was speaker of the house when the free school bill was passed. His people were next to unanimous in their opposition to it and he took special pains to make his record as clear as possible. He took the floor and spoke against the bill and voted against it at every stage, but when the bill was passed it was his official duty as speaker of the house to sign the certification of its passage by that body.

There were few newspapers among the people of that day, and especially among the Germans, and the constituents of Middleswarth generally understood that he had made very earnest opposition to the bill, with which they were entirely content, and he was unanimously nominated for election to another term without a visible ripple on the political surface. All went along smoothly until some time in midsummer, when the pamphlet laws were distributed. At that time the pamphlet laws were printed by the state in English and German and a copy furnished to each justice of the peace and they were astounded to find that Middleswarth's name was signed to the school law. The information created an immediate and sweeping revulsion in the county and a cunning and unscrupulous man named Yeager announced himself as a candidate against Middleswarth on the ground that no man should be elected who had signed the free school law.

Middleswarth at first assumed that it was a mere tempest in a teapot and he went around among his people with the house journal showing that he had voted against the bill, but he could not show that he had spoken against it, as there was then no legislative record. His competitor held immense mass meetings of the inflamed Germans to hear him and he simply held up the Dutch pamphlet laws opened to where "Ner Middleswarth" was signed to the law. He declared that no man who was opposed to the free school law could have signed the measure as he did. It was impossible for Middleswarth to bring the tide to an ebb and he was largely defeated, although he had made exhaustive efforts to defeat the school bill, but had simply performed a duty that was absolutely mandatory upon the speaker to certify the passage of the bill by the house. If he had simply called some person to the chair and announced him as acting speaker, to serve long enough to sign the bill in certification of its passage, he would have had no contest for re-election, but he simply performed his duty and he was compelled to suffer a year of humiliation and defeat that was accomplished by the persistent diffusion of falsehood among the people. Gradually they got to understand it and they gave Middleswarth his vindication by sending him back a year later and keeping him in legislative service until a score or more years had crowned him with legislative honors.

For Free Schools.

It was not until 1855, when Curtin became secretary of the commonwealth under Gov. Pollock, that any organized effort was made by the state government to extend and perfect the free school system of the state. There was then no department of education and the school system was left in the hands of a clerk in Curtin's office. He summoned Henry C. Hickok, whose memory will ever be green among the friends of education in Pennsylvania, made his deputy secretary of the commonwealth and head of the school system. Hickok devoted himself exclusively and tirelessly to the advancement of our schools, in which he was heartily supported alike by Gov. Pollock and Secretary Curtin, and then for the first time the school system of the state was brought into something like organization. The popular prejudices against the free schools had been slowly dying and increased appropriations were made from year to year until it was regarded as safe to win the crowning victory for free schools by making the acceptance of the system mandatory upon every district of the state. The approach to this grand consummation had been so gradual that it was finally effected without convulsion, and when Curtin retired from the office of secretary the organization was so well advanced that Hickok continued in charge of the department during Curtin's six years as governor, growing in efficiency and public favor with every succeeding year.

How the state has advanced in her exceptional educational system may be well understood by turning to the constitution of 1874, just 30 years ago, in which will be found the provision that the appropriation for common schools shall thereafter not be less than $1,000,000 per annum. That was then regarded as a very liberal minimum for public education, but that command of the fundamental law was entirely needless, as is shown by the fact that at no time since the adoption of the constitution did the legislature accept the minimum, but always gave an increase from year to year, and it is now nearly or quite a decade since $5,000,000 a year has been the lowest appropriation made for the education of the children of the state. Pennsylvania was not among the earliest advocates of free schools, but while her people are slow to innovation or advancement they can be safely intrusted with fidelity to the educational and philanthropic claims made upon the commonwealth and today she stands out grandly among all her sister states in these richest jewels of governmental authority.

The Land of the Poor

By JOHN MITCHELL.
President United Mine Workers of America.

IN CROSSING the narrow seas which separate Great Britain from Ireland, one feels that one is migrating to an entirely different country. Although England and Ireland are under the same government, although the same language is spoken and the same laws followed, there could be no wider difference than between these two lands. Like England, Ireland is beautiful, and one looks out of the train window upon cultivated lands and smiling valleys; but here the resemblance ends. While in England one sees everywhere signs of comparative prosperity, the basis of Irish life is its poverty and misery.

Everywhere one notes evidence of this obvious poverty. In the cities, as in the country districts, the people seem poor and the indigent population is large. Outside of Belfast one sees but few industries, and in the small towns, through which one passes, the people seem poverty-stricken and in many cases wretched. One notes the comparative absence of large factories employing thousands of men, of mines, of iron works and textile mills, of large, thriving cities with great industrial populations. The people themselves seem to lack initiative and spirit. They seem oppressed, and, despite a certain occasional gaiety, there appears to be amongst them a spirit of sadness which manifests itself even in their songs.

Ireland has suffered, and is still suffering, from the evils of the past hundred and fifty years. During the eighteenth century the English government adopted towards Ireland somewhat the same policy that it sought to adopt towards the American colonies. The industrial development of the island was crushed out by the commercial policy of England, and the industries of the country died under the influence of the competition of its stronger rival. The Irish, driven out of industry, were forced into agriculture; and even here they lost ground, especially after the adoption of free trade, which removed the duties from foreign grain. In the competition with the great grain-producing countries of America, Russia and India, Ireland was left far behind, and the failure of the potato crop 60 years ago crushed the last element of hopefulness out of the people. The peasants were ground down between the upper millstone of falling prices for their produce and the nether millstone of rising, or, at least, stationary rents for their lands, and as each year passed the condition of the population grew steadily worse.

The result was that the Irish were squeezed out of Ireland. Hundreds of thousands died during the famine of 1846, when the food, for want of which the people were starving, was shipped out of the island. Those who could sought refuge in America, and during the last 60 years a steady stream of emigration has poured out of the country. At every census the population has decreased. In 1841 there were almost eight and a quarter millions of inhabitants in the land. At the present time there are less than four and a half millions. Sixty years ago Ireland had over three times the population of Scotland. Today its population is less than that of the northern peninsula. Sixty years ago there were over half as many Irishmen as there were Englishmen and Welshmen. Today the population of Ireland is less than one-seventh that of England and Wales. There are today in Ireland fewer people by almost a million than there were a hundred years ago at the time of the Union.

The country naturally shows all the depressing signs of a depletion absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world's migrations. In these 60 years over four million Irishmen have left their native shores—a population almost as great as that which now remains. The Irish who emigrated were the pick of the nation. It was the men and the women with initiative, with courage, with hopefulness, who left the Emerald Isle to seek a new home in America, or to begin life anew under more favorable conditions in England, Scotland, or the British colonies. It was the young people who left, and it is the old people who remain. As a consequence, the birth rate in Ireland is low. The people who are capable of giving birth are for the most part out of the country, so that for every hundred births among a given number of Englishmen or Scotchmen there are only about 80 births among the same number of Irish. For the same reason, viz.: that Ireland is overburdened with old men and old women, the death rate is higher in Ireland than in Scotland or England. The difference between the births and deaths leaves but a small margin for any increase in the population. The marriage rate is also low, there being only five marriages per thousand among the Irish population, while there are seven marriages per thousand in Scotland. Even without emigration, it would be difficult for the country to keep up its present population. The bad conditions which formerly prevailed, however, still continue to a considerable extent, and the emigration and the constant drain on the population still go on.

Perhaps much of the poverty of the Irish is due to the fact that, unlike England, Wales and Scotland, it has not an industrial but an agricultural population. Only one out of every 11 males in England and Wales is employed in agriculture, whilst in Ireland the proportion is over one in three. Over a half of all the males in England, Wales and Scotland are employed in industrial enterprises, but in Ireland the proportion is less than one in five. Unlike England and Scotland, Ireland in the main is a country without great cities. There are, of course, Dublin and Belfast, with populations over 200,000 each, but with the exception of these two places and of Cork there is no city or town in Ireland with a population as great as 40,000.

There are many other signs of the poverty of the Irish population, even if that poverty were not perfectly obvious. In the United Kingdom there is an income tax which falls on all incomes over $750, but, although there are many individual rich men in Ireland, the income from this source from the Emerald Isle is only one-twenty-second part of that from the whole kingdom. In Ireland the railroad traffic, both as regards freight and passengers, is very much less than in England or Scotland. The number of letters carried, the number of telegrams sent, the tonnage of shipping, the number and size of the factories, the amount of coal used, the quantity of imports and exports, are all very much less than they should be in proportion to the population.

The taxation, which in the United Kingdom falls heavily on the poorer classes of the population, bears with extreme weight on Ireland, which has an undue proportion of poor people, and while doubtless the amount of wealth in the country increases, the poverty of the people, as compared with that of the English or the Scotch, is constantly and continually increasing.

When we speak of the Irish as being an agricultural nation, we must not confound the situation there with that in our country. The Irishman who tills the soil is not in the position of an independent farmer holding his hundred or hundred and fifty acres, but is rather a peasant with a precarious holding of a piece of land small in extent and value, and with a rent in excess of what the land should legitimately bear. The farms, such as they are, are extremely small; over two-thirds of all the holdings are less than 30 acres in extent, and almost one out of every three farms is less than 10 acres in size. To a certain extent co-operation has been introduced among these farmers, but as a rule the poverty of the individual and his ignorance of the general conditions of farming render it difficult for him to combine. The farms are upon the whole ill-kept, and the conditions under which they are held are such as to discourage any particular thrift or uncommon energy.

The men engaged in industry and in transportation in Ireland earn considerably less than do their brethren in England and Scotland, and upon the whole the proportion of unskilled workers in Ireland is much larger than in the two other countries named, while the pay for the same grade of work is less. In general, it is true to say that the Irish workman earns on an average about half the amount earned in the industrial counties of England and Scotland. The common laborer in England, who will earn $4.75 per week in Northumberland or Durham, or $5.80 in London, will earn only $3.25 in Belfast, and $4.10 in Dublin, and about $3.50 in other places in Ireland. The general surface laborer in mines will earn from $4.25 to $4.75 in the North of England, and would earn about $2.80 in Tipperary, Antrim or Sligo. The spinners in the woolen mills who earn $8.50 in Leeds will get but $4.75 in Ireland. Ten years ago an investigation was made into the condition of the railroad employes in England, Scotland and Ireland, and it was found that while only one employe in 500 earned less than 15s., or $3.75, per week in England, and only one in 80 earned less than that amount in Scotland, almost a half of all the railroad employes earned 15s. or less in Ireland. The poverty of the population can also be shown by the yearly migrations of agricultural workers from Ireland to England and Scotland. Every year some 25,000 Irishmen cross the sea to earn $1 a day during harvesting time and then return to their homes, for the most part in the County of Mayo. The wages which fail to attract English and Scotch workmen thus draw thousands of Irishmen over the water, even though the savings that can be effected by a trip of this sort are not very considerable.

Much improvement is looked for in the condition of Ireland from the land laws recently passed by the British government. These laws contemplate the purchase of the land from the present owners, under conditions involving the guarantee of the government, and on terms which are made as favorable as possible for the tenant. There is some complaint even under these laws of the exorbitant prices demanded by the landlords, but the general impression appears to be that the new act is the first step towards remedying the grievous conditions under which Ireland has suffered for over a century.

Another hopeful sign in the situation of Ireland at the present time is the energy with which the working population has entered into the trades union movement. The people are endeavoring to secure by industrial means what they formerly sought to obtain exclusively by political action. The optimistic hope that all would be well as soon as home rule was achieved has now given place to a realization of the many other problems which beset the Irish worker. The Irish Trade Unions are to a considerable extent separately organized, and by means of their trade councils they have secured the adherence of the Irish political party to their plans for the improvement of the working classes. When the British workingmen have succeeded in electing a large number of members of parliament, they will count, as in the past, upon the adherence of the Irish party in support of their measures.

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Negro Model Town Dying.

Ontario's model negro colony, a relic of the turbulent scenes incident to the flight of fugitive slaves via the "underground railroad" from the southern states, is preparing to celebrate the half-century of its existence. It is a curious part in the great tragedy surrounding the emancipation of the black man this village in a foreign land has played.

This is the same model village to which President Abraham Lincoln sent the committee headed by Secretary Seward and eminent humanitarians to inquire into the manner in which these former slaves were progressing in the arts and industries as freedmen. But it is apparently in accord with the fitness of things that the colony held up to the attention of the civilized world as a municipal model of the nineteenth century, though inhabited by negroes who were but a few years removed from a condition of slavery, has degenerated in 50 years to a mere whistling station on the transcontinental line, with nothing to suggest the successful experiment in political economy that Buxton was proclaimed at the breaking out of the civil war.

As the followers of John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison pointed to Buxton in 1860 as a splendid example of what the human chattels of the south might accomplish under the beneficent influence of freedom, the opponents of the theory may today refer to Buxton, Ont., as one of the melancholy failures of the negro to flourish commercially and industrially when granted absolute political liberty.

More than 1,200 fugitive slaves were settled at Buxton when the civil war broke out. As many more frightened bondmen made their way to the city of refuge before the great conflict ended. The trade energy of the place was marvelous and attracted attention from all parts of the world. The negroes entered upon the enjoyment of full political rights equal to those of the regular British subject.

Gradually the industrial conditions changed. The negroes sold their lands or lost them through indifferent business capacity. Many moved back to the very section from which they had fled, others going to Kansas and still others to Liberia, until today little remains to denote the site of the model black man's town but a few aged former slaves and their children, occupying rented farms and residences owned by their white neighbors.

Is Kuroki a Pole?

Many people have remarked upon the similarity of the names of General Kuropatkin and General Kuroki, and have wondered if the latter were Japanese. A plausible explanation of the name is now given by a Japanese student in an eastern college. He says that General Kuroki's father was a Pole who fled from Russian Poland because of his part in a political conspiracy. His name was Kuroski, the "s" being dropped in Japan where he married a native woman and died, leaving a family of children. It is added that the Polish exile, when on his deathbed, enjoined his young son to avenge the wrongs of Poland on Russia. The son is now commander of the army of the Yalu and, at last accounts, was due east of Liao-Yang and threatening to attack the Russian center or to cut off retreat to the north.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN

EXAMPLES OF INDIAN BASKETRY — (CARNEGIE MUSEUM - PITTSBURGH)

APROPOS of the statement credited to United States Indian Commissioner Jones, that the best thing possible for the Indian is to discourage any attempt on his part to carry out the customs of his ancestors, it is interesting to note what Cushing and others who have lived in the innermost villages of the Indian country say. Possibly a comparison of some of their customs with those of our boasted civilization will redound to their credit. Undoubtedly any amount of education will never eliminate some tendencies. It is always an amusing sight to see the Indian boys and girls, as they approach their home after a sojourn at an Indian school, strip themselves of collars and cuffs and tight clothing, and prepare for the freedom that they have been longing for during the whole school year.

One of the most interesting of Indian customs, and one which has begun gradually to die out, is the sign language. Just how and when this sign language was derived is a matter of conjecture, but when the chiefs of the tribes met, each having a different language, one after another stood up and with graceful motions of the hands or arms spoke fluently to his different-tongued listeners. As early as 1700 this gesture speech was noticed, and in dealings between the French and Iroquois no actor could represent the pantomime as naturally as a chief. Some of the sign language has changed since they have met the whites, for silver and gold are expressed by a circle made with the thumb and first finger, and when bills came into use the Indian wet his finger and imitated the counting of a roll of money. During all of the Indian troubles wonderful facility was displayed by using gestures to depict characteristics, a fat man is portrayed by making a half circle with the hands over the stomach and baldness is shown by imitating scalping.

An amusing illustration of Indian politeness is that if one makes a sign incorrectly the Indian will immediately adopt the same sign throughout the conversation, for he wishes his conversationalist to be at his ease. Possibly the white man could learn of this.

Like the Laws of the Medes and Persians.

It is interesting to note that all Indian tents are pitched toward the east, and in a tepee the fire is in the middle. Guests are welcome, and they soon learn to look for the mother among her pots and kettles at the left of the entrance, the grandfather and grandmother near the fire, and the boys near the door ready to protect the family from harm. All Indian property is individual; the man owns his weapons and tools, and the wife claims the tent, cooking utensils and her own horse. Even in the matter of sitting etiquette comes into play, for while the Indian sits cross-legged or on his heels, the woman always sits sidewise, gathering her feet under her. Careful parents train their children to rise from the ground without touching it with the hand, and often the girls are drilled to stand properly and for the religious dances. Many of these customs are similar to ours.

Even the mother-in-law joke finds its counterpart among the Indians, for an Indian never speaks to his mother-in-law without covering his face with his blanket to indicate fear of her. Another queer custom is that of compelling the boys and girls to remain a certain time up to their necks in the water. Should objections be raised to this cold baptism a warning process in the shape of a flogging is immediately administered, and the child usually submits to the full bath and the rolling in blankets when he reaches the lodge. A tally pole is kept, on which every child marks his bath.

As for woman and her rights, frequently descent is traced through the mother. In some tribes they are held in great veneration, and it is as impolite to ask an Indian woman her name as it is to ask an American woman her age.

The Fire Dance of the Navajos.

Every Indian has his "good medicine," and as each Indian is taught to make it by his father as soon as he is ready for the warpath he goes by himself and prepares the mixture. The ingredients are always a secret, but after a time the young brave puts the ingredients in deerskin bags which are worn as an amulet by different members of the family. Even the warrior's wife is ignorant concerning the make-up of the "good medicine," but it is always considered sacred. In some parts of California are to be found rain makers as well. Fire also plays an important part in their religion, and the National museum at Washington has a remarkable collection representing the practice of fire worship on this continent. To this day there are ceremonials connected with the making of a new fire, and so expert are some Indians that with a couple of sticks of soft mesquite wood they can produce a fire in ten minutes.

The most remarkable ceremony of fire worship in this country is practiced by the Navajos, who literally wash themselves in fire. A gigantic heap of wood is gathered and in a few minutes the whole is in a blaze. When the fire is raging its hottest, a dozen warriors daubed with earth come bounding forward, holding wands tipped with eagle down. Having burned off the down the warriors begin a wild race around the fire, applying to their bodies the flaming wands. Apparently they do not suffer, as the earth protects them. The ancient rite is considered one of the most remarkable ceremonies among the Indians. Possibly this could be improved upon by the white man, but it seems no greater folly than the flagellations indulged in by certain civilized Christians and the Indians may know some secret of the properties of clay that the medicinal world is just beginning to peep at in its use of antiphlogistine.

In the making of pottery there is not the slightest doubt but the Indian of early day could far surpass our present efforts, and pictographs have been found in large numbers throughout California that are wonderful inasmuch as they show they were first pricked upon the surface of the rocks with a sharp point before the colors were applied, thus making them more permanent than if painted on the surface. In Obispo county are rare examples of these pictographs done in dull yellow, white and black, while serpentine and zigzag lines abound. The rarity of these painted rocks bears evidence that none but cultured Indians did the work and it was always intended to be permanent.

Possibly there are many reasons why all Indians should have their hair short, be educated in a cut-and-dried manner, and taught to feel contempt for the beliefs and customs of their ancestors, but there are certainly other considerations which ought to be weighed in the balance before we plume ourselves too much on our boasted culture and civilization.

PREHISTORIC COILED POT

The Day of Perfection.

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

THE long working period was over, and after many thousand years the epoch of perfection was dawning. On May 1 at 4:34 a. m., one minute before sunrise the last germ of evil died in the heart of the last imperfect man. It was the day which Tolstoy had described in his "Resurrection," though it was really a festival of nature. But now it shone forth in a new glory of holiness. As the sun rose over the spotless earth the last policeman made his last round, and in that very minute 20,000,000 human beings woke up and without turning over in bed for another nap plunged into their cold bath.

That the other part of the population of the earth was still sleeping in their beds was because even on the perfect planet the sun could not rise at the same time everywhere, but every human being living along the same meridian arose from his bed as punctually as if he were a marionette, and those living along every following meridian did exactly the same when the proper time came. The noise of these millions of human beings plunging into their bath was the welcome greeting of the earth to the dawn of perfection. At 5 o'clock all the world sat at the breakfast table enjoying homemade bread, fruit and milk. There were no newspapers. As crime, intemperance and politics gradually disappeared the volume of news dwindled down to nothing, but it was not so much the absence of news as the lack of advertisements which had killed the papers, and there was no longer any necessity of advertising, as distribution had become perfect and all inferior goods had disappeared from the market.

The best soup, the best poem, the best bicycle ruled without rivals, for manufacturers of all other brands stopped manufacturing as soon as they found that their competitors were able to produce a superior grade. Even the charitable societies had disappeared, and no appeals for help were made to the public, as there were no more poor people in the world. A journal of ethics and a list of the names of those who had died had taken the place of the newspapers. In form and appearance it was not unlike Addison's "Spectator," but its editors did not reveal their identity. The only news was the occasional accidents, devastation by those powers of evil, fire, water and earthquakes, which even man in his state of absolute perfection could not prevent. These evil elements were the only reason why ministers and churches still existed, and if it had not been necessary to pray for rain once in a while we should have been rid of the ministers, too.

The lack of doubt and uncertainty had caused some stagnation of love affairs. The thorns of sorrow had been removed from the rose of romance. Frank, sincere declarations of love had taken the place of flirtation and courting, and the course of true love ran ever smooth. As all imperfections, all struggle for existence, all jealousy and hatred were things of the past, literature had almost disappeared, and the only subjects left for the dramatists were sickness and death, and, with nobody having anything to repent, even the death scenes had lost in dramatic force, and the parting from even this perfect earth was far from as hard as one might have imagined.

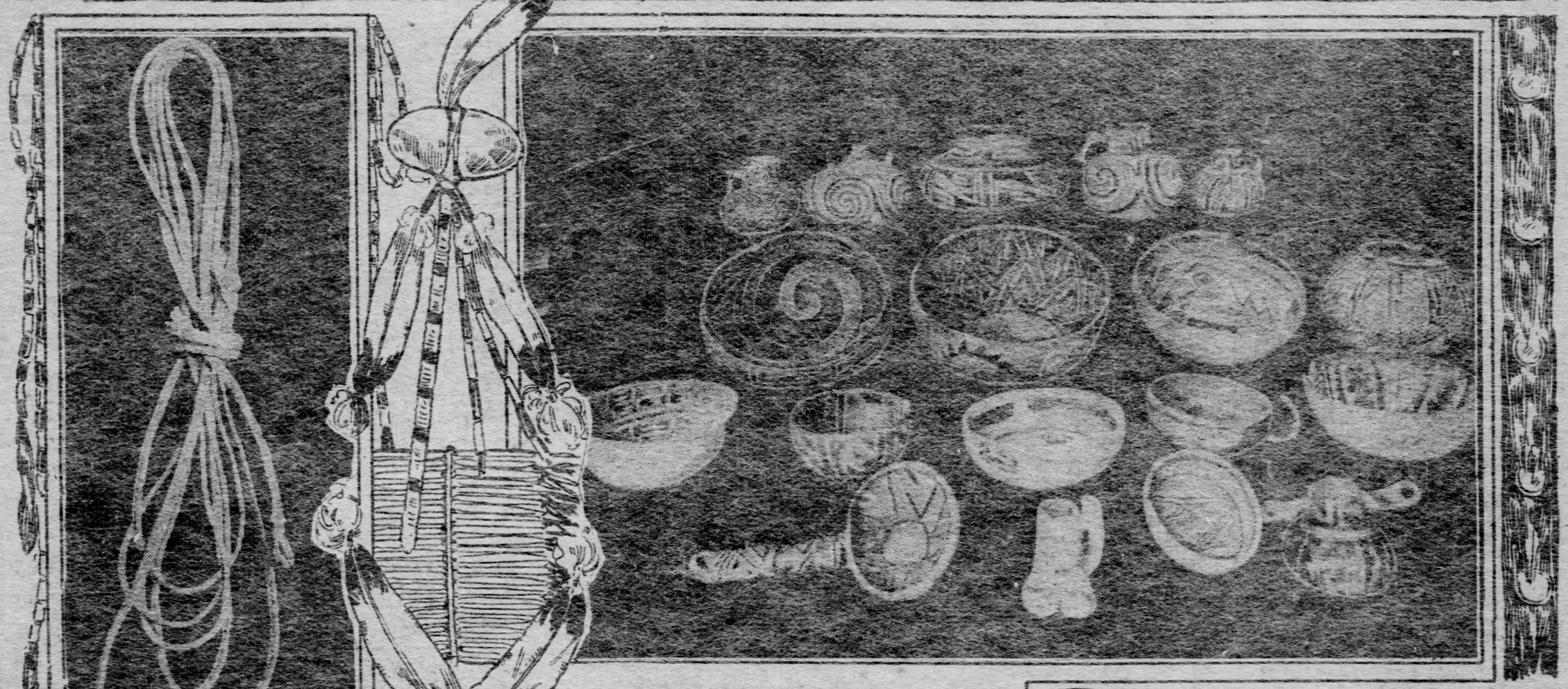
Little by little people ceased visiting the theaters until a bright manager had the idea to produce a play which he had found in an old chest, which, with its description of feelings long ago dead, once more called to life the waning interest. Then all old houses were searched from roof to cellar for plays which might have escaped the great Puritan bonfire, and every new play found added to the interest in dramas.

Atavistic instincts in these perfect people were still strong enough to make them revel in passions which their forefathers had felt. And thus on the stage men loved and hated, fought and built intrigues, and the resurrection of the drama brought about the resurrection of the church, and the preachers woke up and began to thunder against these representations of sin on the stage which they pronounced almost as bad as if they had been real. The attacks of the ministers brought out a number of pamphlets defending the stage, and thus new impulses were given to literature. But, as always, the truth was undoubtedly on the side of the church, because the step from acting to reality is indeed a very short and easy one, and the resurrection of art carried with it the germs of resurrected life.

Brave spirits began to say that the soul does not find its nourishment in the calmness of the elements, but in their uproar; that continued struggle for existence in a

AS HE IS TODAY

BY Katherine Louise Smith



BUCKSKIN LARIAT

universe full of pain and suffering and passion was better than the attainment of perfection; that even the heavenly music of the spheres became flat and shallow, and the lack of contrast was unbearable. If humanity did not turn back on its path one of the new prophets said the extremes would touch, and we would have to begin evolution over again as plants. And thus a sect of heretics arose who gave the devil his due and sent a deputation to Satan to bring him back from his exile in the utmost darkness.

War Prophets.

By FELIX L. OSWALD.

THE medical humorist Holmes once noticed that the stokers of a river steamer were nearly all afflicted with swollen eyelids, but informed the astonished bystanders that he had identified them by the "development of a bump known as the organ of profanity."

Professional war prophets might probably be recognized by the same test. They affect the emphasis of military eloquence, and their disappointments would ruffle the temper of saintlier souls. With the possible exception of a Californian prize-fight tip, there is nothing more unreliable than a campaign prediction. The "unexpected" seems to behave itself for years to play pranks in war time. Battle omens have a trick of "going by contraries." Powder smoke limits the range of prevision. But, moreover, the prophet's liability to blunder seems to have a subjective basis of predestination.

Is it the influence of personal sympathies? As General Bob Toombs expressed it: "We are all apt to bet on the under-dog, and the grim law of probability bets the other way."

Our own civil war was, indeed, a striking illustration of that fact. Some months ago the Prussian government confiscated a tendenz-novel of Count Wolf von Baudissin, a descendant of a far-famed family of litterateurs. A namesake of the tendenz bravo assisted Ludwig Tieck in the translation of Shakespeare's masterpieces, another tried his hand at original dramas, but the brightest of them all, witty, versatile and shrewdly observant Count Adalbert, came to America in 1853, and in '62 went back to appall his native land with a ream of auguries on the doom of the great republic. The United States, he predicted, or rather proved, could never recover from the fever-fit of the rebellion; they would be shaken to shivers, and the only question was if they would have sense enough to save the pieces by recognizing Jeff Davis in time, or get themselves pulverized by continuing the war. And such a pity, too; nice, industrious people, those Yankees, spectacled, most of them, and long on notions, but wholly incapable of fighting the cavaliers and wild highlanders of the south. Hadn't they lost battle after battle? What calamities were in store for them if secession should pull herself together and pounce upon the northern border states—perhaps even upon New York and New England? Fugitives by hundreds of thousands would cross the St. Lawrence; Canada, not Columbia, would be the American model-land of the future. The Hamburg Mercury then took up the cudgels for poor Abe, the Weser-Zeitung or somebody for the cavaliers, Switzerland preached moderation, but nobody for one moment ventured to question the ultimate success of the insurgents.

"American rebels have to purchase independence at a higher or lower price," decided a learned referee, "cheap or costly wars, according to incalculable luck; but they all win in the end, that seems to be a law of the climate and the one predictable factor of the problem."

In 1864 Count Adalbert Baudissin did begin to "hedge," but in a manner of his own. "Oh, they will take to the mountains now," he predicted; "guerrilla wars like those that wore out the French veterans in Spain."

INDIAN BASKET MAKER (CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH.)

That, by the way, was Colonel Mosby's advice, but Lee and Company were too wary to try it, and perhaps too weary. It also happened that the highlands of the southern Alleghenies had become strongholds of Unionists, and that the sympathies of Spanish America had been reversed by the Maximilian affair.

Who could have foreseen all that in '61, or calculated the range of the stray bullet that killed Jackson at Chancellorsville?

Other Prophets Without Honor.

About one prophet in a hundred foresaw the success of the Grecian revolt in 1821, and hardly one in ten thousand the result of the seven years' war. Austria and Russia had already arranged the details of the proposed partition; Vienna commissioners had the requisite bushel bags ready, and a Baron Lintzel was kind enough to insist that, for civilization's sake, the king of Prussia must not be clapped in jail, but turned loose in some comfortable mountain castle, with well-guarded ring-walls. If he could furnish bonds, he might even be permitted to bring his own servants along, and at all events some of his favorite books—blasphemous publications perhaps excepted. A generous Empress Queen should try to save the soul of her foe if she could not save his sovereignty.

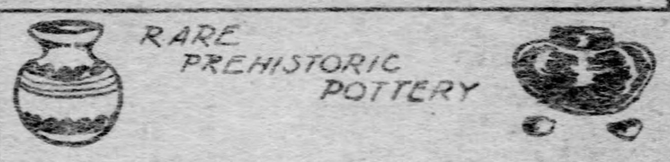
The great sinner himself had not the slightest doubt that the days of his kingdom were numbered, and merely resolved to include the largest possible number of battle days. In the winter of 1756 he had practically taken his farewell of this planet, but held with George Frundsberg that "between dying in boots and dying in bed lay all the difference between fun and sorrow."

"Shall we wrap up those curios for safekeeping?" asked the major domo of Prince Wilhelm when his employer locked his Berlin residence to start for the headquarters of his command.

"What's the difference," said the prince, "before the end of this year all will be over with us, anyhow."

And quite at the bottom of his heart the master of Grand Vizier Bismarck had a misgiving of that sort when the French defi exploded upon him in his Rhineland summer retreat. "Heaven is witness that I didn't provoke this," said he, with tears in his eyes, on the evening of his departure for the seat of war. Was the history of 1806 going to repeat itself? Was there to be another Jena or another Austerlitz.

That France had hurled the gauntlet unprepared, seemed improbable,—incredible, almost, after Balaclava and Solferino. There had been abundant time for intrigues, and Louis Napoleon's reputation for trickery suggested the risk of a trap, some secret plot, perhaps, with the malcontents of Hanover and Hessia. Prussia, too, had been busy intriguing, but the best her statesmen hoped up to the end of July was a drawn game.



Dublin and Copenhagen papers predicted a French triumph. Race sympathies have, indeed, a good deal to do with the interpretations of war omens, and the still stronger bias of race antipathies often scorns augury, and, like Dumas' Gascon grenadier, verdicts sway on general principles.

Prophecies About Russia and Japan.

Just now about ten million Turks are probably praying for Japanese victories and would decline to provoke the wrath of Allah by doubting that their prayer will be answered. Poland, Turkestan, Finland and the Caucasus are watching the signs of the sky for the fulfilment of Russia's doom.

"God's name in history is Retribution." And what a chance for an avenger! A dreamer for a czar!

"Yes," said Alexander the Great at Babylon, "I'm drowsing, but Antipater watches." The czar dreams, but General Kuropatschopskin, or additional consonants to that effect, is considerably awake.

The basis of numerous American predictions is the impression that Japan deserves to win. Rice, root beer and rationalism arraigned against vodka and superstition; can fate be unjust enough to hesitate?

The success of the Mongol vendetta, in fact, would answer all the requirements of poetic justice, but—there is always a But in such cases on this scandalous planet—the fortune of war is sadly biased by a factor called Drill, and another called Numbers. Did superior science prevent the ruin of the Albigenses? Did rationalism and temperance and courage combined save the Spanish Moors?

It does not alter the actual prospect that American sympathies this time happen to be indorsed by the whole civilized world. It only emphasizes the merits of the heroic islanders.

In Barry Wilson's club rooms a junta of British philanthropists one day tackled the philosophic De Quincey on the subject of international arbitration and the enforcement of perpetual peace. "Don't you admit," asked the spokesman of the Utopia brethren, "that the abolition of war would be as great a blessing as the abolition of slavery or the suppression of the liquor traffic?"

"I certainly admit all that," said the truth-seeker, "nay, I'll do more; I will arise to superlatives and confess that the advent of your millennium would be a blessing so transcendent that you might almost call it equally desirable and improbable."

Literary News and Notes.

The autumn announcement list of the chief books which the Macmillan Company will publish between September first and the holidays, includes such notable volumes as: "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones;" Maurice Hewlett's "The Road in Tuscany;" A. B. Paine's "Thomas Nast: His Period and His Pictures;" "The Common Lot," by Robert Herrick; "The Sea Wolf," by Jack London; "Captains of the World," by Gwendolen Overton; new novels by F. Marion Crawford, James Barnes, Laurence Housman, and "Ouida;" Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "Reminiscences of Peace and War;" Elizabeth McCracken's "The Women of America;" Vol. V. of Joshua Ford Rhodes' "History of the United States;" "An Irishman's Story," by Justin McCarthy; Lafcadio Hearn's "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation;" Stephen Phillips' play, "Miriam; or, The Sin of David;" greatly enlarged editions of Dr. E. E. Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," and Francis L. Wellman's "Art of Cross-Examination;" and six new volumes in the English Men of Letters series, viz.: "Adam Smith," by Francis W. Hirst; "Jane Austen," by H. C. Beeching; "Sydney Smith," by G. W. E. Russell; "Thomas Moore," by Stephen Gwynn, "Mrs. Gaskell," by Clement K. Shorter; and "Andrew Marvell," by Augustine Birrell.

Marion Crawford, who spent the summer in Rome, has left the Eternal city for his villa at Sorrento, where he is finishing his new novel, "Whosoever Shall Offend." This is a story of present day life in Rome and Sicily, its hero being a bright Italian child of whom, however, certain persons attempt to make a criminal. This will be Mr. Crawford's 38th romance, one or more of them having appeared every year since he began writing with "Mr. Isaacs," in 1882.

JOHN BURROUGHS CHATS AT SLABSIDES

THE NATURE POET OF THE HUDSON AND HIS MOUNTAIN NEST — HIS WAY OF WORKING AND IDLING — ROOSEVELT AND PARKER FRIENDS OF HIS. JAY GOULD WAS A SCHOOLMATE.

JOHN BURROUGHS AND HIS BROTHER

SLABSIDES, RUSTIC RESIDENCE OF JOHN BURROUGHS NEAR WEST PARK, N.Y.

RIVERBY, RESIDENCE OF JOHN BURROUGHS NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER AT WEST PARK

JOHN BURROUGHS AMONG A GROUP OF WOMAN GIRL VISITORS.

IN MRS. BARBAULD'S "Evenings at Home" (does anybody read Mrs. Barbauld now?) there is an ingenious little story entitled "Eyes and No Eyes, or the Art of Seeing." It tells how two lads separately traversed the same bit of country. One came back crying that all was barren. He had seen nothing, heard nothing. The other, on the contrary, was full of enthusiasm at all that he had seen and heard. Bird voices had called to him from the air. Nature had revealed herself to him at his feet.

The city man thought of this story the other day as he walked along with John Burroughs—critic, essayist, poet and naturalist—from the latter's unique summer home, Slabsides, to his beautiful but more conventional home, Riverby, on the Hudson. To the city man all would indeed have been barren but for that companionship. To his untrained eye the mountainous country would have seemed well-nigh a wilderness. To his untrained ear it would have been a solitude. But Mr. Burroughs touched eye and ear as with a magic wand, and lo! the wilderness blossomed into beauty and the solitude became populous with life. Every flower and weed had its lesson to teach, every woodnote had its history, of which he was the interpreter.

"That's the catbird," for example, Mr. Burroughs would say as a bird voice broke the stillness. "I call the catbird the operatic singer in the bird choir. He is always self-conscious. He has an eye on his audience, real or imaginary. Before he begins he looks expectant of applause, when he finishes he is obviously conscious that he deserves an encore. And while he is singing he bows and scrapes and ogles like this——" Here Mr. Burroughs broke into an excellent imitation of bird voice and bird motions, keeping exact time with his model on the far-away treetop.

"Ah, there's the bobolink!" might be his next remark. "Listen to what he is saying: 'Be true to me, Clary; be true to me, Clary; Clary, kick your slipper, kick your slipper. Temperance. Temperance.' Do you notice the curious nasal resonance in the last notes?"

The city man did notice this—having had his attention called to the fact.

Mr. Burroughs continued: "The bobolink is our best songster. He is earnest and sincere, while the catbird is merely a poseur. And he is absolutely original. Even the mocking bird despairs of imitating him. The mocking bird can repeat the notes of every bird except the bobolink. Europe has the advantage over us in possessing the nightingale and the skylark.

The Unrivaled Nightingale.

"The nightingale has no rival. But the skylark is only superior to the bobolink on account of his soaring flight and the sustained copiousness of his song. Hark to the hilarious glee of the bobolink's song! He is the most cheerful of all American birds. Our birds are usually more delicate, dainty and plaintive than their English cousins, but they lack their vivacity. The English cuckoo, for example, is a joyous bird; our cuckoo is silent and retiring, except in cloudy weather. That is why he is known to our farmers as the 'rain crow.' Take it all in all, however, our bird choir is larger than the English and we have more good songsters. Think of what a number there are—the bobolink, the catbird, the scarlet tanager, the song sparrow, the woodthrush, the wren, the thrasher, the indigo bird, the vireo, the goldfinch, the meadowlark. There's an orchestra for you!"

And as the party pursued their way many members of the orchestra poured out their notes and each was greeted with glad recognition by Mr. Burroughs.

"Yes," he continued, "rural life is the only thing for me. I pity you town dwellers. I can't tell you how the city grates upon me. The roar and the bustle set all my nerves on edge. And all the noise and fury signify nothing to me. Here every sound has its meaning. People wonder at me because I leave my fine house on the Hudson to spend the summer months at the Slabsides log cabin. Oh, yes, I suppose they look upon me as a freak. Folks come over to stare at me as if I were a sort of curiosity. You know Judge Parker lives only two miles away, at Esopus. He frequently drives over here and sometimes brings a visitor who has asked him to do so.

JOHN BURROUGHS THE NATURALIST OF THE HUDSON

SLABSIDES INTERIOR — BED AND BOARD

Not that Judge Parker himself has any nonsense. He is a son of the soil. He has lived face to face with nature and he knows the joy of her worship."

And now perhaps it might be well for the city man to pause a moment in his narrative and explain about Slabsides and Riverby. Riverby, then, is the name which Mr. Burroughs has given to a substantial mansion at West Park, which is his winter home and where his wife lives all the year round. Slabsides is the name he has given to a log cabin built by himself of "slabs" of spruce on a five-acre plateau which crowns the top of one of a chain of Catskill hills.

"A thousand years ago," said he, "this plateau was a lake. A score of years ago it was a marsh. Today it is a farm." The farm was cleared and planted by himself. Here excellent vegetables are raised. Mr. Burroughs does his own cooking. He usually confines himself to an egg and vegetable diet. But in honor of the city man he had on this particular day served some lamb chops, broiled by himself over a fire built by himself. Was it fact or fancy or was it the result of a wholesome, country born appetite that the city man considered these chops better than anything of the sort he had ever eaten in any of the most famous chop houses?

Slabsides, inside and outside, is a picturesque log cabin, a story and a half in height, with an elevated porch in front. A fragrance of spruce dominates the interior when cooking is not in progress. The first story consists of one very large room, marked off into compartments, but with no dividing walls. These respective compartments form library, parlor, kitchen, dining-room and bedroom. Upstairs are two bedrooms, which are usually occupied by visiting friends—for Mr. Burroughs loves man as well as nature, and is one of the most hospitable of householders.

"Some people," said Mr. Burroughs, "object to the name of Slabsides. But it is a rough and ready place and why shouldn't it have a rough and ready name? Now, Riverby is more polished and conventional, and I have given it a name that is in ekeping with its character."

Mr. Burroughs' Cabin.

Slabsides is some two miles from Riverby. The latter property consists of some 17 acres which slope down to the Hudson river. On one of the high terraces of the farm a substantial stone house hides within a grove of evergreens. This house is evidently too conventional for Mr. Burroughs' taste. Even before he had established his summer quarters in Slabsides he built for himself a small one-room study further down the hill, on a ledge which commands a beautiful view of the river. To obtain the proper flavor of rusticity he covered the outer walls with bark. Here he keeps most of his books, here he meditates by the open fire and here he writes his charming essays. For the spirit moves him only in the winter time.

"My chestnut burrs," he said, with a smile, "do not open until the frost. In summer I feel no impulse to write. I let my mind lie fallow until late October. Then for some months the routine of my day is something like this: I rise early—between 5 and 6 o'clock—breakfast, walk, read the newspapers or employ myself about the house and farm until nine or ten. Then I write for three or four hours, seldom more. But I can only write what I please and when I please and where I please. I can't do work to order. I can't force myself to work after the mood has exhausted itself. And I have no method, no system. My memory is poor, but I never take notes. I simply find that what is attuned to my nature survives in me and the rest sloughs off into oblivion. An experience must lie in my mind for some months before I can utilize it. If there is anything to it it will ripen and mellow in that time. But I don't go into the woods with the fixed purpose of writing about them. I go to enjoy myself, and the enjoyment finds belated expression long after it is over."

His summer days at Slabsides are as unsystematic as his winter ones. He rises early, he breakfasts early, and after the breakfast things are out of the way he tramps two miles through the woods to the village postoffice. Then he visits Riverby to give orders concerning the day's work on the farm. If it be the time of the grape harvest or if any emergency arises he may stay all day to help and superintend. If not he returns to Slabsides, lunches and spends the afternoon in reading and meditation or in walking through the neighboring woods. It is always with a sense of relief that he returns from the lowlands to Slabsides. As he himself says:

"I find an unfailing satisfaction in the simpler, ruder things of life, and as soon as I step within the walls of Slabsides my cares slip away from me and I feel as if I had escaped from something that harassed me."

And now, if you please, we will return to the interrupted walk from Slabsides to Riverby.

"Here," said Mr. Burroughs as the party halted at his instance, "is where I rest myself on the way down and up. This tree is where I always rest my back. It is dead, as you notice. One would think that all my aches and pains had passed into it. When President Roosevelt visited me last year he and Mrs. Roosevelt climbed up the hill and we rested here, the president with his back to that tree against which you are leaning. I think he needed the rest. He told me that I was the spryest and most vigorous man of my years he had ever met, and he wondered at the agility with which I skipped over the rocks. You know I accompanied him afterward on his journey to the Yosemite, I was present when he caught a field mouse—the only animal he succeeded in killing on the entire trip. We were in a sleigh together, and the mouse appeared on the surface of the snow. Mr. Roosevelt leaped out and caught the mouse with his hands. Later he killed and skinned it, for he is an excellent taxidermist. He wanted to keep it as a specimen, for it belonged to a type he had never seen before. Ah! the president is a very fine man."

Some Distinguished Friends.

"Between your two friends Roosevelt and Parker," suggested the city man, "I should think you'd have some trouble in deciding how to vote."

"You are right," smiled back Mr. Burroughs. "In this

(Continued on Bottom of Opposite Page.)

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

Masters of English Literature.

"The Masters of English Literature." By Stephen Gwynn. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 423 pages. Price, $1.25.

IT WOULD seem that we have histories of English literature in overabundance. The classics are more read about than read. Such books as the various Men of Letters series are snapped up greedily, while the authors they treat of stand undisturbed under drifts of dust on library shelves. One is tempted to cry down a plague on monographs and anthologies. Yet when a really admirable work like Stephen Gwynn's "Masters of English Literature" makes its appearance, one is glad enough to put up with the worthless and the mediocre that have gone before. Mr. Gwynn's book is not a history of literature in the strict sense of the term. It might rather be called a condensed series of monographs. Instead of volumes we have chapters. He treats only the salient figures of each era—does not multiply names and titles and dates. He does not even make an attempt to include in his scheme the great army of writers whose fame is secondary to their merit. "Without wishing to assert that Crabbe is a better poet than Campion, or Gray than Webster, it may be stated emphatically that no educated man in the English-speaking world can afford to profess entire ignorance of the former in each pair, and, therefore, to them, and not to the latter, space is devoted." After this sensible rule of exclusion, Mr. Gwynn's book deserves credit for being free from fine-spun esthetic disquisitions. He lets the authors speak for themselves, and the readers judge for themselves. Like Sainte-Beuve, he is "of those who quote." From Chaucer to Tennyson he marshals a goodly company of English writers, and gives his readers just enough of each to lead them perhaps to seek the originals, which was another of Sainte-Beuve's ideals.

A wealth of interesting information is condensed in these pages. Mr. Gwynn knows the best authorities and has not hesitated to avail himself of them. The chapter on Shakespeare, for example, is much indebted to Sidney Lee's book, that on Milton to Mark Pattison's. This, however, is part and parcel of the book's scheme. As noted, it is a collection of condensed monographs. Still, there is much to be learned from it which many readers would miss in more pretentious treatises. How many readers, for example, know even the title of Shakespeare's lost comedy "Cardenio"?

Where Mr. Gwynn ventures upon judgments of his own, they are usually illuminative and sound. Take this estimate of Dr. Johnson's place in our literature: "He was a man of genius, whose genius found its full expression in one of those arts which, like the actor's or the singer's perish normally with the body of the artist. He had a genius for conversation and social intercourse. And here is the special kindness of fate, that he alone among great talkers has come down to us still talking."

So, too, we are shown the reach of Shakespeare's genius in a single sentence: "It was never his talent to invent things that might have happened; but rather to show in the case of certain events which had happened, or were represented as having happened, to show how the actors in these events spoke, thought, felt and behaved." So, too, is his judgment of Tennyson, put into two lines of Tennyson's own "Ode to Virgil:"

> Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd,
> All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word.

If there are points where one is inclined to quarrel with Mr. Gwynn—as when he prefers Gibbon's Autobiography to the "Fall and Decline"—they are rare and scattered. More often, while feeling that Mr. Gwynn may be wrong, one's own sympathies lead one to hope he may be right, as in calling Sir Walter Scott "the most lovable figure in all letters." This is a sentiment that as few will find fault with as will find fault with Mr. Gwynn's instructive and readable book.

STEPHEN GWYNN.

A Falconbridge Reversed.

"The Interloper." By Violet Jacob. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 318 pages. Price, $1.50.

We are indeed fortunate to get superfluous novels of so high a quality as Mrs. Jacob's "Interloper." With the present glut in the fiction field, every novel is superfluous that is not a real masterpiece. The second book by the author of "The Sheep-Stealers" is not a masterpiece, though it is a conscientiously and well-told tale. Its hero is an illegitimate son, who returns from Spain to Scotland to claim an estate, not knowing of the bar sinister which makes him an interloper on these lands. He falls in love and is about to be married, when he learns the secret of his birth and returns to Spain, renouncing the inheritance and the girl he loves. So ends the first part of the story, and the second part is taken up with the recital of how everything came out right in the end, although the hero has to ride hard to frustrate a wedding. This situation, while unhackneyed, does not develop any very startling plot, nor do the characters of the novel turn out more than ordinarily interesting. The scene is laid on the east coast of Scotland, at the beginning of the last century, and the suppression of the kailyard dialect is paraded as an especial virtue, and words which everybody ought to know, like "lug" for "ear," are explained in footnotes.

Questions Raised by the Conflict.

"War and Neutrality in the Far East." By T. J. Lawrence. London: Macmillan & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 232 pages. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Lawrence's book is a most timely one, discussing the vexed problems of neutrality—such questions as Was Japan treacherous? which he disposes of by pointing out that nearly every war of the last two centuries has been begun without a declaration, and What is contraband of war? in which he argues for the exemption of coal. Mr. Lawrence is an Englishman, and naturally he would incline to be a sharp critic of everything Russian, but his argument adheres closely to the principles of international law and never becomes acrimonious. On the question of wireless telegraphy and the neutrality of mail steamers his position is remarkably sound and his argument clear.

A Boy of the Time of Jesus.

"Joel: A Boy of Galilee." By Annie Fellows Johnston. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 253 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Miss Johnston's story, a juvenile "Ben Hur," appeared first in 1895 and became popular at once. It tells touchingly what befell a little cripple and how Christ healed him by the waters of Galilee. The tale is a pleasing one, and is especially successful in making the life of old Judea seem vividly real to young readers. What boy or girl would ever forget the dolls seen by Joel in the Roman's house, and the explanation of Phineas that dolls are forbidden by the second commandment.

John Burroughs Chats at Slabsides—Continued from Page 10.

campaign the American voter has two excellent candidates presented for his choice. As to myself, I never was a strict party man. On the questions of the tariff and the trusts I sympathize most with the Democrats, but in other great questions I side with the Republicans."

And now, having resumed their walk, the conversation drifted to reminiscence. Mr. Burroughs told of his early school days in Roxbury, N. Y., only a short distance from his present location.

"I was the only one of the family," he said, "that took to what my father used to call 'larnin.' But I don't know that I hankered very much after its formal acquisition. Nearly all of what I have learned was absorbed unconsciously. But there was lots of fun in school time—especially at recess. We had our troubles, too. I remember one noon when all the girls burst out crying because they thought the end of the world was coming. I don't know where they got the idea. There were no Millerites or New Adventists in the neighborhood; in short, there were no grown folks who were looking for the passing away of the earth. Maybe they had read something in the newspapers, for it wasn't far from the time when the Millerite excitement swept over this country. All the same, there were those big girls boo-hooing at the thought that the world was passing away and the rest of us looking to see the thing go. I acknowledge that I was seared, too, though just what the end of the world might mean I didn't know. A storm was rising over the hills, the black clouds looked portentous. But the storm passed away and Gabriel's horn was not tooted that time, and we returned to our classes with a sense of relief at the postponement of the day of doom."

The city man here asked Mr. Burroughs whether any of his classmates had arrived at any special distinction. "Well," he said, "one of them at least made for himself a world wide fame. That was Jay Gould. You've heard of him. Thought so. He sat on the same bench with me. In those days (I was then about 14) I was not quick with my pen, and I always shirked compositions if I could. One day I calmly handed in an essay copied from a comic almanac. The teacher detected the plagiarism and told me I must produce something original at least 12 lines in length before I could leave the schoolroom. I racked my brains in vain. I was in despair. But Jay Gould helped me out. He wrote and handed to me these verses, which I in turn handed to the teacher:

> Time is flying past,
> Night is coming fast.
> I minus two,
> As you all know,
> But what is more,
> I must hand o'er
> Twelve lines by night
> Or stay and write.
> Just eight I've got,
> But you know that's not
> Enough lacking four,
> But to have twelve it lacks one more.

"It's strange,' resumed Mr. Burroughs, with a reminiscent look, "how this doggerel has remained in my memory, which I've already told you is a poor one. What the third line means," he added, "I have never been able to find out."

"What sort of a boy was Jay Gould?" the city man asked.

"He was a pleasant mannered boy as a rule, but he could be very sarcastic. He and I were considered the best wrestlers in the school. I could throw him when he played fair. But he would break his holt, (Mr. Burroughs pronounced this last word in the good old rural and sporting fashion) and in this way he would often get the advantage over me."

The conversation now drifted back into literature.

"I am preparing two books of essays," said Mr. Burroughs. "One will be published in the fall and will be called 'Far and Near;' the other will appear next spring and may bear the title 'The Ways of Nature.' That is, it will bear that title unless I can think of something better; or, rather, unless some friend of mine can think of something better. It was a lady who suggested the title 'Far and Near,' which I like very well. You see, the book is made up of essays that deal with life round about Slabsides and also life as I saw it across the Atlantic. The same lady suggested what I consider an admirable title for a volume of my poems, which I purpose to gather together in book form, 'Bird and Bough.' I have asked her to suggest a better title than 'Ways of Nature,' and I am in hopes that I may hear from her before the book is issued. In this book I have collected, among others, the essays I have written on animal instinct and reason. A school of authors has arisen—for example, Rudyard Kipling in his 'Jungle Tales' and Thompson Seton in his 'Autobiography of a Grizzly' and other books—who make animals too human. They endow them with at least rudimentary reason. Now, no animal has the least bit of reasoning power. None ever improves upon his ancestors. He does things exactly as they did them, and not otherwise. Even the most intelligent animals show extraordinary lack of sense in the simplest matters. Thus, I have heard the story of a cow that would not give milk unless its calf was standing beside it—an attitude that milch cows frequently assume. But its owner wanted to sell the calf for veal, so he killed it, retained the skin and stuffed it with hay. The mother went on yielding milk with calm composure in the presence of her stuffed offspring. One day the skin was ripped open and exposed the hay stuffing. The cow ate of the hay and—went on giving milk."

Women Most Interested.

"What part of the public," Mr. Burroughs was asked, "seems to take the most interest in your work?"

"Women far more than men, and among women the young ones rather than the old, I recognize there is a feminine streak in my composition. The strong sons of the world are apt to look down on a man who spends his time among birds and flowers. The other day a deputation from the Albany schools came down to visit me. Among them were four men and 63 women. That indicates in a rough way the proportion of men to women among my readers. I should say that my audience consists of at least ten women to one man. I suppose that, in addition to the subjects I write upon, my manner of writing is more in keeping with the feminine than the masculine mind. Feeling with me goes before intellection."

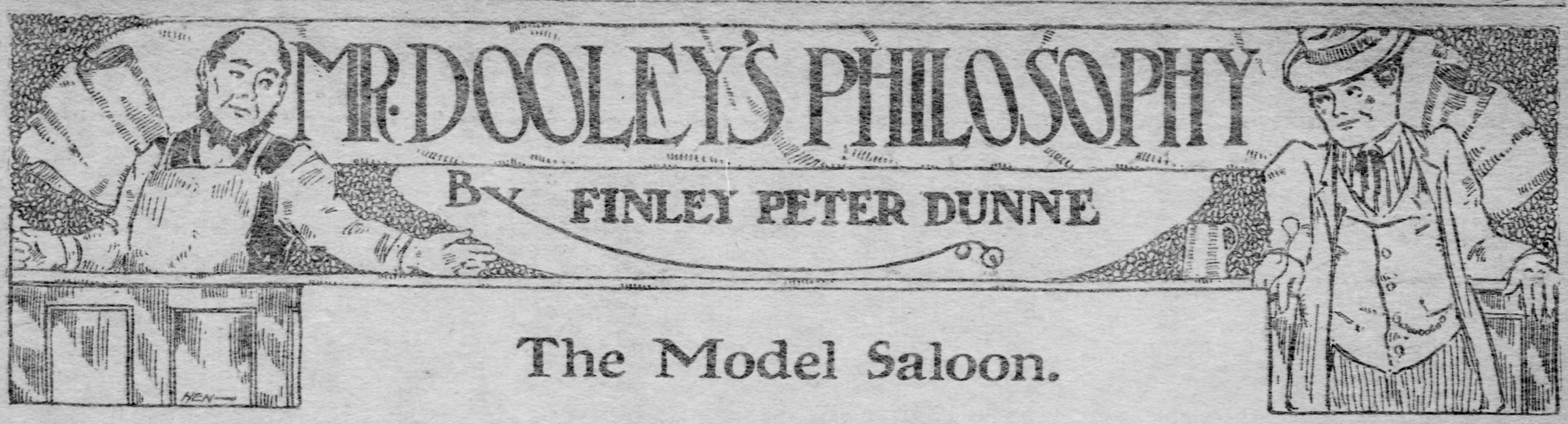
"When did you first begin to write?" was the next question.

"My first published essay," said Mr. Burroughs, "appeared in the Atlantic Monthly in 1860. It was entitled 'Expression.' I was then saturated with Emerson, and my prose betrayed the influence so strongly that James Russell Lowell, then the editor of the Atlantic, fancied the essay was a plagiarism. But when he had satisfied himself on this score he accepted it. Later President Hill of Harvard, in one of his addresses quoted some sentences from the essay and credited them to Emerson; and, still later, William Poole, in his 'Index to Periodicals,' ascribed the essay to Emerson. So, you see, I deceived even the elect. But I was not flattered. On the contrary, I realized that mere mimicry is not a praiseworthy trait. I must pull myself together, I said to myself, and acquire a style of my own, or I shall never do anything that is worth while. Of course, if the essay had been written independently, if, for example, Emerson had never existed, it might pass muster. But being, as it is, an obvious imitation, I have never republished it in book form."

Now it happens that the city man is the owner of a set of the early volumes of the Atlantic. One of the first things he did on reaching his home was to consult Poole's Index, find "Emerson's" essay on "Expression" accredited to volume six of the Atlantic (November, 1860) and pull down said volume.

Turning to the essay, he found indeed that it was distinctly an echo of Emerson, but that it contained some really excellent things. Here are a few representative excerpts:

> The material universe seems a suspense, something arrested on the point of transition from nonentity to absolute being—wholly neither, but on the confines of both, which is the condition of its being perceptible to us. We are able to feel and use heat because it is not entirely heat, and we see light only when it is mixed and diluted with its opposite. The condition of motion is that there be something at rest; else how could there be any motion? The river flows because its banks do not. We use force because it is only in part that which it would be. What could we do with unmixed power? Absolute space is not cognizable to the mind; we apprehend space only when limited and imprisoned in geometrical figures. Absolute life we can have no conception of; the absolute must come down and incarnate itself in the conditioned and cease to be absolute before it comes within the plane of our knowledge; as soon as it is thought it becomes conscious.
>
> Surely one cannot reasonably object to the height in the heavens from which a man steals his fire if he can feed it with his own fuel and cook meat with it.
>
> Proverbs give us the best lessons in the art of expression See what vast truths and principles informing such simple and common facts! It reminds one of suns and stars engraved on button and knife handles. Proverbs came from the character and are alive and vascular. There is blood and marrow in them. They give us pocket editions of the most voluminous truths.



The Model Saloon.

"I SEE," said Mr. Dooley, "a bishop down in New York has opened a saloon."

"Glory be!" said Mr. Hennessy. "Not our kind iv bishop?"

"No," said Mr. Dooley. "Wan iv th' near-our-kind. He didn't ra-aly open it th' way ye think. He didn't own th' jint. He on'y backs it with his moral influoence, like a brewery. Ye see, it was this way. Wan day this bishop dhropped into his club. I don't know why it is we always say a man dhrops into a club. He's more likely to dhrop out if he ain't supported. But, annyhow, th' bishop dhropped into his club an' hurlin' himself into a sumchuous ar-rm chair, opened his breevery an' settled down to wait f'r th' avenin' pa-apers. As he set there with his feet cocked up on a chair, readin' his devotional book an' occasionally divin' into th' milk punch, he says to himsilf: 'This is rale comfort. A club is a gran' place.' Suddenly th' thought sthruck him. 'What,' says he, 'am I doin' f'r th' poor? Here am I loungin' in comfort in me club. Has th' poor wurrukin' man a club? Not at all. He has no club but th' wan th' polisman carries. Thin where does he spind his time betyeen 4 o'clock in th' afthernoon and 8 o'clock dinner? In th' saloons I r-read about where th' poor wurrukin' man buys a shell iv beer, ates four dollars worth iv free lunch an' goes home an' beats his wife or vicy varsy as th' case may be, is no place f'r him. I will start a model dive where me humble mechanic frinds iv th' slums can take their karosine amid comfortable surroundin's, chat with their fellow juggiers on th' issues iv th' day an' go home iltvated in evry sense iv th' wurrud,' he says.

"An' he done it. Fr'm what I can make out about this model saloon it ain't much diff'rent fr'm th' peaceable hell that I've been conductin' f'r 30 years. Th' main ingreejent iv anny rest cure is there on th' shelves. They'se a bar f'r thim horny-handed sons of tile who can sleep standin' an' chairs an' tables f'r th' less hardy ruffians that prefer to coal up in a sittin' posture. Th' bartinders are aff'ble an' sober men, but that's thrue iv all bartinders. They ar-re supposed, Hinnissy, to give th' consumers a brief moral chat while pushin' out th' paint. Afther th' third basin it may be nicissry f'r them to have an illivinth commandment handy in th' shape iv an ice-pick. In a corner iv th' impooryum is a sody wather fountain so that th' poor wurrukin' man don't have to dhrink th' desthroyer if he don't want to, but can go over an' inflate himsilf at th' gas wurruks. Whin a customer at th' adjinin' counther begins to cry over th' Maybrick case, th' prelate in command there steers him to th' liquid air department where he does th' rist iv his shoppin', charges himsilf with a pan iv carbonic acid an' floats home. This is to help his hiccup so that his wife'll know he has not been idle. I undherstand this branch iv th' plant hasn't had to hire anny extra help. Th' principal customers is mimbers iv good govermint clubs disguised as poor wurrukinmen in ol' tennis clothes. Wan iv thim was heerd to say that he didn't care whether th' bar-boy made it an egg phosphate or a vanilla sthrawberry mixed, as he did not intind to go home till th' followin' day, annyhow. Th' more permanent poor wurrukinmen, th' athletes in outing clothes iv blue canvas, has thus far not invistigated th' model saloon beyond th' beer pump. An' now I come to think iv it, I can't raymimber iver seein' a poor wurrukin' man sprintin' f'r th' Dutchman's pause in front iv a dhrug store as if in doubt.

"Th' saloon was opened in person be th' bishop. I r-read his speech. It was fine. He recognized that dhrink was an evil, havin' met it. But it was a nicissry evil. On th' whole, he was inclined to think it was more nicissry thin evil. Taking it all in all or half an' half or annyway ye liked, it was a good thing. He took his dhrink at th' club an' why shud his more humble but akelly droughty frinds among th' wurrukin' classes not have their souse as well? They shud. He wud advise modhration, howiver. A man, be he rich or poor, shud niver take on more thin was good f'r him. (Th' manager iv th' saloon: 'Or thin he's good f'r.') He accipted th' correction. If he was a savin' mechanic in this bright land iv opporchunity, he ought to be good f'r what was good f'r him, or more. Whin a poor wurrukin' man felt th' insijous march iv th' brannigan he shud say: 'No, boys, no more f'r me. I must go home to th' lil' wans. If I need more I can sind thim out f'r it.' A poor wurrukin' man shud niver f'rget his fam'ly while on a carouse. No amount iv sobbin' on th' neck iv a bartinder while tellin' what a comfort wife an' childher was to th' inebryated artisan wud make anny diff'rence. He mus' get home some time durin' th' night or he is no thrue upholder iv th' Christyan saloon an' its refinin' influoence. His parcel shud be no more thin that iv anny gintileman at a club, lest he be as th' beasts iv th' field who don't dhrink. Boys, it's on me.

"An' so, Hinnissy, th' model saloon was opened. Th' archdeacon tapped a frish keg, th' vicar gin'ral tossed together a model Christyan gin-fizz an' th' good bishop smiled binivolently as th' hardy vistrymen quaffed th' nicissry evil. An' whin th' dice-box was passed, did th' hand iv th' potter shake? I don't know, Hinnissy. But I do know th' model saloon is goin' to be a gr-reat moral influoence in that neighborhood. Whin th' poor wurrukin' man goes home an' tiries to wind th' clock with th' fox tarryer, th' good woman turns to th' little wans an' says: 'Childher, see what a lovely bun father has got fr'm th' bishop.' An' whin th' tired tiler wants reyfrishmint at night, he calls: 'Mary Ann, take the pitcher an' go down to th' cathedral f'r a quart.' I'd give something to have what Hogan calls an impreematur over me dure.

"Do I think it will be a success? Well, Hinnissy, it wudden't become me to speak iv a rival in me own line iv business. Bishop Potter an' me ar-re both mimbers iv th' same flock, th' Liquor Dealers' Protictive Assocyation, an' in that fellowship an injury to wan is th' consarn iv all. I don't know whether he has th' qualifications f'r a succissful saloonkeeper. Not that th' two lines is altogether apart. Both a bishop an' a saloonkeeper has a flock to take care iv, but to a certain extent, Hinnissy, we ar-re each of us thryin' to keep our flock out iv th' other's hands. It ain't ivry man that can be a bishop. An' it ain't ivrywan that can be a saloonkeeper. A saloonkeeper must be sober, he must be honest, he must be clean, an', if he's th' pastor iv a flock iv poor wurrukin' men, he must know about ivrything that's goin' on in th' wurruld or iver wint on. I on'y discuss th' light topics iv th' day with ye, Hinnissy, because ye're a frivolous charackter, but ye'd be surprised to know what an incyclopeeja a man gets to be in this profissyon. Ivry man that comes in here an' has three pans iv nicissry evil tells me, with tears, th' secrets iv his thrade an offers to fight me if I don't look inthrested. I know injyneerin', pammistry, plumbin', Christyan science, midicine, horse-shoein', asthronomy, th' care iv th' hair, an' th' laws iv exchange, an' th' knowledge I have iv how to subjoo the afflictions iv th' ladies wud cause manny a pang. I tell ye, we ar-re a fine body iv min. Bishops comin' into th' saloon business? In behalf iv th' Liquor Dealers' Lithry Club iv th' Sixth wa-ard, I hereby challenge th' college iv bishops to a spell down.

"Not that I'm proud iv me profissyon, or, shud I say, me art? It's wan way iv makin' a livin'. I suppose it was me vocation. I got into it first because I didn't like to dhrive an express wagon an' I stayed in it because they was nawthin' else that seemed worth while. I am not a hard dhrinker. I find if I dhrink too much I can't meet—an' do—th' intellechool joynts that swarm in here afther a meetin' at th' rowlin' mills. On Saturdah nights, I am convivyal. On New Year's eve, I thry to make th' ol' year just as sorry it's lavin' me as I can. But I have no more pleasure in shovin' over to ye that liquid sunstroke thin I wud if I had to dole out collars, hair dye, books, hard biled eggs, money or annything else that wudden't be good f'r ye. Liquor is not a nicissry evil. Hogan says it's wan way iv ra-alizin' th' ideel. Th' nex' day ye're ashamed iv ye'er ideel. Th' throuble about it is that whin ye take it ye want more. But that's th' throuble with ivrything ye take. If we get power, we want more power; if we get money, we want more money. Our vices r-run on f'river. Our varchues, Hinnissy, is what me frind Doc Casey calls self-limitting.

"But I must get back fr'm me lab'rtory to Bishop Potter's. Will me frind succeed? I hope he will. We can't get too many dacint men into our profissyon. They'se wan thing I wud call me neighbor's attention to. Th' unbenighted American wurrukin' man likes his dhrink, as who does not? But he wants to take it in peace. His varchues has been wrote about. But let him injye his few simple vices in his own way, says I. He goes to th' saloon an' ye go to th' club mostly f'r th' same reason. Ye don't want to go home. He don't need annywan to push him into a bar. He'll go there because that's a place where wan man's betther thin another an' nobody is ra-aly on but th' bartinder. There ought to be wan place where th' poor wurrukin'man can escape bein' patted on th' back. He ain't so bad, ye'er grace, as ye think. Wurrukin' men don't dhrink to excess. Dhrunkenness is a vice iv th' idle. Did ye iver see a la-ad sprintin' across a joist two hundhred feet in th' air? D'ye think he cud do that if he was a free dhrinker? Th' on'y wurrukin' men who dhrink too much ar-re thruckmen, an' that's because they have so much time on their hands. While they ar-re waitin' f'r a load they get wan. Aven some iv thim ar-re sober. Ye can tell them be their hats.

"Somehow or another, Hinnissy, it don't seem jus' right that there shud be a union iv church an' saloon. These two gr-reat institutions ar-re best kept apart. They kind iv offset each other like th' supreem coort and congress. Dhrink is a nicissry evil, nicissry to th' clargy. If they iver admit it's nicissry to th' consumers they might as well close up th' churches. Ye'll niver find Father Kelly openin' a saloon. He hates me business but he likes me. He says dhrink is an evil but I'm a nicissity. If I moved out a worse man might come in me place."

"Ye ra-aly do think dhrink is a nicissry evil?" said Mr. Hinnissy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if it's an evil to a man, it's not nicissry, an' if it's nicissry it's an evil."

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A Feminine Fairy Tale :

By BELLE BLITZ.

ONCE upon a time there was a man who held the numerous divorce championships of the community in which he lived, and whose affections were of such a fickle nature that no woman was able to cinch them long at a time. During the days of courtship he was all devotion, and faithfulness, and all that heart could wish, but as soon as he tied up with any one he had an uncontrollable impulse to slip the collar.

Although it was well known that being married to him was merely a temporary job that no woman had been able to hold for long, it did not keep many beautiful young maidens from applying for the situation, for the man was young, handsome, fascinating and had the inestimable blessing of having a father who had been an industrious and conscientious Wall Street pirate, who had left him much loot.

"It is true," said each maiden to herself as she prepared to be next in the matrimonial procession, "that no woman has been able to nail down his affections for long, but I apprehend that none of them could put up the line of attractions and charms that I can show. I do not wish to knock my predecessors, but when I think of his first wife's fixed face, his second wife's bum figure, his third wife's lack of intelligence and the tabasco temper that distinguished his fourth wife, I do not wonder that he flew the coop.

"With me he will find all feminine attractions bunched. Moreover, I shall devote myself to studying his peculiarities, and without doubt we shall live to celebrate our golden wedding."

But unfortunately none of the maidens were able to make good on their rosy prophecies, and so in time they, too, hiked to the alimony mill and joined the colony of ex-wives.

It chanced that one day the man's roving fancy lighted on an astute young woman, and, as he had acquired the marrying habit, he asked her to become his bride, and to this she assented joyfully, for he was the catch of the season. Before, however, she lock-stepped to the altar with him she went to her fairy godmother and thus addressed her:

"Godmother," she said, "I have come to ask your advice, for I am going to marry a man so fickle that no woman has ever yet been able to get a body hold upon his affections, although many have tried and have exhausted upon him every feminine art of tenderness, patience, cajolery and uncomplaining devotion. But all in vain. In a little while he grew weary of the lady who had a legal right to his heart, and it was the divorce court for her.

"Now, I do not care for one of these pro tem. marriages, and it sure would grouch me for any man to pass me up for another, and so I pray you give me some reliable recipe by which I may retain my husband's love."

At these words the fairy godmother spake oracularly:

"Do not attempt to retain your husband's affections, but keep him on the jump to retain yours."

And seizing her black cat in her arms, she faded out of view, and the woman returned joyfully home to her friends, who tried to dissuade her from her matrimonial venture.

"If you marry one so notoriously fickle," they said, "you had best buy a marriage license with a return coupon attachment."

"Do not distress yourself on my account," replied the woman, "for I shall be able to look after my own fences."

Thereupon they were married, but instead of begging the man to stay at home with her of an evening, as his other wives had done, the new wife attired herself in glad rags, and, going to her husband, said:

"Of course you could not expect a woman of my attractions, and one who is such a headliner in society, to spend her time trying to amuse one who is merely her husband. I shall be glad to have you go along with me, but if you don't care to go, do not sit up, because I have my latchkey and will let myself in."

The husband had intended going out and amusing himself in his own way, but when he found that his wife was playing the same game, he decided that he would go along with her, for while a man does not mind leaving his wife at home in tears, it gets on his nerves to see her start forth joyously in an automobile.

In their noble efforts to make home attractive for hubby the man's former wives had always worked like coal heavers trying to entertain him, but the new wife passed all of that up.

"I feel," she said to her husband, "that it is a real misfortune for any one to be so easily bored as I am, but happily when one is good looking and clever one can draw about them those who will dispel one's ennui."

"Do not fear," replied the man, "for I shall spend my life trying to amuse you." And with that the man began devoting himself to his wife and thinking up things for her diversion, and he was so afraid that she would find some other man more entertaining than he that he did not even dare read the newspaper at breakfast time.

Perceiving that the fairy godmother's advice was a sure tip, the foxy dame went to a florist and left a standing order that violets should be sent to her anonymously, and she also put down her own good money for chocolate creams that were left in a mysterious manner and from an unknown source at her door.

This caused the man to throw fits of jealousy, but when he tried to read the riot act to his wife she called him down good and hard.

"I do not see where your kick comes in," she said. "Being married does not cause a woman to shed her sweet tooth, and if her husband does not send her candy, he need not be surprised if some other man does."

"I see you are right," said the husband, as he got in a rush order for confectionery and American Beauties; and ever after the wife might have lived on sweets if it had not been for fear of ruining her complexion.

Nor was this all. Although the woman had no more voice than a crow, and could neither act nor dance, she always talked soulfully about her longing for a career on the stage, and although nobody ever saw the offer, they were led to believe that managers were falling over each other for the privilege of starring her.

"I sometimes think," she would say to her husband, "that it is my duty to gladden and uplift the world with my genius, instead of burying it in the narrow confines of home; but I am a poor, weak, simple creature, and when I see how you love me and how desolate you would be without me, I am willing to sacrifice myself for your sake."

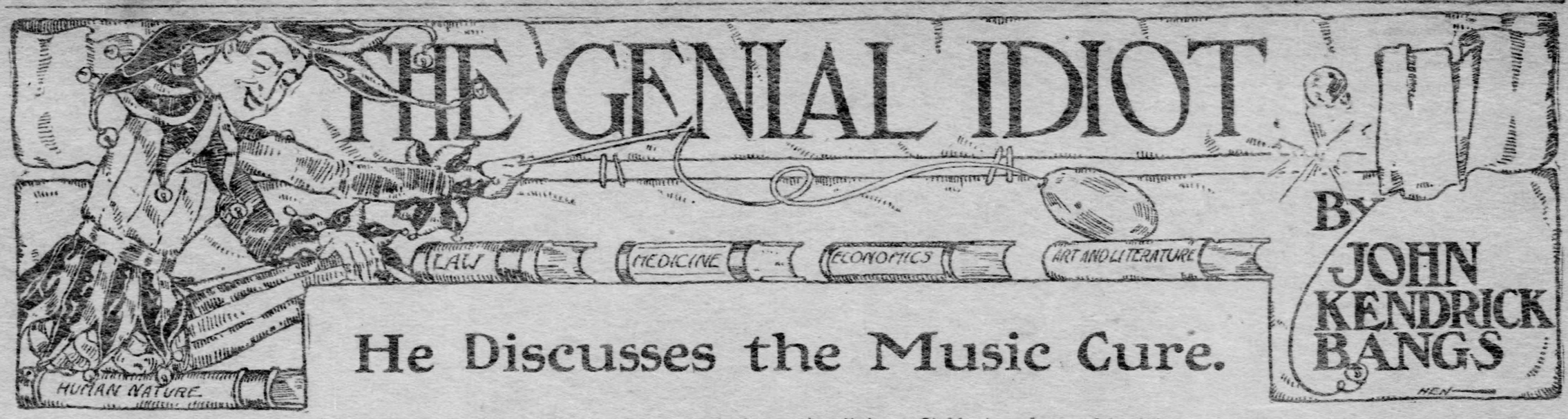
"How noble and good you are," replied the husband, who got so busy trying to keep his wife at home that he never had time to roam himself, and they lived happily ever after.

Young Man (to editor)—"Here is a little poem of a pathetic nature, sir. I showed it to my mother and she actually cried over it."

Editor (after reading the poem)—"You say your mother cried?"

Young Man—"Yes, sir."

Editor—"Well, you go home and promise your mother never to write any more poetry, and I think the old lady will dry her eyes."—The Brown Book.



He Discusses the Music Cure.

"GOOD-MORNING, Doctor," said the Idiot, as Capsule, M. D., entered the dining room. "I am mighty glad you've come. I've wanted for a long time to ask you about this music cure that everybody is talking about, and get you, if possible, to write me out a list of musical nostrums for every-day use. I noticed last night before going to bed that my medicine chest was about run out. There's nothing but one quinine pill and a soda-mint drop in it, and if there's anything in the music cure I don't think I'll have it filled again. I prefer Wagner to squills, and compared to the delights of Mozart, Haydn, and Offenbach, those of papagoric are nit."

"Still rambling, eh?" vouchsafed the Doctor. "You ought to submit your tongue to some scientific student of dynamics. I am inclined to think, from my own observation of its ways, that it contains the germ of perpetual motion."

"I will consider your suggestion," replied the Idiot. "Meanwhile, let us consult harmoniously together on the original point. Is there anything in this music cure, and is it true that our Medical Schools are hereafter to have conservatories attached to them in which aspiring young M. D.'s are to be taught the materia musica in addition to the materia medica?"

"I had heard of no such idiotic proposition," returned the Doctor. "And as for the music cure, I don't know anything about it. Haven't heard anybody talking about it, and doubt the existence of any such thing outside of that mysterious realm which is bounded by the four corners of your own bright particular cerebellum. What do you mean by the music cure?"

"Why, the papers have been full of it lately," explained the Idiot. "The claim is made that in music lies the panacea for all human ills. It may not be able to perform a surgical operation like that which is required for the removal of a leg, and I don't believe even Wagner ever composed a measure that could be counted on successfully to eliminate one's vermiform appendix from its chief sphere of usefulness, but for other things, like measles, mumps, the snuffles or indigestion it is said to be wonderfully efficacious. What I wanted to find out from you was just what composers were best for which specific troubles."

"You'll have to go to somebody else for the information," said the Doctor. "I never heard of the theory, and as I said before, I don't believe anybody else has, barring your own sweet self."

"I have seen a reference to it somewhere," put in Mr. Whitechoker, coming to the Idiot's rescue. "As I recall the matter, some lady had been cured of a nervous affection by a scientific application of some musical poultice or other, and the general expectation seems to be that some day we shall find in music a cure for all our human ills, as the Idiot suggests."

"Thank you, Mr. Whitechoker," said the Idiot, gratefully. "I saw that same item and several others besides, and I have only told the truth when I say that a large number of people are considering the possibilities of music as a substitute for drugs. I am surprised that Dr. Capsule has neither heard nor thought about it, for I should think it would prove to be a pleasant and profitable field for speculation. Even I, who am only a dabbler in medicine, and know no more about it than the effects of certain remedies upon my own symptoms, have noticed that music of a certain sort is a sure emollient for nervous conditions."

"For example?" said the Doctor. "Of course, we don't doubt your word, but when a man makes a statement based upon personal observation it is profitable to ask him what his precise experience has been merely for the purpose of adding to our own knowledge."

"Well," said the Idiot, "the first instance that I can recall is that of a Wagner opera and its effects upon me. For a number of years I suffered a great deal from insomnia. I could not get two hours of consecutive sleep, and the effect of my sufferings was to make me nervous and irritable. Suddenly somebody presented me with a couple of tickets for a performance of "Parsifal" and I went. It began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. For 28 minutes all went serenely and then the music began to work. I fell into a deep and refreshing slumber. The intermission came, and still I slept on. Everybody else went home, dressed for the evening part of the performance, had their dinner and returned. Still I slept, and continued so to do until midnight, when one of the gentlemanly ushers came and waked me up and told me that the performance was over. I rubbed my eyes and looked about me. It was true, the great auditorium was empty and was gradually darkening. I put on my hat and walked out refreshed, having slept from 5:20 until 12, or six hours and forty minutes, straight. That was one instance. Two weeks later I went again, this time to hear 'Die Goetterdaemmerung.' The results were the same, only the effect was instantaneous. The curtain had hardly risen before I retired to the little anteroom of the box our party occupied and dozed off into a fathomless sleep. I didn't wake up this time until 9 o'clock the next day, the rest of the party having gone off without awakening me as a sort of joke. Clearly Wagner, according to my way of thinking, then deserves to rank among the most effective narcotics known to modern science. I have tried all sorts of other things—sufonal, trional, bromide powders, and all the rest, and not one of them produced anything like the soporific results that two doses of Wagner brought about in one instant, and, best of all, there was no reaction. No splitting headache or shaky hand the next day, but just the calm, quiet, contented feeling that goes with the sense of having got completely rested up."

"You run a dreadful risk, however," said the Doctor, with a sarcastic smile. "The Wagner habit is a terrible thing to acquire, Mr. Idiot."

"That may be," said the Idiot. "Worse than the sulfonal habit by a great deal I am told, but I am in no danger of becoming a victim to it while it costs from five to seven dollars a dose. In addition to this experience I have also the testimony of a friend of mine who was cured of a frightful attack of the colic by Sullivan's Lost Chord played on a Cornet. He had spent the day down at Asbury Park and had eaten not wisely but too copiously. Among other things that he turned loose in his inner man were two plates of Lobster Salade, a glass of fresh cider and a saucerful of pistache ice cream. He was a painter by profession and the color scheme he thus introduced into his digestive apparatus was too much for his artistic soul. He was not fitted by temperament to assimilate anything quite so strenuously chromatic as that, and as a consequence shortly after he had retired to his studio for the night the conflicting tints began to get in their deadly work and within two hours he was completely doubled up. The pain he suffered was awful. Agony was bliss alongside of the pangs that now afflicted him and all the palliatives and pain killers known to man were tried without avail, and then, just as he was about to give himself up for lost, an amateur cornetist who occupied a studio on the floor above began to play the Lost Chord. A counter pain set in immediately. At the second bar of the Lost Chord the awful pain that was gradually gnawing away at his vitals seemed to lose its poignancy in the face of the greater suffering and physical relief was instant. As the musician proceeded the internal disorder yielded gradually to the external and finally passed away entirely leaving him so far from prostrated that by 1 a. m., he was out of bed and actually girding himself with a shot gun and an Indian Club to go upstairs for a physical encounter with the cornetist."

"And you reason from this that Sullivan's Lost Chord is a cure for Cholera morbus, eh?" sneered the Doctor.

"It would seem so," said the Idiot. "While the music continued my friend was a well man ready to go out and fight like a warrior, but when the cornetist stopped, the colic returned and he had to fight it out in the old way. In these episodes in my own experience I find ample justification for my belief and that of others that some day the music cure for human ailments will be recognized and developed to the full. Families going off to the country for the summer, instead of taking a medicine chest along with them will go provided with a music box with cylinders for mumps, measles, summer complaint, whooping cough, chicken pox, chills and fever and all the other ills the flesh is air to. Scientific experiment will demonstrate before long what composition will cure specific ills. If a baby has whooping cough an anxious mother instead of ringing up the Doctor will go to the piano and give the child a dose of Hiawatha. If a small boy goes swimming and catches a cold in his head and is down with a fever, his nurse, an expert on the accordeon, can bring him back to health again with three bars of Under the Bamboo Tree, after each meal. Instead of dosing kids with cod liver oil when they need a tonic, they will be set to work at a mechanical piano and braced up on Narcissus. There'll Be A Hot Time In The Old Town Tonight will become an effective remedy for a sudden chill. People suffering from sleeplessness can dose themselves back to normal conditions again with Wagner the way I did. Tchaikowski, to be well Tshaken before taken, will be an effective remedy for a torpid liver, and the man or woman who suffers from lassitude will doubtless find in the lively airs of our two-step composers an efficient tonic to bring their vitality up to a high standard of activity. Nothing in it? Why, Doctor, there's more in it that's in sight today that is promising and suggestive of great things in the future than there was of the principle of gravitation in the rude act of that historic pippin that left the parent tree and swatted Sir Isaac Newton on the nose."

"And the drug stores will be driven out of business I presume," said the Doctor.

"No," said the Idiot. "They will substitute for drugs, that is all. Every man who can afford it will have his own medical phonograph or music box, and the drug stores will sell cylinders and records for them instead of quinine, carbonate of soda, squills, paregoric and other nasty tasting things they have now. This alone will serve to popularize sickness, and instead of being driven out of business their trade will pick up."

"And the Doctor? And the Doctor's gig and all the appurtenances of his profession—what becomes of them?" demanded the Doctor.

"We'll have to have the Doctor just the same to prescribe for us, only he will have to be a musician, but the gig—I'm afraid that will have to go," said the Idiot.

"And why pray?" asked the Doctor. "Because there are no more drugs must the physician walk?"

"Not at all," said the Idiot. "But he'd be better equipped if he drove about in a piano-organ or if he preferred an auto on a steam calliope."

The Funny Side of Life.

Husband—Does the new novel turn out happily?
Wife—It doesn't say; it only says they were married.

✦ ✦ ✦

Says a barber: "Shaving done while you wait. No cutting of old friends here, even when they give me a cheek!"

✦ ✦ ✦

In a Kansas village the following legend was inscribed on a large cart: "I be for sael," and on a wheelbarrow standing below was chalked, "So be I."

✦ ✦ ✦

"After he married that rich widow she made him resign from all his clubs."

"Poor fellow—and all he married her for was so that he could pay his club dues."

✦ ✦ ✦

Customer—Have you any cure for the toothache?
Druggist—No.
"Let me shake hands with you. You are the first druggist who has told me the truth.

✦ ✦ ✦

Sibyl—But, father, I'm sure he doesn't love me for my money, for he said he would marry me if I hadn't a penny.
Old Moneygrubbs—I dare say; he looks like one of that sort of fools.

✦ ✦ ✦

Hotel Clerk—The hotel is so crowded, sir, that the best we can do is to put you in the same room with the proprietor.
Guest—That will be satisfactory. Will you kindly put my valuables in the safe?

✦ ✦ ✦

Briggs—There are a number of strangers in town just now.
Grigg—How do you know?
Briggs—Well, today I noticed in the cars that quite a number of ladies were offered seats.

✦ ✦ ✦

When Rowland Hill was preaching for a public charity, a note was handed up to him in the pulpit, asking if it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute. Having in his sermon answered that such a contribution would be robbery, he added: "And, my brethren, I would most strongly advise you, who are not insolvent, to contribute this morning, since, if you are seen to pass the plate, your neighbors will be sure to say, 'That's he! That's the bankrupt!' "

✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. Knervz rang the bell for the servant. "Norah," she said, "I'll feed the canary myself after this. The doctor says I must take more exercise."

"George," said she in a low voice, "would you make a sacrifice for my happiness?
"Certainly," he replied.
"Would you give up smoking for my sake?"
"Give up smoking for your sake!" he replied. Then, after a silence, he exclaimed hoarsely, "I can refuse you nothing. I will do so. Hereafter, when I smoke it will be for my own sake."

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Direction R. M. Gulick & Co.
Season Opens Monday (Labor Day) Matinee September 5
WITH
Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar
and 50 Artists in
"Foxy Grandpa"
"SPECIAL PRICE" MATINEES Monday (Labor Day), Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Best Reserved Seats, 35c and 50c.
Night Prices, Reserved Seats—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.
Above Prices will never be advanced under any consideration.
BOX OFFICE OPENS PERMANENTLY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, at 9 A. M.

TRACTION PARKS SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK.
Each Has Band Concerts, With Special Features.
CALHOUN—3d BRIGADE BAND; MORRIS MANLEY, Balladist; GRACE & REYNOLDS, Comedians.
OAKWOOD—3rd Regt. Band; Harry Brown Singing Cartoonist; Gavin & Platt, Entertainers.
SOUTHERN—14th Regt. Band; Nelick & McCloskey, Veteran Drummer and Fifer; Lone Stars.
KENNYWOOD—GREATER PITTSBURGH BAND
THE THRILLING CENTRIFUGAL CYCLE ACT OF Rose & Lemon
ALL WEEK—Homestead Library Band and ROSE & LEMON.
VAUDEVILLE SOUTHERN ALL WEEK
MAXSMITH DUO, Novelty Athletic Act.
M'LLE ZENETTA, Spanish Ring Act.
ALLEN & DELMAIN, Late Stars of Hoyt's "Black Sheep."
TWIN NICES, Singing and Dancing.
CHARLES M'AVOY, Comedian.

Newsies and Motorists at the Fair.

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

"GEE! Just wait till we know this here town, and we'll make things hum! We're no dead bunch!" said one of Pittsburgh's popular newsboys an hour after their arrival at the world's fair. They saw the show with a newsy's instinct, while at the other end of the line the automobile men viewed the exposition with the "motorist's eye." "All this hydrant water needs is some air pumped into it and it would pass for champagne," was the first comment of an automobilist on the Pike. The newsboys walked up and down the sublimated Midway and through Exhibit palaces "taking in" the sights on Newsboy day; the motorists on Automobile day rode through the grounds in great tonneau cars and inspected the automobile show in particular.

"Jiminee, if we only had a nice bench now, we'd be right in it," said Harris Brant, one of the "40," when the boys had walked about five miles and stopped for a moment near the Battle Abbey building. "These Oldbrich rooms in the Varied Industries' palace are right up to the mark, except they lack one thing," exclaimed an eastern motorist. "They ought to have an automobile in the courtyard." So the comments were heard, the shrewd little business men of Pittsburgh and the thorough American sportsmen each observing the fair from his viewpoint. I am bound to say, however, that the forty newsies with their gorgeous umbrellas and forty pairs of lusty lungs made "more doing" than the chugchug of horns of 200 automobiles.

If any people at the world's Fair had not heard of the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, they learned about the paper last week, as 41 red and white umbrellas bobbed over the 1,240 acres of exposition, and 40 newsboys and one "newsgirl" gave their yells with an enthusiasm that astonished even President David R. Francis, accustomed as he is to every kind of demonstration. "Are there any more at home like you?" was the question the president asked. He praised the businesslike way the boys took in their sightseeing, and a large number of Pittsburgh visitors at the fair commented upon the same fact. I. C. Bailey, circulation manager, planned every minute to the full for his boys, and how much they think of him for this trip was shown by a unique appreciation. After every wonderful Pike show which they liked particularly, the Pittsburgh boys would thank the concession manager, and give him three rousing cheers and the "Telly" yell. Instinctively it came to these boys that Mr. Bailey was "doing things about right" for them, and several times they put their heads together for a second, and all at once they would give him three cheers and a yell. Oftenest it was on the Pike that this occurred, but they didn't stand on ceremony as to the place. "It's all right, he knows us," said John Finn, the polished diplomat of the "bunch."

The Queen of the Newsies.

The tilting red and white umbrellas like gay parachutes went careering over the fair grounds for four days, and under them forty newsboys dressed in white duck trousers and little black coats had the time of their lives. Rose Pervin, the queen of the newsies, went too, and carried a similar gorgeous parasol. This little "girl newsy" is a credit to Pittsburgh. Rose, in a jaunty white linen suit and a white Chronicle Telegraph hat was as dainty and chic as a little model from Worth's or Redfern's. Her dark hair, which glistened in waving curls, was caught smartly back by a large black silk ribbon bow. Nobody at this fair had better try to kid Rose," said one of the 40, and no one did. She held sway through her own pleasing personality, and from the time I saw her at the world's fair until she left she had 40 newsboys (and a circulation manager), who took delight in doing everything possible for her comfort. The chivalry of these boys and their loyalty appealed to me as fine. Emperors could not have exhibited these qualities more spontaneously. It was no small undertaking to arrange and carry through so strenuous a four days' outing, but the gratitude and pleasure of the boys for everything, from the red and white umbrellas to the big shows on the Pike, was worth the work. Mr. Bailey showed me a letter he had outlined on the train when he returned to Pittsburgh from the world's fair a few weeks ago. It was a plan for the newsies, and he has carried out every detail of that original plan, not missing one item. Of all the people whom I have interviewed here, I have met none who saw the fair with such system—so much in so short a space of time—as did The Chronicle Telegraph newsboys.

The motorists saw the fair more leisurely and in a special way. They were mostly interested in the automobile show, new time-keeping devices for motor cars, and other new features of the sport. The feminine motorists passed the American makes of cars by, and went principally to the foreign auto section, where new accessories of cars appealed to them. A touring car that would carry two steamer trunks ingeniously strapped at the rear meant much more to them than a motor that would get over any kind of American roads. "I want this automobile, John. It's just perfect. Here's a writing table inside which can be turned into a dining table, and this is a buffet; that is a special pocket for a lady's face veil. Look at the electric buttons, too, to give orders to the chauffeur in French. It's a palace car on wheels."

"Well, now, Louise, look at that low body. You'd never have got to St. Louis with a French chassis like that. If you'll come back to the American section, I'll show you cars that are the thing for American roads. You look at the paint and the collapsible pockets, while I want a simple motor and a machine that will get somewhere on our roads."

Wonderful Development of a Decade.

Most of the visiting motorists spent considerable time at the automobile display in the Transportation building. The Chicago exposition, 11 years ago, had no such department as a horseless carriage exhibit, yet at St. Louis over 75,000 square feet of floor space are devoted to an American and foreign showing of motor cars. A unique feature of the show is that many manufacturers have placed their 1904 models side by side with the first cars built. The luxurious passenger coaches in a neighboring section do not show any more pronounced changes from the first clumsy stage coaches set on wheels than do the splendid tonneaus beside the horseless machines of less than a decade ago. The early makes of automobiles reveal the absence of the whip and the shaft, but that is about all. The palatial new tonneaus look like miniature palace cars, fitted as some of them are with a buffet, an electric switchboard, speaking tubes, and every accessory known to modern travel.

Transportation will be much changed as a result of this automobile show and endurance run. All the world will hear of American roads, and Americans will improve them. This show brings the automobile to the west, and with the motor car must come national highways and a gradual change in transportation generally. In the automobile show there are 150 booths and nearly 300 automobiles. The automobile section is divided into two parts, the American and foreign. The former has a distinctively American decorative scheme. The walls are covered with red burlap from the floor up to a height of six feet. Then there is another six feet of green burlap, while above this is yellow and white bunting. Thus the unsightly rafters and framework are hid by a jaunty covering, while gilt panels upon the green and red burlap produce a dignified setting for the handsome automobiles. Down the two main aisles, 20 feet broad and 200 feet long, are white and gold standards upon which are brass signs giving the names and makes of motor cars. The exhibit of automobiles, which is made by the National Association of Automobile manufacturers is arranged differently from former shows. Heretofore, each maker has prepared his own individual exhibit, and the result was a conglomeration of decoration. The space allotted has not been equal, nor the location alike to all makers. Some manufacturers in former exhibits had to take space comparatively small and in a poor location, where the showing could not be satisfactory to the maker or typical of the magnitude of his business.

At the world's fair a new plan is in operation. The exhibits of all the members are in one group. In the American section this group covers over 40,000 square feet, or nearly 80 per cent of the entire auto section. No one manufacturer arranges his decorative effects according to his own individual taste, but the whole space is laid out as one, and the rugs, signs, furniture, and everything necessary to an imposing display are installed by the association. All exhibitors had to do was to bring their cars.

The American section shows several features of interest to owners of cars and prospective purchasers. One is the effort to have advance models of 1905 deliveries on exhibition now. Those who have specimens of their new cars are taking a great many orders. This insures motorists their machines early in the spring.

Autos from Across the Sea.

The foreign section, which covers some 20,000 square feet and has 54 exhibits, shows many good features. The foreigners exhibit the chassis as well as the completed carriage. All the cars, by the way, are French and the manufacturers claim that their work is as "finished" on the inside as without, and are not ashamed to show it. The Mors Company has five 1904 models from 12 to 24 horse-power. The machines in this exhibit are all fitted with Rothschild bodies. The finest car is a tonneau coupe. A side door double phaeton is also much admired. Motorists are particularly interested in the new automatic carbureter shown by Mors.

In the DeDietrich section is a 40 horse-power Berlin Limousine car, which is exactly like the one built a few months ago for King Edward of England. An electric switchboard is employed to give directions to the chauffeur. The interior of the car is finished in curly maple inlaid. The seats are luxurious revolving leather chairs, and the car has a buffet.

In the Kellner exhibit of bodies is a cab exactly like the one in use by Mrs. Ross Proctor in Pittsburgh. In the same section is a fine motor car built to represent the old diligence used in France before the invention of locomotives. The car is painted yellow with claret molding, and so quaint and smart is its appearance that one expects a professional whip to leap to the box and set it in motion. The three best coach makers of Paris—Kellner & Sons, Rothschild and Botiaux—have exhibits in the automobile section, but Kellner surpasses all in design of bodies and in the finishing of his work. His spring Victoria is considered by many to be the most artistically shaped car ever built. One Frenchwoman saw it on Tuesday and exclaimed, "Paradise des Dames!" Pennsylvania women motorists also praise it.

Automobile exhibits at the world's fair in both foreign and American sections show changes from early models to more pronounced V-shaped cars. The front of the automobile is becoming smaller and smaller, and the back is expanding. The automobile, this modern product of vehicle industry, is one of the most visited exhibits in the whole Transportation building.

Motorists, as a rule, expected the American manufacturers to make a fuller showing and the whole automobile show to be on a larger scale than they found it. The reason given is that manufacturers are so busy filling orders that they cannot get cars ahead for exhibition purposes. In some first-class factories chauffeurs have actually gone to the town to wait for the car to be built and delivered over to them. The Mercedes company hasn't a single car at the world's fair, but, as motorists know, Mercedes cars are promised now for a year in advance, so they have none to send and no need to advertise.

Although the show is not so big as many expected, the overland run was not a disappointment to any who came through. The aftermath of that trip has developed many facts which will interest Pittsburgh motorists. W. C. Temple, president of the Pittsburgh Automobile club, in an interview on Wednesday said: "No, the trip from the Iron City to St. Louis had no hardships. We came with a jolly, well-assorted, congenial crowd, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. I shall certainly not fail to take part in future tours."

Advantages of Auto Travel.

"How does it compare with travel by train?" I asked this Pittsburgher.

"It had its advantages over the railway. First, you can see more. In an automobile you can see both sides of the route at once. On a railroad train, if you see anything particularly interesting, it is gone before you more than catch a glimpse of it. In an automobile we can look as long as we like, and when a regular route is mapped out, if we see any nice bit of road out of the line of travel, we can go along it and come back to the main line again. One half of the scenery is not lost by traveling at night, as is the case on a sleeper.

"Our first day and the last day in the run were the only ones that were difficult. We didn't have a particle of rain except on the night before we reached St. Louis. I found the worst roads between Pittsburgh and Youngstown, and from Springfield, Ill., to East St. Louis. Every one who went on the tour will, I think, strive to go in future runs. Mrs. Temple liked it so much that she wishes to go home the same way we came, but we wish to see the fair, and we leave here Thursday night for Cleveland to attend the automobile races there on Friday and Saturday."

Mr. Temple said he had always been ambitious to take a coaching tour, having been fascinated by Andrew Carnegie's book, "Through Great Britain in a Four-in-Hand," but now that he has taken this Pittsburgh to St. Louis run, all longing for a coaching trip has vanished, and he thinks that if Mr. Carnegie could be induced to take an automobile trip he would write a new book.

"What do you think will be the general effect of this run?" was my last question.

"Everyone who has taken the trip will impress upon his friends' minds the pleasure of the sport. It's the little "leavening" that will make automobile touring more and more popular. It will help, too, in the fight for better roads. The farmers and country people, who today are so opposed to the sportsmen that waste money in buying new cars every few months are the very ones who in time will be the biggest gainers. The sportsmen are helping to develop the automobile business today, and in the end it will give rural districts a cheap reliable automobile to deliver products to market at much less cost than by the horse."

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POPULAR PRICES
NEXT WEEK
Dan McAvoy and His 5th Ave. Girls.

THAT MUSICAL WHIRLWIND
Creatore
OPENS THE
EXPO
One Week From Next Wednesday, (August 31.)

GRAND—Charles Hawtrey and Vaudeville.

A theatrical event of unusual interest will take place tomorrow afternoon when the Grand opera house will be dedicated to high-class, continuous vaudeville, the entertainments beginning daily at 1:30 and continuing until 10:45 p. m. Manager Davis has the advantage of booking facilities which enable him to engage the best talent obtainable and he announces his purpose to give the theatergoers of Pittsburgh a class of entertainment which will compare with any in the country.

GRAND—Charles Hawtrey.

For the inaugural week Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, who starred in the comedies, "A Message From Mars" and "Saucy Sally," has been engaged to lead the bill. Supported by his own company, Mr. Hawtrey will introduce here for the first time his clever comedietta, "Time is Money," which is said to have an extremely humorous plot. At a glance at the list of features it will be seen that the bill is diversified and contains the names of many well known entertainers.

The Six Musical Cuttys are a special attraction, and this family of famous instrumentalists will be a source of delight to the lovers of fine music artistically rendered. Mme. Slapoffski will also be a musical feature. This celebrated English prima donna, who arrived in this country only a short time ago, has since made a pronounced hit in the east. The comedy juggling of Jehan Bedina and Arthur, and the thrilling acrobatic work of the Four Bards, will please those who seek this kind of diversion. Clarice Vance, the southern vocalist, one of the greatest of all "coon" singers, will amuse, as will Hickey and Nelson, in their absurdity, "Twisted and Tangled." Jordan and Harvey will entertain with their Hebrew drolleries. Then there are Thompson's wonderful dogs; the comedians, Mitchell and Cain; Zano, the clever magician; the pleasing dancing and vocal specialists, the Ford sisters; the kinetograph, presenting the most thrilling of all moving picture stories, "The Great Train Robbery," and other features, 15 acts in all, including 40 people.

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EMPIRE—"Finnigan's Ball."

In farce comedy history none are better known or more popular than the well known delineators of Irish comedy,

ACADEMY—Rose Sydell.

Gallagher and Barrett, who were among the first to introduce the footlight style of Irishman now so popular in this country. From the first they have rated as top-notchers in comedy and from a financial point, are beyond question the most successful farce comedy stars now touring the country. This season Gallagher and Barrett are touring in the newest edition of "Finnigan's Ball," from the able pen of George H. Emrick. "Finnigan's Ball" is as full of wholesome comedy situations as the mocking bird is of pretty music, and those who have seen the piece say it is screamingly funny; that the "little Irishman and his tall friend" have the best special burlesque offered, and to hear them talk means that everybody will get their money's worth. This well known attraction is announced for the Empire theater this week, opening tomorrow night.

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BIJOU—"Her First False Step."

"Her First False Step," a new sensational drama which is to be presented at the Bijou this week, commencing with a bargain matinee tomorrow, contains one of the most startling scenes ever introduced in a melodrama. A den of savage lions is the feature of the fourth act, and a little child is thrown into the cage by her brutal father. The play opens with a view on a farm in New Hampshire. The kitchen of a country home is shown, and during this scene the village quartet and a rollicking country dance furnish excellent entertainment. The second act takes place in New York. A realistic bank robbery is introduced and the act closes with a strong climax. The third act is the interior of a wretched tenement, the home of the unhappy woman, whose first false step in marrying a man unworthy of her, comes so near to wrecking her life. An entertaining vein of comedy runs through the play and

BIJOU—Ella Fontainbleau.

the company includes such well known names as Clayton H. Legge, Charles H. Stewart, William F. Granger, Harrison Steadman, Allen K. Fostern, Albert Dale, John A. Dale, Helen Ray, Ella Fountainbleu, Constance Sheldon and Ada Sherman.

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ACADEMY—The London Belles.

Rose Sydell's London Belles will be at the Academy this week. The company, which this season numbers nearly 40 people, will appear in what is the most pretentious and laughable production ever offered in burlesque, a two-act musical comedy written by Barney Gerard and called "Dazling Nancy, or a Trip to the Bottom of the Sea." In this comedy W. S. Campbell and Johnnie Weber will furnish unlimited laughter. The company includes besides Rose Sydell, Relyea, the world's greatest exponent of physical culture, pronounced "the human puzzle;" Jack and Bertha Rich, high-class singers and dancers; Kenney and Hollis, comedians and vocalists; Bijou Comedy Trio, in a singing act of novelty, comedy and harmony, and Campbell, Weber and company, in "The Sculptor's Dilemma," full of surprises and introducing 20 beautiful models.

EMPIRE—Josephine Leslie.

DUQUESNE—"Foxy Grandpa."

Reincarnated "Foxy Grandpa," with 50 dancing and singing artists, will open the Duquesne theater, Pittsburgh's permanent comedy house, with a "special price" matinee on Labor day, Monday, September 5. Joseph Hart, as usual, will give his inimitable characterization of the fun-disposed "Foxy," with Miss Carrie De Mar as Polly. The strength of the company has been considerably increased, and, if possible, new magic infused into the show. The whole production has passed through the hands of the scenic artists and the bevy of pretty girls has been fitted out with handsomer and richer costumes. Several song novelties, one of the strong features of "Foxy Grandpa," have been added, and much new music written for the production. With money and nimble legs and a swift, imaginative mind—which is necessary to keep out of range of "Chunk" and "Bunk," the cartoon boys—"Foxy" steals to the seashore and there his troubles come in large "bunches and chunks." An Italian adventuress sets her eye on the rich old gentleman and plans a catch, but she is cleverly and humorously foiled by a vaudeville artist, who makes up as "Foxy."

R. M. GULICK,
New Manager of the Duquesne.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY WED. & SAT. BEST SEATS 25 & 50

'Phones—Bell 1445 Grant.
P. & A. 328 Main.

"HER FIRST FALSE STEP"

A BIG NOVELTY SURPRISE

SIX BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS

A Play Depicting the Sufferings of a . . . Wayward Girl

NEXT WEEK—"THE FACTORY GIRL."

Harry W. Williams' ACADEMY

SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE AUGUST 22

ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES

New Big Show "DAZZLING NANCY"

OR "A TRIP TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA"

A Merry Whirl of Complications in 2 Acts.

High-Class Olio. Entire Lower Floor Reserved.

MATINEE DAILY.

EMPIRE THEATER, Uptown Collins Ave. P. & A. 'Phone 351 East Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland

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E. J. McCULLOUGH, Manager.

Opening Week | MONDAY, AUGUST 22

The Evergreen Musical Comedy Success,

FINNIGAN'S BALL

ALL NEW

PRICES: 25 Cts. 35 " 50 " 75 " $1.00

Jingling Music Funny Comedians Pretty Girls

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 25c AND 50c.

Next Attraction, "Child of the Slums."

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

THE stock market underwent another severe test last week, and withstood it so well as to arouse suspicions as to the legitimacy of the continued rise in values. Not to enter into all the details, it will be sufficient to recall the unfavorable developments of the week. First and foremost was the advance in wheat to $1 14⅞ for the May option in the Chicago market, based upon reports of damage, which, if half true, indicated a calamity to the crop in the northwest. There was also some deterioration in cotton and corn, although the latter was relieved from danger of drought by copious rains all over the west and southwest. In addition to this there was the cut in steel products and rumors of the dissolution of all the pools except that governing steel rails. The labor situation continued threatening, particularly in the New York buildings trade. The nervousness displayed by foreign markets indicated some apprehension of complications arising over the war between Russia and Japan. The action of the Japanese in seizing a Russian war vessel in a neutral port in defiance of the protest of the neutral, and the subsequent action of the Japanese government in declining to listen to the advice of Great Britain to restore the seized vessel and apologize for the breach of neutrality, presaged serious complications. This was more fully appreciated abroad than here, where the incident received little attention outside diplomatic circles.

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In the face of these developments the stock market continued to advance. On Monday nearly a score of leading railroad stocks advanced to the highest prices of the year. Among these were both the Atchison issues, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and Sugar—all representative stocks. Even United States Steel preferred declined barely one per cent on the announcement of the authorized cuts in wire and nails, and its rallying power was the surprise of the street. The popular explanation for the stubborn strength is that large financial interests are in control of the market, and the extreme ease in money enables these interests to sustain values and to carry immense amounts of securities. What is known as the "National City Bank crowd" is generally credited with being under the market, which means that Standard Oil interests are favorable to higher prices. This is the opinion entertained in eastern financial circles, and if it is the correct solution of the prevailing strength, the market may be maintained for a time at least even in the face of unfavorable developments in connection with the wheat crop and the iron trade. The information which reaches Pittsburgh through private correspondence and personal investigation is that an enormous short interest is still outstanding in the market. Stocks like U. S. Steel preferred, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio were sold because of undeniable evidence of industrial depression. Stocks like Atchison and St. Paul were sold because of admitted damage to the wheat crop. Amalgamated Copper was probably sold because of the revelations made of the methods adopted at the time of its organization. Some of the coal carriers were sold because of the reduction in price of coal and the reduced consumption on account of curtailment in manufacturing. The basis for these short sales was logical, and as a sort of insurance on such transactions there was the impending presidential campaign which was expected to unsettle the market a little later on. The financial interests which are said to be arrayed on the bull side of the market have the best possible facilities for ascertaining the speculative position of the larger professional traders, and their code of business ethics would not deter them from taking advantage of their knowledge. The most conspicuous feature of the market during the past three weeks has been the scarcity of offerings of stocks. This is due to vthe completeness of the liquidation of the past nine months which has reduced to a minimum the amount of stock carried on margin by brokers. This fact makes it all the easier for the influential people who are said to control the market to ascertain the real speculative position of professional traders on a large scale. To illustrate: The head of a large commission house said to the writer the other day that two yevars ago they were carrying 30,000 or 40,000 shares U. S. Steel for customers. If one of vtheir clients wanted to go short of a block of 1,000 or 5,000 shares it was an easy matter to handle the transaction without the street knowing anything about it, because they could make delivery out of the stock they were carrying. Now the house is carrying practically no Steel preferred, and if a customer sellvs short the stock must be borrowed in New York to make delivery and everybody gets to know of the transaction. U. S. Steel preferred was no doubt supported in the market during the past week, and it is possible that this support was rendered because of the knowledge of the supporters of the extent of the short interest. The same would apply in some degree to other active stocks. If the short interest in the market is forced to cover, an important element of strength will be removed, and prices will become more responsive to legitimate influences than they were during the past two weeks.

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It is altogether likely that as soon as the excitement in the grain market permanently subsides a great deal more attention will be concentrated on the iron trade and its effect upon Steel preferred. Some conservative people feel that while the cutting of prices of wire products is a good thing for the business of the country, and that the policy might properly be extended to structural material, the event will be the first real test of the ability of the U. S. Steel Corporation to meet all fixed charges, depreciation and sinking funds and maintain the full rate of dividend on its preferred stock. For the first six months of 1904 the net earnings of the corporation were $32,699,611, as compared with $61,568,235 in the first half of 1903 and more than $64,000,000 for the first half of 1902. In other words, net earnings for the first six months of 1904 were just half the average for the first six months of the two preceding years. Even after it was relieved of the payment of dividends on its common stock this year, its surplus after meeting dividends on the preferred was only $920,000 for the six months. This half year's earnings represented business based upon pool prices. Now that these pool prices on wire and nails have been reduced an average of $5 a ton, the question which presents itself is, Will increased tonnage at the reduced prices be sufficient to maintain net earnings? The largest proportionate value of the Steel Corporation's tonnage is steel rails, amounting to about 18 per cent of its total output of finished material. There is not likely to be any cut in rails this year, for the reason that prices were guaranteed for 1904, and if prices were reduced now it would involve the payment of rebates on business during the first six months. The wire products of the corporation amount to about 16 per cent of its total output of finished material, and it is in wire products that the greatest competition exists and in which formal cuts have been authorized. The output of pipe and tubing ranks third in importance and amounts to about 14 per cent of the total. There is also more or less open competition in this department, and among the rumors current during the week was one that prices for tubing were being shaded. Last year the corporation turned out 1,934,315 tons of rails, estimated at $54,000,000, and 1,126,605 tons of wire products, estimated at $40,000,000. Its deliveries of tubing and pipe amounted to 795,821 tons. The total output of finished product amounted to 7,635,690 tons and its total net income from manufacturing, operating and rentals was $129,034,315. Dividing the latter sum by the total tonnage of what is classed as finished products would give about $16.80 a ton. Of course, this is a very crude way of figuring, because the profits were distributed oer the various processes from the ore, coal anl coke down to the most highly finished product; but it has a bearing upon the question as to whether the corporation on a largely reduced tonnage of finished product at reduced prices can maintain the efficiency of its plants, the interest on its bonds, the sinking fund for maturing oblivgations and the full dividend on the preferred stock. That some doubt has always existed on this point is evidenced by the fact that the sinking fund bonds have continued to sell at a discount of more than 20 per cent, despite the fact that dividends on the preferrevd, amounting to $25,219,676 a year, would have to be passed before default in interest on the bonds. It is a little singular that the street did not give this matter a little more attention during the week.

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Aside from its bearing upon the stock market, and upon U. S. Steel in particular, there is a feeling in business circles that the reduction in iron and steel prices is the best thing that has happened for months. The amount of unfilled orders on the books of the corporation at the beginning of last month was the smallest for any quarterly period reported since the organization of the company. There had been a steady decrease for each quarter since March last year, and so far as the very large consumers were concerned a state of deadlock has prevailed all summer. Wages had been reduced and ore, coal and coke prices had declined, showing that the cost of production was smaller and warranting the attitude of consumers in waiting for concessions. Now that concessions are being made—even if granted more with a desire to punish competition than to gratify consumers—there are good prospects for a revival of activity in the iron trade which will eventually extend to other industries.

The Case for Russia.

Editor of The Pittsburgh Gazette:

The Gazette having a larger circulation in this locality than any other daily journal, it seems to be the best medium of responding to the inquiry often heard here concerning the cause of the present war between Japan and Russia.

Neither of those nations seem like strangers to us, friends and acquaintances being resident in both of them; so that, in addition to the native love of fair play and a disposition to accord a full hearing to both sides in any important controversy, public interest in the present war rises higher than mere curiosity or the inclination "to hear or to tell some new thing."

The casus belli is very brief, plain and simple, involved in no complicated problems whatever of diplomacy or deep learning—any child can easily understand the whole dispute.

The cause and root of the matter is Japan's determination to conquer Korea, and to change it from its ancient position of a tributary kingdom of China to a part of the dominions of Japan.

The school books inform us of three efforts by Japan to wrest Korea from China, and now we are eye-witnesses to this, her fourth effort, to accomplish that purpose.

History says that "China claims to have civilized Korea" more than 3,000 years ago, in the year 1120 B. C., and it is certain that Chinese rulers gave the Korean ruler the title of feudatory king, the Chinese words for which are the origin of the name "Korea." In 1592 A. D. Japan made her first attempt to absorb Korea, but after six years of war Korea, with the aid of China, drove the Japanese back to their islands.

For nearly 300 years after that raid Korea peacefully plodded on in her path of a feudatory of China, until 1876, when Japan began again to meddle in Korean affairs, by making a treaty with Korea, styling and dealing with her as an independent nation. Japan kept stirring up discontent and strife in Korea until 1884, when an insurrection broke out in Korea in which both Japanese and Chinese troops participated, Japan aiding the rebels and China maintaining her authority. Japan was again foiled, and in 1885 withdrew her troops from Korea. Undisputed history guides us thus far.

In May, 1894, we see China and Japan again contending over Korea. Japan declared war in May, 1894, against China, and was this time so well prepared for the conflict that inside of a year the Chinese were driven out of Korea by the Japanese armies, her navy was destroyed by Japan's fleet and with Port Arthur and the entire Manchurian peninsula and littoral in Japan's military possession, China sued for peace, which was granted by Japan upon China paying to Japan $100,000,000 indemnity, ceding to her in fee simple Korea, Port Arthur and all of the littoral of the Manchurian peninsula and the sovereignty of the island of Formosa.

This threw China into such convulsions that her government could not sustain itself within her own borders, and it became necessary for the western powers to send armies and navies there to restore internal order. This they did; Japan's army officiously and ostentatiously taking part with the other foreign nations in the work. When it was completed the western nations ejected Japan from Port Arthur, Korea and all of the continental territory which she had wrung from China, and made her return it all to China, but allowed her to demand $50,000,000 more indemnity, making $150,000,000 in all, and to retain the sovereignty of Formosa.

Thus matters stood in the beginning of 1898. Japan had gone home and peace reigned in China. During the year 1898 and the six succeeding years Russia, England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States made treaties with China concerning portions of her territory and her trade and commerce.

China leased (she did not cede) to Russia, by agreement of March 27, 1898, followed by a treaty with her, dated April 27, 1898, for 99 years from April 27, 1898, Port Arthur and Port Talienwan, including 800 square miles of territory and all harbors between Port Arthur and Talienwan, the harbor of Port Arthur and a part of Talienwan to be for the sole use of Russian and Chinese men-of-war, Russia to have the privilege of extending its trans-Siberian railroad line through Manchuria to Port Arthur and Talienwan, and to protect the same during and after its construction by Russian troops.

Relying upon this treaty and lease, Russia expended more than $200,000,000 in constructing railroads in Manchuria, from the trans-Siberian railroad southward and eastward to Port Arthur, Talienwan and perhaps other points, and millions more in improving her leased littoral.

All of the western powers having withdrawn their troops and ships from Chinese dominions, Russia retaining only such naval and military forces there as were considered necessary to guard and protect her leased territory according to the terms of the treaty of April 27, 1898, Japan, in July, 1898, began this fourth attempt to possess herself of Korea.

She started actively in her attempt on August 12, 1903, by way of negotiations with Russia for a treaty, naming five points for Russia's acceptance. These points are as follows, viz.:

Article 1—Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea.

Article 2—Mutual engagement to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China and Korea.

Article 3—Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia to take measures necessary for the protection of the above mentioned interests so far as they do not conflict with the principle of article 1 and article 2.

Article 4—Recognition by Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interests of reform and good government.

Article 5—Engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the eventual extension of the Korean railway into Southern Manchuria so as to connect with the East China and the Shanhaiwan-Niuchwang lines.

Russia did not accept the Japanese proposals, but on October 3, 1903, presented to Japan eight counter proposals, as follows, viz.:

Article 1—Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire.

Article 2—Recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and of the right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea tending to improve the civil administration of the empire without infringing the stipulations of article 1.

Article 3—Engagement on the part of Russia not to impede the commercial and industrial undertakings of Japan in Korea, nor to oppose any measures taken for the purpose of protecting them so long as such measures do not infringe the stipulations of article 1.

Article 4—Recognition of the right of Japan to send for the same purpose (namely, the purpose of protecting the commercial and industrial undertakings of Japan and Korea) troops to Korea, with the knowledge of Russia, but their number not to exceed that actually required, and with the engagement on the part of Japan to recall such troops as soon as their mission is accomplished.

Article 5—Mutual engagement not to use any part of the territory of Korea for strategical purposes nor to undertake on the coasts of Korea any military works capable of menacing the freedom of navigation in the straits of Korea.

Article 6—Mutual engagement to consider that part of the territory of Korea lying to the north of the 39th parallel as a neutral zone into which neither of the contracting parties shall introduce troops.

Article 7—Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest.

Article 8—This agreement to supplant all previous agreements between Russia and Japan respecting Korea.

It would throw no light upon the point of these negotiations where the positive and final breach between the two nations occurred to recite a considerable number of proposed modifications of these five Japanese and eight Russian articles, which were all finally either conceded or abandoned except two of the Japanese articles, the second and fourth, which are as follows, viz.:

Article 2—Mutual engagement to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China and Korea.

Article 4—Recognition by Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interests of reform and good government.

And three of the Russian propositions, namely, article 4, article 5, and article 7, which are as follows, viz.:

Article 4—Recognition of the right of Japan to send for the same purposes (that is, to give advice and assistance to Korea) troops to Korea, with the knowledge of Russia; but their number not to exceed that actually required, and with the engagement on the part of Japan to recall such troops as soon as their mission is accomplished.

Article 5—Mutual engagement not to use any part of the territory of Korea for strategical purposes nor to undertake on the coasts of Korea any military works capable of menacing the freedom of navigation in the straits of Korea.

Article 7—Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest.

The Japanese government, on November 1, 1903, officially informed Russia that "they are prepared to admit that the Manchurian question, so far as it does not affect their rights and interests, is purely a Russo-Chinese question, but they think that in declaring that Manchuria is outside their sphere of special interest (which Japan offered to do) they (Japan) is at least entitled to ask for a correlative engagement on the part of Russia, not to interfere with the commercial and residential rights and immunities belonging to Japan, IN VIRTUE OF HER (Japan's) TREATY ENGAGEMENTS WITH CHINA.

To this Russia replied that, being herself only a tenant of Manchuria, under a 99-year lease from China, she could not enter into any treaty obligations to and with Japan or with any other nation concerning treaty rights and privileges granted to Japan or to other nations by China, but that she was willing to give to Japan, to the United States, to England, to France, Germany and Italy, who all had treaty rights and privileges in Manchuria under grants from China, her official assurance that their Chinese treaty rights in Manchuria should be respected by Russia, and should not be infringed nor disturbed. This statement was, and continues to be, entirely satisfactory to each of the above named nations having treaty rights in Manchuria, similar to Japan's rights there, and NONE OF THOSE NATIONS HAVE EVER ASKED RUSSIA TO EVACUATE MANCHURIA, NOR DO THEY WISH HER TO DO SO. Every one of them is perfectly willing that Russia should occupy Manchuria as she is entitled to do under her treaty and lease of April 27, 1898. Japan claims that Russia agreed with the other nations to evacuate Manchuria—have those other nations ever said so? Could they not make their wishes in the premises known to Russia themselves without calling in Japan to do it for them?

Russia was always, and is now, immovable in her determination not to agree that Japan should have "exclusive" domination of Korea, and Japan was, and is, immovable in her determination to have and maintain absolute and "exclusive" domination over Korea, and has been willing to concede every other claim of Russia if by doing so she can secure Korea. She declared a "protectorate" over Korea immediately, i. e., within three months after she began the war, which "protectorate" she has enforced by military power ever since; and she has issued a decree that every vessel sailing from Japan to Korea shall carry 150 Japanese men and 75 Japanese women, who are to settle as colonists in Korea.

While it is true that Baron Komura asserted to the Japanese diet in March, 1904, that "Russia concluded a convention in April, 1902, providing for the restoration of Manchuria, in accordance with the stipulations of which convention Russia commenced to prepare for the said restoration, and, in fact, a partial evacuation had already been effected, when in April, last year (1903), there was a sudden change in her attitude," it is also true that the baron cannot prove a word of it—his assertion is not true. It is a deliberate semi-statement of a transaction which was not and cannot be any just cause of offense to Japan, and which would be fully stated here if it were not entirely irrelevant to the question of who is to blame for this war. If anyone wants to know the details of it, they are at hand.

EDWARD CAMPBELL.

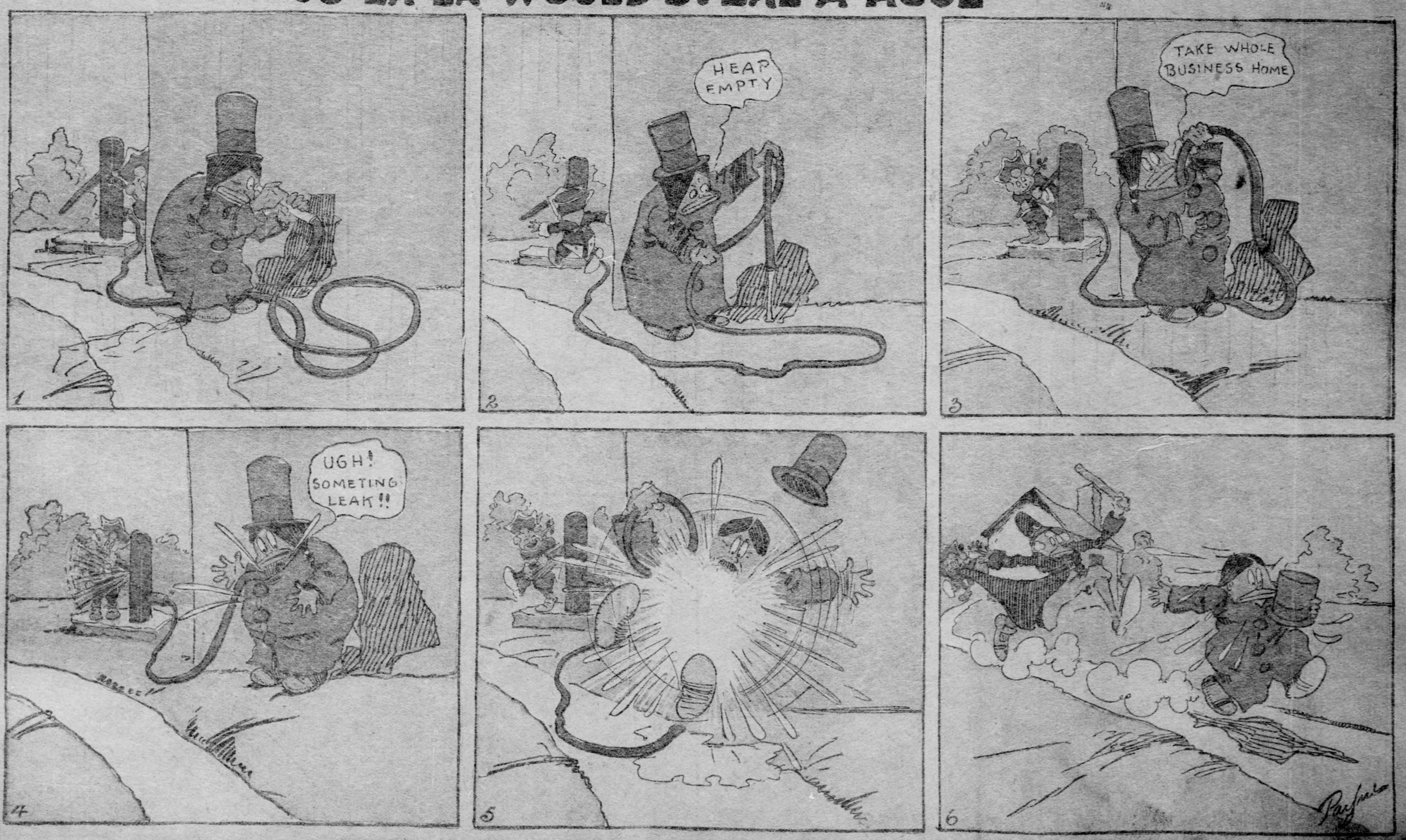
Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1904 FOUR PAGES.

THE COON ALMOST WENT IN SWIMMING.

OO-LA-LA WOULD STEAL A HOSE



Lulu and Leander and Dear Little Katy

LEANDER MAKES A HIT WITH LULU'S PAPA

Copyrighted, 1904, by the American-Journal-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

1. LULU'S POPPER: "Confound it all! The gardener is sick and this strip of lawn uncut. It looks fearful. I don't know what to do."
LEANDER: "Mr. Peachtree, I'll cut the lawn for you. (Aside) This will make a hit with him."
LULU: "Why, Leander, you said you would teach me archery. Well, go ahead. I can wait."

2. LULU: "Leander, you are not strong enough for that kind of work."
LEANDER: "Ho! ho! ho! Not strong enough, eh? I'll show you. Why, I could cut a dozen strips like this and then win a wrestling match."
LULU'S POPPER: "Leander is a very accommodating young man."

3. LULU: "Oh, Leander, not so fast. You will overexert yourself."
LEANDER: "Pooh! pooh! This is just as easy as cutting hot butter with a cold knife. (Aside) This will make me solid with the old man."

4. LULU: "Oh! oh! oh! Leander! What have you done? Oh, I told you! Oh, Leander is killed!"
LEANDER: "Ye gods! I must have struck a stone!"

5. LULU: "Oh, Charley, just look at that awful bump. But I told you, Leander, you shouldn't cut the lawn. You are a nervous wreck. Come over in the shade, Leander, and I will put some arnica on your head. He was going to teach me how to shoot the bow and arrow. Now he can't do it."
CHARLEY ONTHESPOT: "Lulu, I am an expert at archery. I will teach you."

6. CHARLEY: "There, that's right. It's a pleasure to instruct you, Lulu."
LULU: "Oh, Charley, you are a lovely instructor. Leander couldn't do better."
LEANDER: "Ye gods! Just look at the pair. He is actually hugging her. If it wasn't for my shaky limbs and this bump on my head I'd thrash him if it cost me my future happiness. Ye gods! I shall go wild!"

DEAR LITTLE KATY MISSES THE BOAT!

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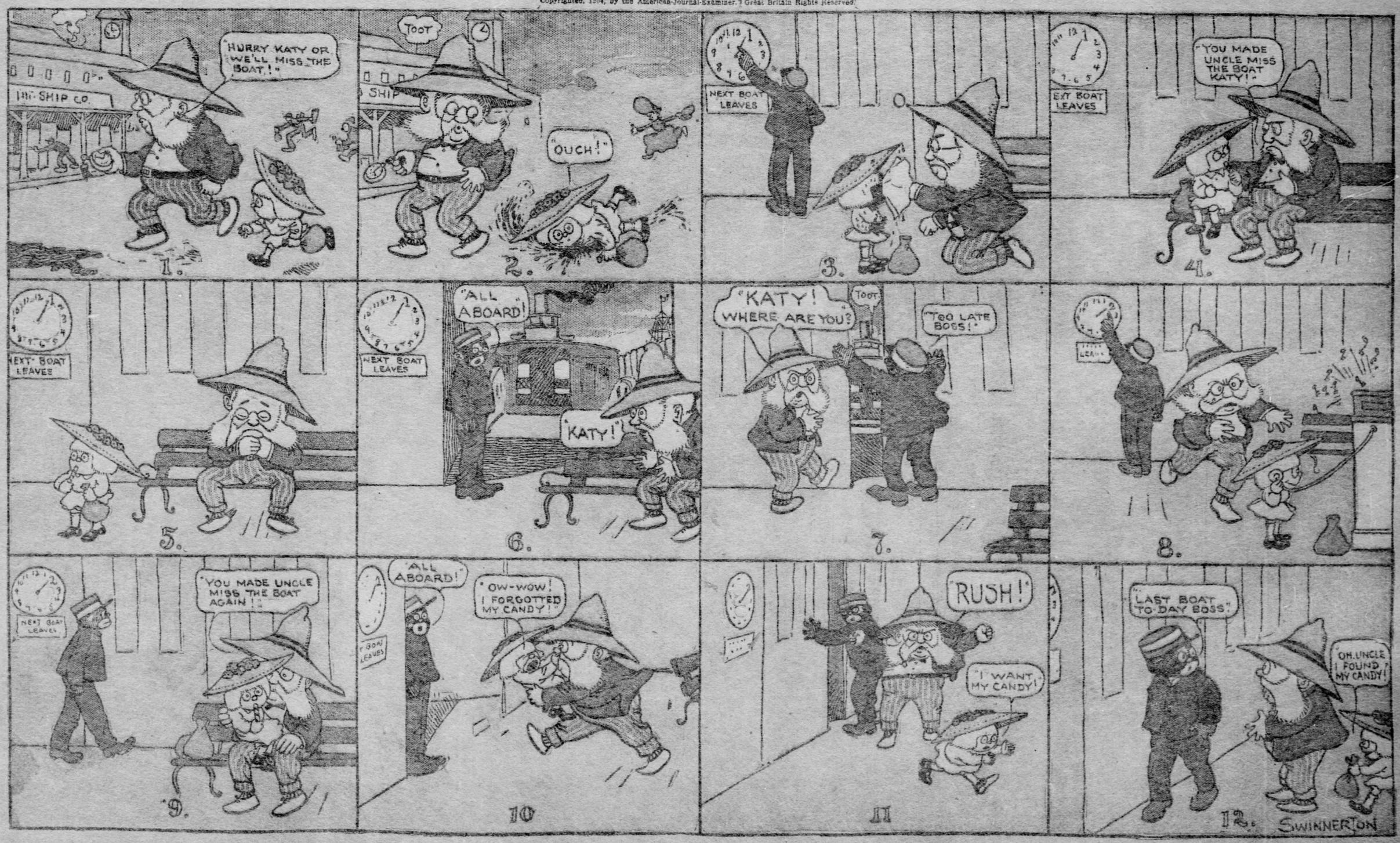


Betsy Bouncer and the Upside Downs

BETSY BOUNCER AND HER DOLL.

(COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

THE UPSIDE-DOWNS OF LITTLE LADY LOVEKINS AND OLD MAN MUFFAROO.

THE DANGER OF HAVING AN IDEA.

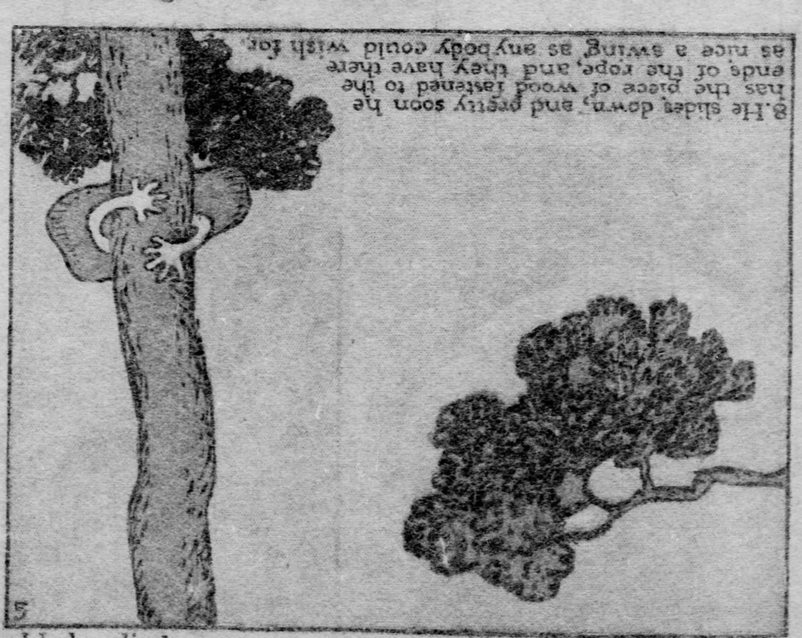
(COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)

Little Lady Lovekins and Old Man Muffaroo cannot think of anything to do.

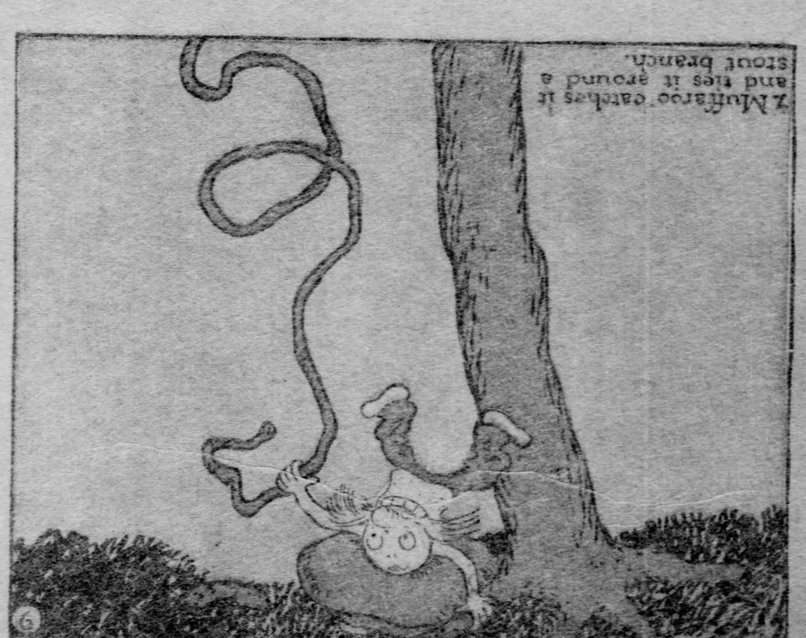
Suddenly an idea comes to Muffaroo "Go and get a rope," cries he.

Lovekins gets the rope.

And Muffaroo, with a funny looking piece of wood over his shoulders, leads the way to a tall tree.



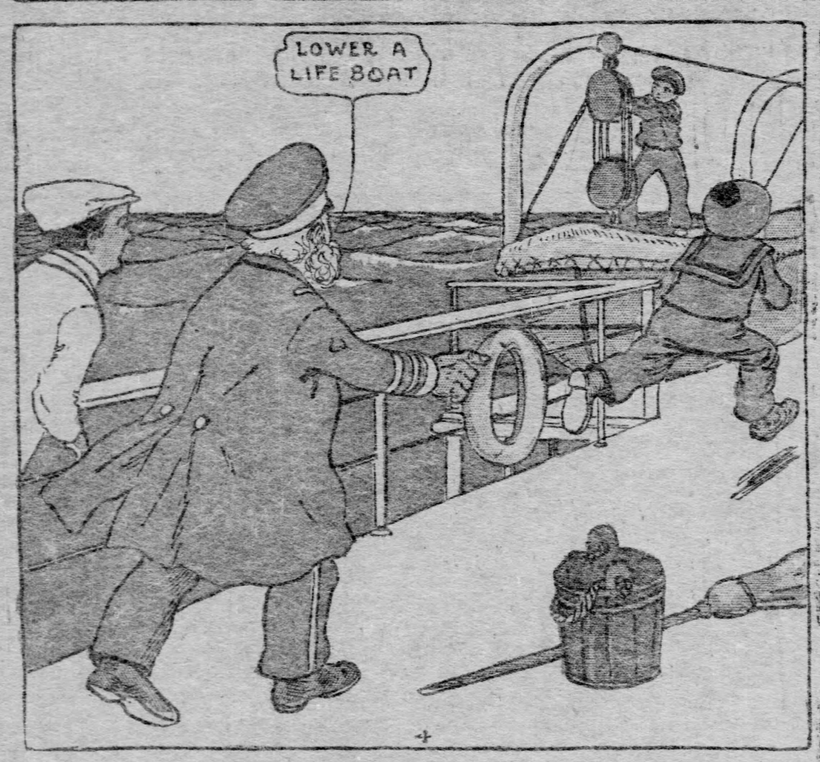
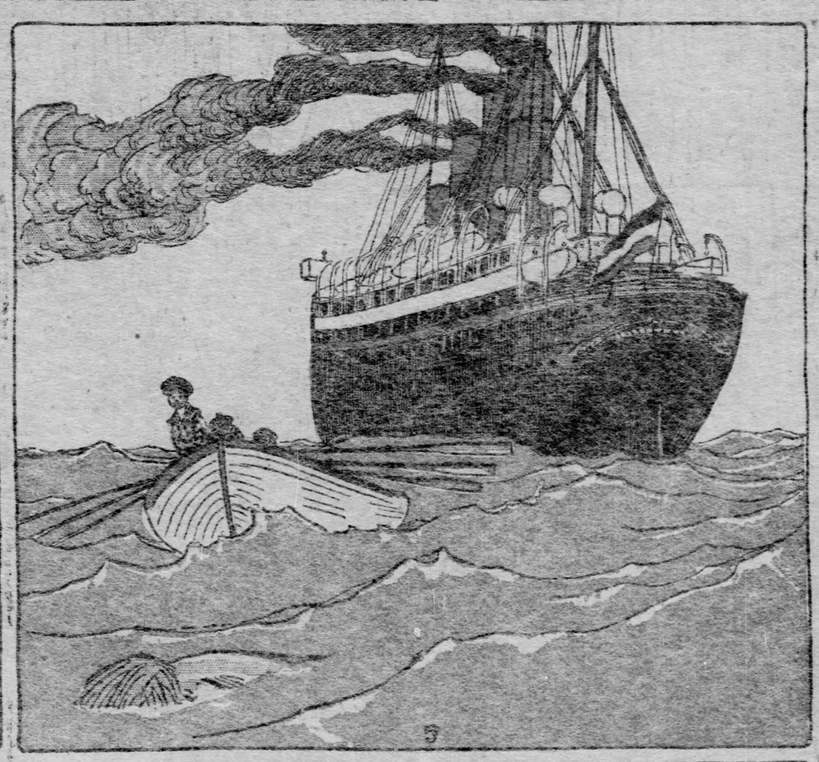
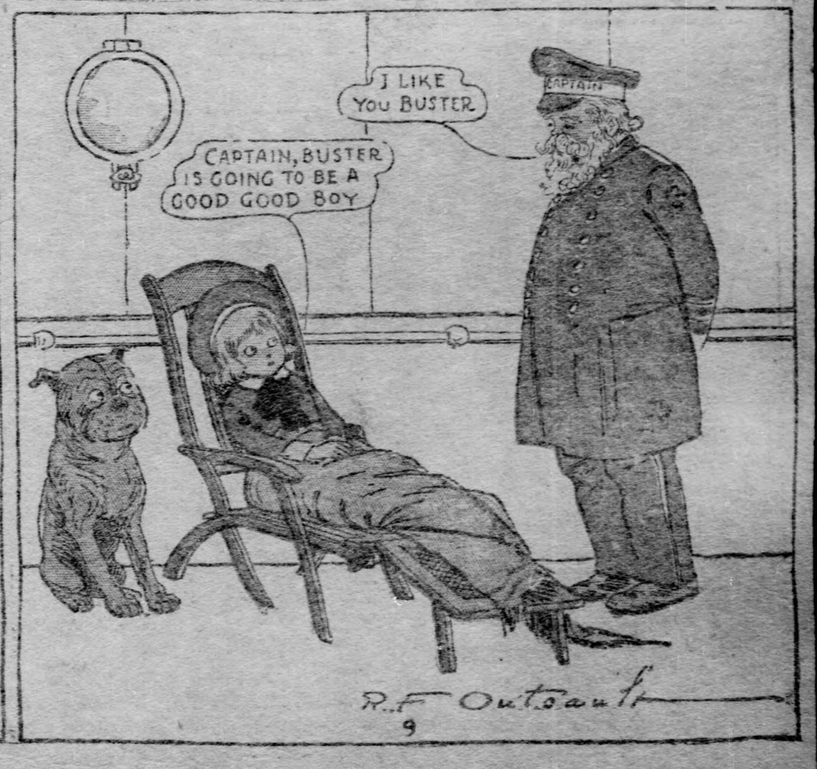
Up he climbs;



Then Lovekins throws the rope up to him.

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

BUSTER BROWN

OUT ON THE DEEP BLUE SEA

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